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56TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { DOCUMENT No. 555.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.

Previous reports can be consulted at the principal public libraries. A Manual of Examinations is issued by the Commission for public distribution, giving information respecting the scope of the examinations and the methods of appointment.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1901.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 31, 1900.*

SIR: The Commission has the honor to submit herewith its annual report covering the business transacted for the year ended June 30, 1900, the rules, regulations, and exceptions thereto in force, and such amendments as have been since made, with a statement as to the practical effects thereof, and its suggestions for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of the civil-service act.

During this period 45,889 persons have been examined for original entrance to the service, which number includes 241 who were examined noncompetitively for the custom-house service and 7 who were examined noncompetitively for the internal-revenue service. Of the total number examined for original entrance to the service 34,437 passed and 11,452 failed. Of the 248 persons examined noncompetitively 200 passed and 48 were unable to pass the examination prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Commission also examined persons already in the classified service for promotion or transfer as follows: Departmental service, for promotion, 130, of whom 49 passed and 81 failed, and for transfer, 237, of whom 156 passed and 81 failed; custom-house service, for promotion, 323, of whom 303 passed and 20 failed, and for transfer, 8, of whom 6 passed and 2 failed; post-office service, for transfer, 3, of whom 2 passed and 1 failed, making a total of 46,602 persons who were examined for the United States classified service. In addition to the above number the Commission also held 5 examinations for the position of policeman at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, at which 124 persons were examined, of whom 72 passed and 52 failed.

In order to conveniently and properly examine the persons above referred to, the Commission was required to arrange for and hold examinations at 1,188 places and dates, of which number 745 were specially arranged for and held on account of the need of eligibles having the special qualifications required by the service. These exam-

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inations required the preparation of suitable practical tests and the rating of examination papers for 469 distinct kinds of examinations, which required knowledge of nearly every branch of scientific, professional, or technical work, as well as most of the manual trades.

During the year 9,889 persons were appointed as a direct result of the Commission's examinations, the largest number ever appointed to positions in the classified service through examination in any single year. In this connection, the Commission desires to call attention to the fact that for the past three years, beginning with July 1, 1897, and terminating on June 30, 1900, 27,316 persons have obtained their appointments through the examinations provided for by the civil-service rules, while for the period beginning July 16, 1883, the date when the civil-service act became operative, and terminating on June 30, 1900, a total of 78,791 persons have thus been appointed. It is especially gratifying to note this large increase in the number of appointments through examination, particularly when considered in connection with the fact, as shown in the Commission's last report, that such an exceedingly small number of removals for all causes has been made of persons who were appointed to the service through the examination system, averaging, for the departmental branch of the classified service, exclusive of the railway mail and Indian services, but sixty-eight one-hundredths of 1 per cent per annum. While the number of positions filled through civil-service appointments has so rapidly increased, the Commission's records show that the persons appointed in this manner appear to be thoroughly competent for the work to which they have been assigned, and to have rendered efficient and satisfactory service, as over 98 per cent of them have received absolute appointment at the end of their probationary or trial period of service. It must therefore be assumed that this method of obtaining Government employees fully meets the needs of the service.

The Rules.

One of the duties imposed upon the Commission by the civil-service act is to aid the President as he may request in preparing suitable rules for carrying the act into effect. The provisions of the civil-service law itself, so far as they relate to the enforcement of a merit system of appointments to the public service based upon competitive examinations, are in general terms and in mere outline, the law further providing for the filling in of this outline and the carrying out of these general provisions by specific terms and requirements through the means of rules to be promulgated by the President, such rules having the full force and effect of law to the extent that they are in pursuance of these general terms and this outline prescribed by the statute itself. The authority thus to promulgate rules to carry into effect the provisions of the statute carries with it also the authority to amend such

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rules in any respect when, in the judgment of the President, experience and observation as to the operation of the rules or changed conditions in the needs of the service seem to require or make desirable such amendment.

Acting in pursuance of the foregoing, the Commission, during the past year, has submitted to the President from time to time recommendations for amendments to the rules. The Commission is also required by the statute to show in its annual report the practical effects of the rules, and to make any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of the act.

In previous reports the Commission has made mention in more or less detail of the excellent results of the operation of the amendment to the rules under date of July 27, 1897, requiring that no removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing, and only after the person sought to be removed has had notice and been furnished a copy of such reasons and been allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing, copy of such reasons, notice, and answer and of the order of removal to be made a part of the records of the proper department or office. The efficacy of this provision of the rules continues to be apparent in protecting the service from abuse, and lessening the temptation to make improper removals, and affording a just degree of protection to faithful and efficient employees. It is believed that whatever honest opposition there may have been to this provision upon the part of appointing officers is being dispelled by experience under its operation. When properly administered, it offers no bar to the exercise of the power of discipline or to removals which are justly required by the interests of the service. In its Fifteenth Report the Commission called attention to its recommendation that the departments be directed in case of removals under this rule to furnish the Commission copies of the charges made and the answers thereto, the purpose of such recommendation being not that the Commission may review the findings of the department upon the charges and answer, as such action of the Commission would neither be authorized nor advisable, but merely that the Commission may be enabled more readily to ascertain whether a person before his removal is furnished with the reasons for the removal and given an opportunity to make answer in accordance with the terms of the rule. It is believed that if this recommendation were approved the departments would be in no wise hampered in their prerogatives, and at the same time it would facilitate the work of the Commission in properly disposing of complaints preferred under this rule.

The amendments to Rules III and VI, under date of May 29, 1899, whereby certain positions were excepted from the requirement of competitive examination for appointment, are some of those that were

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recommended to the President by the different heads of departments, and in the main are such as were recommended by the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment in its report of an investigation of the operation of the civil-service law and rules, and approved by the Commission in its recommendation to the President under date of June 1, 1898. Among those not recommended by the Commission are the minor mechanical positions in the several departments at large of the War Department, special mechanics and civilian assistants under the Navy Department, certain private secretaries not specifically authorized by law, examiners in the Department of Justice, and a few others.

The provision allowing an appointing officer, in his discretion, to permanently appoint any person serving under temporary appointment on May 29, 1899, has been properly confined in its application, under an opinion of the Attorney-General, to temporary appointments contemplated by the civil-service rules; that is, temporary appointments authorized by the Commission to classified positions. The Commission also construes this provision as permitting permanent appointment only during the period of temporary service.

The Commission believes that the rules should be so amended that there can be no question as to their clearly providing that in case of a vacancy for which there are one or two eligibles, but not a full certification of three eligibles, the appointing officer should be required to select one of the eligibles either for temporary appointment or regular appointment, as he may prefer, unless he certifies to the Commission that for reasons other than political or religious neither of such eligibles is suitable for the service. Such an amendment would be beneficial in materially lessening the number of temporary appointments of persons not on the eligible registers, and consequently the number of examinations which the Commission at present is required to hold.

The Commission finds that much of the material it secures in the way of professional and scientific registers of eligibles is wasted, owing to the maximum limitation of two years upon the period of eligibility. Requisitions are not infrequently received from departments for eligibles of this character when the period of eligibility has recently expired by limitation, and the Commission is consequently compelled to hold new examinations, with the resultant loss of time and expense. It is thought to be desirable that the Commission be vested with authority to further extend eligibility on certain registers beyond the period of two years, up to a certain limit, and under provisions which would safeguard against abuse.

The section of the rules providing when, in the opinion of an appointing officer, a position requires such peculiar qualifications or such scientific or special attainments as are not ordinarily acquired in the executive service of the United States, that upon the nomination of the appointing

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officer and the approval of the President, the Commission shall grant a certificate of qualification, is believed to be proper and desirable, provided it can be confined to the infrequent cases of vacancies occurring in high-grade professional or scientific positions which can not be suitably filled by promotion or transfer and for which it is difficult to provide a satisfactory basis of competition.

In the civil-service law there is no express provision for appointment by way of reinstatement. The President is doubtless empowered, however, to provide for reinstatement by rule under the authorization of the statute to make any necessary exceptions from the fundamental provisions which the law declares shall be set forth in the rules, one of such provisions being that all appointments to the classified service shall be as the result of open competitive examinations. It seems to be clearly consonant with a practical merit system of appointments that there should be provision for appointment by reinstatement without examination under certain well-defined restrictions. The reinstatement to the same grade or status in the service within one year from date of separation, provided such separation was without delinquency or misconduct, has doubtless proved beneficial to the service. The extending of the privilege of reinstatement without regard to time limitation to soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion and of the Spanish-American war, the widows of such persons, and nurses of said wars was done as a proper recognition of patriotic service. The removing of the time limitation in the case of reinstatement of persons who have been separated from the service on account of the reduction of force specifically required by law has, under the authority of an opinion of the Attorney-General, been confined to those cases where the reduction of force was actually required by law, without any exercise of discretion on the part of the appointing officer. Consequently the effect of this amendment has not been as far-reaching as it doubtless otherwise would have been. If, as it would seem may be assumed, in making a reduction of force specifically required by law, the departments remove the least efficient persons in the service, it would seem to follow that this amendment, though confined in its effect to a comparatively small number of cases, permits of the appointment to the service, generally speaking, of much less competent and qualified persons than would be appointed as the result of open competitive examinations and certifications by the Commission.

The provision authorizing reinstatement, without regard to time limitation, of any person dismissed from the service upon charges of delinquency or misconduct, upon the certificate of the appointing officer that he has thoroughly investigated the case and that the charges upon which the dismissal was based are not true, while seeming to be equitable and just in its purpose, is not, judging from the excessive number of requisitions for reinstatements made under it, altogether

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satisfactory, as it appears that in some instances insufficient care and heed have been paid to the strict requirements of this provision, with the consequent enlargement and extension of its application to cover cases which it is believed were not contemplated at the time of its promulgation. The Commission is of opinion that this provision should be so amended as to require a copy of the record of the separation and its cause to be submitted with the requisition for the reinstatement, or that it should be otherwise suitably safeguarded against possible abuse. In extenuation of what has just been said, it is only proper to add that abuse of this provision seems to be possible only in cases arising prior to the date of the Presidential order of July 27, 1897, requiring removals to be made for just cause and to be made of record in detail.

Under the provisions of the rules, when any office is classified and brought within the civil-service law and rules, persons holding the positions thus classified at the time of classification are given the same status as those who enter the service through examination and certification. Under this condition a practice grew up and assumed serious proportions whereby an appointing officer, anticipating the classification of an office, could appoint to that office, just prior to its classification, any person he saw fit, and of course without examination and certification—in other words, in the same manner as to any other unclassified position; upon the subsequent classification of this office such person was, by operation of the rules, clothed with the full status of a classified employee and was at once eligible for transfer to other parts of the service. The subversion of and menace to the principles of the civil-service law disclosed by such a condition are self-apparent, the possibilities of such a condition being justly alarming in their extent, as only the possibly limited number of offices to be newly classified could prevent the filling of all vacancies in the classified service through such channels without examination and certification. To prevent the continuation and the possibility of such practice, the Commission has submitted an amendment to the provisions governing transfers whereby every person must actually serve for at least six months in a classified position before he is eligible for transfer. It is respectfully urged that this form of amendment, or some other suitable and effective remedy, be approved.

One of the fundamental provisions of the civil-service law is that appointments to the classified service in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census. Transfers from outside the service into the departments at Washington, which, for convenience, is known as the apportioned service, are appointments to this apportioned service, just as much as original appointments through examination, and hence

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are required to be taken into account in maintaining the provisions of the law as to apportionment of appointments. Consequently the provision of the rules that no person shall be transferred into the apportioned service, if from original entrance to such service he is barred by the provisions regulating apportionment, is in harmony with the provisions of law in this matter. This provision of the rules, however, is followed by a clause that the provisions in relation to apportionment shall be waived upon the certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer is required in the interests of good administration. As a result of the operation of this clause of the rules the Commission finds that States and Territories which had already received their full quota of appointments under the apportionment, and particularly the District of Columbia, are receiving appointments very largely in excess of their quotas. It can readily be understood that this provision of the rules is desirable and beneficial in cases where, owing to the highly technical or professional duties of a position and the peculiar conditions surrounding it, the interests of good administration might actually require the transfer of a person who would otherwise be barred on account of the provisions regulating apportionment; but under the operation of this clause of the rules the Commission has issued a very large number of certificates for transfer of legal residents of the District of Columbia with no apparent special qualifications, which transfers would not otherwise have been permissible. The District of Columbia's quota under the apportionment is about 25 appointments. Since the adoption of this clause of the rules it has received by transfer alone about 65 appointments, or more than 250 per cent of its entire quota, and this practice seems to be on the increase. It would seem that steps should be taken to confine the application of this provision of the rules to the special and infrequent cases which it is believed it was intended to cover.

Attention is directed to the condition of the Internal-Revenue Service at the present time. Under Rule VI all deputy collectors of internal revenue are excepted from competitive examination for appointment, and also all storekeepers and gaugers whose compensation does not in the aggregate exceed $500 per annum. While the language of the rule is evidently framed with the idea of confining the exceptions of deputy collectorships to such positions as may properly have that designation on account of the duties performed, and not of permitting the exception of clerical positions by giving to such positions the designation of deputy collector, yet it is found that in many districts there are very few clerks, and in some districts no clerks at all, the clerical work being performed by employees with the designation of deputy collector, and hence excepted from examination. From experience and observation under the rule permitting this large number of exceptions in the Internal-Revenue Service, the Commission is

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satisfied that the best interests of the service require that at least all deputy collectors serving at the headquarters of the district, with the exception, perhaps, of the chief deputy, and also all deputies who have practically permanent locations at different points in the district should be returned to the competitive classified service. There seems to be no more need for these deputy collectorships to be excepted than there is for the exception of the similar positions in the customs service. In the railway mail service, though very extensive, with a large number of officers and employees, there is not a single exception from the general superintendent down. It is believed that the branch of the Government charged with the important duties of the collection of revenue should be placed upon the same business basis as prevails in the railway mail service as a result of a rigid and conscientious application and observance of the civil-service law and rules.

Administration of the Law and Rules.

The Commission again calls particular attention to the matter of the payment of salaries to persons appointed in violation of the provisions of the civil-service law. That statute declares that no person shall be appointed to occupy a classified position except upon appointment in accordance with its provisions. In a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, under date of July 25, 1896 (3 Comp. Dec., 53), as to the effect of the civil-service law upon the action of accounting officers, it was held that, in the absence of specific information to the contrary, accounting officers will treat an appointment as having been legally made, and allow credit for compensation paid to the person appointed. The clear implication from this holding seems to be that *with* satisfactory specific information before an accounting officer, received from any source, to the effect that an appointment has been made contrary to law, he will treat the appointment as having been *illegally* made and *disallow* credit for compensation.

Under the same date the Comptroller decided as follows as to the provisions of Rule VIII authorizing temporary appointment:

> Under this rule it seems quite clear that no payment could be made to the person employed thereunder until his appointment was approved by the Commission.

It seems only reasonable to infer from this decision as to temporary appointment that no appointment to the competitive classified service can be legally made without the certificate of the Commission, inasmuch as the law is explicit in the requirement that no appointment shall be made to a classified position except upon a certification of the Commission.

Under date of January 21, 1897, the Comptroller, in effect, confirmed his decision of July 25, 1896, and held further that the appointing officer is unable to continue an appointment beyond the time authorized by the Commission, "because to have done so would have

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violated the civil-service rules above quoted, and which have the force of law." (Referring to quotations from the rules requiring the certificate of the Commission for appointment.)

It seems perfectly clear, therefore, that a person who holds a position contrary to the provisions of the civil-service law is not legally in the service and should not be recognized by disbursing officers of the Government as being entitled to salary. While during the past year the number of irregular appointments has been gratifyingly small, yet if disbursing officers would regard the provisions of the civil-service law above mentioned and the decisions cited and insist upon evidence of legal appointment before making payment of salary, the opportunity for irregular appointments would be practically eliminated. Restriction upon the payment of salary to persons appointed in violation of the law is clearly essential to its full enforcement, and it is believed that necessary steps should be taken to bring about an exercise of such restriction.

In this connection the Commission is gratified to note the excellent rule established by the Treasury Department, under which all salary vouchers and rolls are required to be checked and approved by the appointment division before payment, each voucher and roll being carefully compared with the records of appointment, and no payments of salary are permitted to anyone unless the records of the Department show that the appointment was made in direct conformity with civil-service rules. This is given special mention as seeming desirable for adoption in the other departments.

Attention is invited to the synopses, to be found in the appendix to this report, of investigations made by the Commission during the past year, a perusal of which shows an improvement in the observance of the rules throughout the service, the improvement being most marked in some of those branches of the service which have been longest under the operation of the law.

Mention is again made of the limited powers of the Commission in the matter of investigations of violations of law. The civil-service act imposes upon the Commission the duty of making investigations concerning the facts, and reporting upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the law and rules, concerning the action of officers and employees in the public service in respect to the execution of the civil-service act. The authority of the Commission stops, however, with the finding of facts and bringing the same to the attention of the proper Department and of the President. Moreover, it is at a decided disadvantage in satisfactorily arriving at the facts in any case, owing to lack of vested authority to compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses, to administer oaths, and to enforce the production of books and papers. In this respect the statute falls far short of the provision of the civil-service acts of some of the States and cities.

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If the Commission were clothed with proper authority in this matter, and action were required to be taken upon its findings, the enforcement of the law would thereby be very materially facilitated.

Owing to the inadequate force of the Commission and appropriation for the purpose, it has not been possible to satisfactorily make investigation and inspection in many cases requiring the same in order to secure a full observance of the law.

Among the more important investigations upon which the Commission has been engaged during the past year may be mentioned the following:

The case of alleged violations of the provisions of the civil-service law against political assessments during the Ohio State campaign of 1899, which investigation continued over from the previous year. The Commission adduced the facts (1) that officials mentioned in section 11 of the civil-service act were members of the political committee from which emanated the circulars soliciting campaign contributions, and (2) that these circulars of solicitations of political contributions were sent to Federal officers and employees into Federal buildings. In February, 1900, the Commission laid before the Attorney-General these facts and raised two questions for the consideration of the Department of Justice—(1) whether the fact of membership of the political committee which makes solicitations of contributions from Government officers and employees constitutes a solicitation within the meaning of the provisions of section 11 of the civil-service act, and (2) whether the sending of letters of solicitation into Federal buildings constitutes a solicitation in a Federal building within the meaning of section 12 of the civil-service act. The Commission deemed it particularly important and desirable that a judicial determination be secured of this second question and hoped the same might be had from this case. At the date of this report the case has not yet been determined.

The Commission is in receipt of advice from the Department of Justice that Wallace L. Turney, who was indicted on March 13, 1899, under section 12 of the civil-service act, entered a plea of guilty on June 30, 1900, and was fined by the court in the sum of $100. In June, 1896, as agent of a political organization, Turney obtained access to the Fort Peck Indian Agency and solicited and received contributions for political purposes. The Department of Justice states that the fact that the defendant presented to the court many testimonials showing that prior to his offense he had borne an excellent reputation undoubtedly caused the court to deal leniently with him in imposing sentence.

In the case of alleged irregularities, including political assessments, in the fifth internal-revenue district of Kentucky, from the facts adduced it appears that a regular and systematic solicitation, amounting to an assessment, had been made of the employees in this district.

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The actual soliciting appears to have been done by a man not in the Government service, but who worked in harmony with an employee in the collector's office designated as assignment clerk, and reported to him the results of the solicitation; and assignments, good or bad, seemed to depend upon the character of the report of this solicitor of campaign funds. The investigation also seemed to show knowledge and tacit approval of the system of assessment on the part of the collector. The matter was first brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury in November, 1899. The Secretary of the Treasury responded with the suggestion that the matter be brought to the attention of the President and of the Department of Justice. Accordingly, in February, 1900, the whole matter was submitted to the President with recommendation for the removal of the collector and of the assignment clerk, both on account of their apparent connection with political assessments and also on account of apparent coercion of the political action of the internal-revenue employees. The matter was also submitted to the Attorney-General for appropriate action. The Commission is informed by the Attorney-General that this case was presented to the grand jury at Louisville in November, 1900, and that that body, after a most thorough investigation of the case, decided to ignore the complaints.

In October, 1900, the Commission investigated the question of the genuineness of the certificates and statements submitted upon the prescribed forms by one Harry W. Bates in connection with his application for the position of plate printer in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The investigation showed that Bates's essential statements as to his experience and qualifications were false, and that all of the corroborating certificates submitted were either falsely made or forged by Bates himself. As a result of these papers Bates had received appointment and been serving two or three months. The matter was presented to the Treasury Department with a recommendation for Bates's removal, in accordance with the civil-service rules. His removal was shortly afterwards reported by the department to the Commission. Upon the facts adduced in the investigation a warrant was sworn out for Bates's arrest, and at the preliminary hearing before the United States commissioner he was held for the action of the grand jury. He was subsequently indicted by the grand jury, under section 5418 of the Revised Statutes, for falsely making or forging a writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States, and the case is now on the calendar awaiting trial.

During the past year complaint was made to the Commission that one Rev. L. D. Bass, D. D., operating under an alleged institution of the name of the "Bureau of Civil Service Instruction," was defrauding persons of money who desired to obtain positions in the classified service, upon the pretense of securing for them the desired appointments in return for their money. As this matter seemed to be one

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within the provisions of section 5480 of the Revised Statutes, against the use of the mails to exploit a scheme to defraud, it was referred to the proper authorities of the Post-Office Department. After a hearing, the Postmaster-General, in the exercise of his authority, issued an order prohibiting the delivery of mail to Bass or his institution, such order being known as a fraud order. Through the proper authorities the matter was also laid before the grand jury, and that body found an indictment. At the date of this report the case has not been reached for trial.[1]

It has been the custom of the Commission, prior to political campaigns, to call public attention to the provisions of the civil-service law in the matter of political contributions, stating that it would employ all proper means to secure the prosecution and punishment of any who violate such provisions. Copies of notices upon this subject have also been regularly issued by the Treasury Department and the Post-Office Department. Preceding the political campaign of 1900, this practice was extended, and at the request of the Commission each of the Executive Departments issued a public circular calling attention to the provisions of the civil-service act, and notifying all officers and employees of their respective Departments that they are under no obligations whatever, by reason of their being in the public service, to make contributions or to render political service, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure to do so. The Commission desires to make particular mention and commendation of the circular issued by the Attorney-General on this subject, under date of August 20, 1900, which is peculiarly important and commendable for the reason that it contains the following clause:

> It is recommended that all officers and employees of the Department refrain from membership and service on political committees charged with the collection and disbursement of campaign funds.

So far as the Commission is aware, this is the first advance of this sort made in this important and practical direction. It is believed that it would be most beneficial if the other Departments would issue similar instructions to their officers and employees, as refraining from membership and service on political committees on the part of Government officers must necessarily result in increased respect for and confidence in the purpose and ability of the Government to enforce the provisions of law against political assessments and the provisions of executive circulars against pernicious political activity. Such a course would furthermore tend to dispel any prevailing idea of interdependence and connection between office holding and political manipulation and dictation. While during the past year the service has by no means been free from complaints of political activity on the part of

[1] Since the date of this report Bass has been convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000, the full penalty of the law.

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officeholders, yet the Commission is pleased to record an appreciable decrease in this direction; as over against the presence of undue political activity on the part of some officeholders, there should be placed the fact of other officeholders who have given to the civil-service law, as applied to the service under their control, consistent and vigorous support, even at times apparently at the sacrifice of personal political prestige.

There appears to be a general misapprehension as to the status of excepted positions under the civil-service law and rules. Excepted positions remain in the classified service, but are excepted from the requirement of competitive examination for appointment. They are, however, subject to the other provisions of the law and rules. For example, they are subject to the provisions forbidding dismissal or change of official rank or compensation for political or religious reasons, and also to the provisions as to political assessments. They do not, however, come within the provisions of section 8 of Rule II, regulating the manner of removal from competitive classified positions. The Commission is satisfied that the best interests of the service would be subserved if some of the positions now excepted were returned to the competitive class. The stability of those parts of the service that are subject to competitive examination and certification by the Commission is in marked contrast with the instability in the excepted and unclassified positions. The exceptions under the rules have been made upon the theory, as urged by the appointing officers, that more satisfactory persons can be obtained without resort to examination and certification, owing to the peculiarities and exacting qualifications demanded in the positions; but the large number of changes in these positions, at least outside of the very few persons actually holding close fiduciary and confidential relations to high administrative officials, shows either that the persons appointed to these positions are incompetent or else that competent men are removed for reasons not connected with the good of the service; in other words, either less efficient persons are appointed to excepted positions than to competitive positions or else many removals are made of competent men merely for partisan or personal considerations.

It is easily demonstrated that the service subject to competitive examination is more efficient than other parts of the service. At the beginning of the war with Spain a larger force of clerks became necessary in some of the Departments, particularly in the War Department, and in appropriating for these additional clerks Congress expressly provided that they should be appointed without compliance with the civil-service law, upon the ground, it is understood, that the Commission was not ready to meet such an emergency. As to the reason given for this provision by Congress, it may be stated that never in the history of the Commission were there so many names upon

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the eligible registers for all characters of positions necessary to carry on the increased work incident to the war with Spain as at that time; and, moreover, the Commission had demonstrated its ability in times past to meet such emergencies. For example, when the Record and Pension Office was created 140 persons were appointed from the Commission's registers in one day. Of the 1,242 persons appointed in the War Department under the recent war emergency (these appointments under the provision of Congress being made outside the civil-service law and presumably under the patronage system), nearly 50 per cent have been separated from the service, not on account of failure of appropriation or reduction of force. In other words, nearly 1,300 men and women were appointed in order to secure 600 or 700. On the other hand, during the same period of time, of the persons appointed through certification by the Commission to the classified service in the War Department not one has been dropped on probation.

Again, particular attention is directed to the recent report of the House committee of the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress of a special investigation of the House employees. The following is an extract from that report:

> Thus the officers of the House, though responsible for the character of the service rendered by the employees, have in reality little or no voice in their selection, and as might be reasonably expected the results obtained from the system which we have described are in some cases extremely unsatisfactory. This method of appointment of House employees has existed for many years, during which the House has been under the control of each party alternately. We believe that candor compels us to state at the outset that some of the faults in the administration which we have observed are attributable to the system and to the persistency of members of the House in urging upon officers the appointment of their constituents and friends to subordinate places, and that such faults are deeply rooted, of long standing, and likely to continue under the administration of any political party as long as such a system is maintained.

Practical Effects of the Merit System in Improving the Public Service.

The act of January 16, 1883, popularly known as the civil-service act, is entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States." Its purpose, as its title indicates, was to correct certain conspicuous abuses which were then prevalent in connection with the appointment and promotion of civilian employees in the executive branch of the Government, and at the same time to improve that part of the public service by increasing the efficiency of the employees, and thus securing a more satisfactory and economical administration of public affairs. Although several spasmodic attempts had been made previously to inaugurate some method of securing better qualified clerks and other employees for the Government, as well as to relieve the pressure for patronage, which was growing more and more burdensome during each succeeding Administration, yet matters apparently had gone on from bad to worse, until the patience of Congress had been

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worn out by the ever-increasing demands and the inequitable distribution of appointments. This condition of affairs brought about the passage of the civil-service act, which required that the rules to be promulgated by the President should provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration would warrant, "First, for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder," and "Second, that all the offices, places, and employments," which became classified, "shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations."

Under these provisions open competitive examinations have continued to grow more and more varied and complicated as the classification has expanded, until now practically every character of ability required in the administration of the Government service is obtained by this means. The number of appointments from the examinations, as shown by the statistical matter in the appendix, has kept pace with the extension of the classification until for this report year nearly 10,000 persons whose capacity and ability have been previously demonstrated were added to the ranks of Government employees. The aggregate salaries of the positions now in the classified service, numbering about 90,000, and to be reached only through competitive examinations, approximate $75,000,000 per annum, while the salaries of all unclassified positions in the executive branch of the Government, probably numbering slightly more than 100,000, are estimated not to exceed $30,000,000, of which over 60 per cent is for the compensation of the 4,429 Presidential postmasters and the 72,165 postmasters of fourth-class offices.

The third requirement laid down by the act was that "appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census." This provision was designed to distribute the appointments in the classified service at Washington among the several States and Territories as fairly as the conditions would permit, and thus correct what was considered as a gross injustice which had grown up under the system of distributing appointments solely by favor, based upon political, personal, or other kinds of influence. While it is impossible to distribute these appointments in the exact ratio of the population of the different States and Territories, and as reinstatements and transfers over which the Commission has no restrictive control also operate to increase the discrepancy in the apportionment, the Commission has made its certifications of eligibles for appointment as nearly in accord with this provision of the law as the circumstances would permit. As a result of this course, in arranging to distribute 6,502 positions upon the basis of the census of 1890, with nearly 1,000 appointments of that number yet to be distributed, none

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of the States and Territories on June 30, 1900, had received less than 60 per cent of their full quota, only 4 had received less than 70 per cent, 17 had received between 70 and 80 per cent, and only 6 had exceeded their quota.

The act and rules further provide that there shall be no discrimination either for or against any person in making appointments, promotions, reductions, or dismissals, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations, or because of the giving or withholding of contributions for political purposes; also that no officer or employee of the United States shall be concerned in soliciting or receiving any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any other officer or employee of the United States, and that no person shall solicit or receive any contributions for any political purpose whatever in any room or building occupied by an officer or employee of the United States in the discharge of his official duty.

Since the passage of the civil-service act the growing infrequency of attempts to levy political assessments or solicit contributions from Federal employees in violation of the law has been particularly gratifying. Probably efforts will always be made to secure contributions from Government employees for the furtherance of political objects, but the protection which has been thrown around them by the provisions of the law and rules above referred to, especially since it was reenforced by the rule of July 27, 1897, which prohibits removals from the competitive service except for just cause and after full opportunity for defense, appears to have accomplished substantially all that the framers of the law intended. The efforts of the Commission and the heads of departments to inform the Government employees of these provisions of the law and rules, and to secure their enforcement, have no doubt done much to discourage attempts to collect political assessments.

Attention is called to the fact that the practice has become more and more prevalent of selecting for appointment from certification the person having the highest average, regardless of other considerations, until at the present time it is estimated that this course is pursued in from 75 to 80 per cent of all appointments in the competitive classified service. Many department officials have stated that as a result of the examinations held by the Commission they secure very satisfactory and competent assistants. These statements are emphasized by the records, which show that in some entire parts of the service much less than 1 per cent of the persons appointed from examination are dropped at the end of their probationary or trial appointment. The records also show that the number of complaints, based upon alleged discrimination for political or religious opinions or affiliations in making promotions, reductions, or dismissals, has decreased very materially, especially since the promulgation of the rule of July 27, 1897, above referred to.

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From all the evidence which the Commission has been able to obtain, it seems to be clearly apparent that in those parts of the service to which the civil-service law has been applied the Government is now obtaining much more competent and efficient employees than hitherto, and consequently the work is performed more economically than ever before. Officials in charge of many of the branches of the service have again and again reported material savings in the expense of conducting the business committed to their charge since their offices were classified. The increased efficiency of the railway mail and post-office services since their classification is perhaps the best known and recognized by the public at large. Many other parts of the service also represent excellent showings as to the economy secured from the increased efficiency of their employees, as clearly demonstrated in the Commission's Fifteenth Annual Report, page 17. It has been estimated that not less than $10,000,000 per annum have been saved in the salaries of Government employees as a direct result of the enforcement of the civil-service act.

The Commission does not wish it understood, by anything that has been said under this topic, that there is an absence of irregularities and violations under the civil-service law and rules, or that the system is yet working with entire satisfaction, for such is far from being the case; but the foregoing is set out to indicate the steady and gratifying improvement in this direction.

Publicity of the Commission's Work.

While, under an opinion of the Attorney-General, it is entirely a matter of discretion with this Commission, as well as the other departments and offices of the Government, whether information contained in office files and records shall be disclosed to the public, or any part of the public, yet from its inception this Commission has deemed it wise to make every proper effort to furnish the public the fullest information practicable concerning all matters connected with its work about which it might be supposed there is a general interest. With longer experience with the workings of the civil-service law, this policy of the greatest practicable publicity has been carried further and further, as may be notably instanced in recent years by the opening of registers of eligibles, so that all the facts connected with appointments from these registers may be made known to all persons who are personally interested, and as may be further illustrated by the increased mass of matter published each year in the Commission's annual reports, giving details of all important cases arising and a summary of the facts in minor cases.

It is believed that this policy, which has been consistently followed, is beneficial in its tendency to allay suspicion, to effectually answer misrepresentations, to expose abuses in the service, and to offer material check to violations of the law under the cover of secrecy. Much

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of the opposition to the merit system and to the work of the Commission has presumably arisen from ignorance of the methods pursued, and unquestionably the Commission's policy of publicity has brought about greater confidence in the honesty of the system. In pursuance of this established policy, the visits of the public are welcomed, and the most rigid inspection of the Commission's work is invited, subject only to the limitation of unwarranted interruption and embarrassment to the Commission's current work, which, under present conditions, it must endeavor to carry on with a very inadequate force of employees and appropriation.

The attitude of the Commission in this matter is further well illustrated by a standing invitation to the public to have responsible representatives present during the progress of any of its examinations. This is particularly true of the initial examinations which may be held for any offices or services in different parts of the country.

Philippine Civil-Service Act.

On September 19, 1900, the United States Philippine Commission passed an act entitled "An act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands." In introducing the measure President Taft said:

> The purpose of the United States Government and the people of the United States in these islands is to secure for the Filipino people as honest and as efficient a government as may be possible. It is deemed by the Commission and by the Government which the Commission represents to have every feature of this bill consistent with the Government. The danger in any government, whether it be republican or monarchial, is that public office be used for private purposes. All countries have suffered from this evil, and those countries in which a thorough system of civil service is selected are the first to minimize that danger. * * * It is the hope of the Commission to make it possible for one entering the lowest ranks to reach the highest, under a tenure based solely upon merit.[1]

The full text of the act will be found in the appendix to this report. A board of three members, to be called the Philippine civil-service board, is provided for. Each member must be a native of the Philippine Islands or a citizen of the United States. The board is authorized to prepare and adopt rules, to be promulgated by the military governor, to carry out the purposes of the act, as declared in its title, by providing for appointments and promotions according to merit and by competitive examinations where practicable in all the executive branches of the government of the Philippine Islands, central, departmental, and provincial, and of the city of Manila.

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[1] The Commission is highly gratified at the fulfillment of the expectations expressed above, as indicated in the following extract from a letter received by the Commission, under date of May 22, 1901, from Hon. William H. Taft, president of the Philippine Commission:

"The amount of worry and solicitation that we are saved by the civil-service board it would be hard to exaggerate, and we all agree that we could not possibly carry on this government without it."

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The two features of the Philippine civil-service act which distinguish it most conspicuously from the Federal law are (1) its broad scope, embracing not only the offices of the general or central government, but also those in the executive branch of the provincial and municipal governments, and ultimately including every officer and employee from the heads of departments down to the unskilled laborers, and (2) its provisions requiring promotions to be made upon competitive examination from the lower to the higher ranks, including all positions except the heads of departments and private secretaries of members of the Philippine Commission, and in the case of heads of departments providing that they shall be selected by promotion from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants to the heads of departments.

The act does not apply to the selection of teachers of public schools in the islands, for which special legislation will be enacted.

Skilled and unskilled laborers are to be selected according to the priority of their applications, subject to such noncompetitive examinations as may be found practicable and which may be limited, in the discretion of the board, to an inquiry in regard to the applicants' capacity to labor, their habits of industry and sobriety, and their honesty.

Among other things which the law requires to be set forth in the rules to be adopted by the board are provisions for a period of probation for the preparation and holding of competitive examinations in Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu, and in the United States; for selection, according to average percentage, from amorg those rated highest in such competition; for transfers from one branch of the service to another, and from the Federal classified service of the United States to that of the Philippine Islands; for reinstatements, for a physical examination of all competitors in the United States, and for age limits upon those entering the lowest rank of the service, the minimum to be 18 and the maximum 40 years.

Preference in appointment, after certification by the board, is to be given, first, to natives of the islands and, second, to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

Other features of the act which differ from the national act are (1) the board and its examiners are empowered to administer oaths, to summon witnesses, and to require the production of official books and records in investigations; (2) all changes in the service are required to be reported immediately to the board by the heads of the various departments and offices; (3) upon the certification of information by the board to the proper disbursing and auditing officers that any person is holding a position in violation of the provisions of the act or rules, further payment of salary or wages to such person is declared illegal, and if paid, the disbursing officer shall not receive credit therefor, while an auditing officer who authorizes such payment is made

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liable on his official bond for the loss resulting to the Government, and (4) all persons are forbidden, under penalty, from soliciting political contributions from public officers or employees, regardless of whether the person making the solicitation is an officer or employee of the Government.

While the act contains no provisions regulating removals, the board has authority under a general provision to prepare and adopt any rules not in violation of the limitations of the act which will more efficiently secure its enforcement, and under date of October 17, 1900, the Philippine Commission passed a law providing that all appointments to and removals from subordinate civil positions in the various departments of the General Government shall be made by the heads of the respective offices, subject to the approval of the military governor, the Commission reserving to itself the right to revoke any appointment or removal.

Although several months have intervened since the passage of the Philippine civil-service law, little or no criticism has been made by the opponents of the merit system in the United States of the policy of enacting such a law for the Philippines. This fact is evidence of popular belief that a system of appointments based upon merit was necessary to insure the establishment by the United States of a stable and honest civil government for the Philippine Islands.

It is gratifying to note that the law contemplates not only a system of appointments as a result of competitive examination, but also a complete merit service, and for this its framers are to be especially commended. Bright, capable men are given an incentive to enter the lower grades by the assurance that promotion will depend wholly upon demonstrated capacity and that even the highest offices may be attained in this way, without the necessity of personal or political favor.

The law also gives to the natives of the islands abundant opportunity to share in the administration of their governmental affairs. The salaries of clerical and other minor positions, while not sufficiently large to tempt Americans to compete in the examinations, are yet liberal enough to obtain an ample supply of competent natives, whose mode of life is not so expensive as that of the average American, and for the higher salaried places the natives will have the advantage of preference in appointment where equal fitness is shown in competition with Americans.

Extension of Classification to New Fields.

The Commission again presents recommendation that the force employed in the Library of Congress and in the offices of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be brought within the classified service by Executive order, provided it is found that this can be done under the provisions of the civil-service act; if not, it is recommended that proper legislation be enacted to accomplish this result. This

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recommendation is in accordance with reports which have been heretofore made on the great desirability of increasing the efficiency and stability of these two forces. The positions are of the same general character as those in the different departments, for which examinations have already been successfully provided. The appropriation act of 1897 for the Library of Congress provided that "All persons employed in or about said Library * * * shall be appointed solely with reference to their fitness for their particular duties." The Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the years 1897, 1898, 1899, and 1900 recommended that the employees under their supervision be classified, the report for 1900 being as follows:

The Commissioners believe thoroughly in the merit system of appointments and promotions in the District service which has been established and maintained by the action of the Commissioners, but ought to have the formal protection of an act of Congress. As the Attorney-General of the United States has held that the President is not authorized under the civil-service act to extend the civil-service rules over the District offices the Commissioners are constrained to ask once more that Congress will pass a civil-service act for the District of Columbia.

For some time past the question of providing a registration system similar to that now employed for the navy-yard service for securing various kinds of laborers has had general discussion and attention as a means of filling the positions of unclassified laborers in the different departments and offices at Washington. Because of the great success which has attended the navy-yard system, as well as the generally satisfactory experience the Commission has had with its own system of competitive registration, providing persons qualified to perform different kinds of skilled labor in the classified service, it is believed that some plan of this character can be devised which will be of the greatest assistance to the appointing officers of the Government, and at the same time tend largely to promote the best interests of the service. It would seem that such a plan should contemplate a demonstration of fitness for the work by the possession of necessary physical qualifications and by past occupations, thus properly confining appointments to the position of laborer to persons who are fitted and willing to perform unclassified labor. Such a plan would also tend to discourage a practice of appointing persons to positions of unclassified labor and assigning them to clerical and other classified duty, which practice is unjust to citizens who take the examinations provided for entrance to the classified positions and who have a right to expect that classified duty will be performed by persons appointed through these examinations, and is equally unjust to those citizens who are properly qualified for this kind of labor, but who may not be qualified or do not desire to compete for the classified positions. From the Commission's experience and observation as to the operation of the provision of the rules forbidding the assignment to classified work of any person appointed

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as a laborer or workman without examination under the civil-service rules, it is believed that some such plan for the appointment of laborers as is here suggested is desirable to facilitate the enforcement of this provision of the rules.

Particular attention is directed to the positions of Indian agent. The four years' tenure was applied to Indian agents by the act of March, 1882. During the administration which followed, out of 60 agencies all were changed but 2. During the next administration, out of 60 agencies there were 76 appointments, and only 2 were allowed to serve out the four years' term. Under the succeeding administration, out of 60 agencies there were 81 changes, and only 4 served out the four years' term. Under the administration following that, out of 58 agencies there were 78 changes; only 9 were allowed to serve out the four years' term and only 1 was reappointed at the expiration of the four years' term. Here is striking demonstration that either the persons appointed were inefficient and could not be allowed to serve out their four years' term of office or be reappointed, or else, under this system, efficient persons were separated for other reasons than the good of the service.

In this connection there is noted the extract from President Taft's introduction of the measure which was passed by the United States Philippine Commission on September 19, 1900, and entitled "An act for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in the Philippine Islands," which extract is quoted on page 28.

If it is important that appointments to the highest positions in our service in the Philippines should be made upon a merit system and that such positions should be under a tenure based solely upon merit, if good government is to be given to the inhabitants of those islands, then it would seem to be of even greater importance that the merit system of appointments and the merit tenure should be made to apply to the highest positions in our service for the care of the Indians, in order to give good government to the "wards of the nation" within our immediate territory.

In the Commission's Fifteenth Annual Report, page 82, it is pointed out why, under the construction of existing laws authorizing their appointment, the Commission believes it impracticable for local pension examining surgeons to be in the competitive classified service. The Commission is of opinion, however, that the provision of the pension laws authorizing the appointment of local examining surgeons should be so amended as to make it feasible and practicable for these positions to be in the competitive classified service so that they could be filled through competitive examination and certification by the Commission, thus securing a trained corps of competent men with the necessary medical ability and also familiarity with the pension laws

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and regulations of the Department, and hence contributing to the honesty, efficiency, and economy in the administration of the pension laws. In this connection attention is directed to the following, which is a portion of an extract from a report signed by three members of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, which extract is given in full on page 82 of the Commission's Fifteenth Report:

In the Pension Office the committee are of the opinion that a complete revision of the system of local examining boards is necessary. * * * The trouble * * * requires an amendment of the pension laws. Under the present system of local boards, which are constantly being multiplied, there is no uniformity of rating, and great injustice results to the pensioners as well as injury to the Government. The boards should be constituted in such a way as to secure uniformity of rating, and should be composed of men who not only have the necessary medical training, but who are also familiar with the pension laws and with the methods of the Department. For the present confused system there should be substituted boards appointed by the Commissioner, within the classified service, and sent out from the Department at Washington. This would secure uniformity of rating, justice to the pensioners, and economy and protection to the Government.

The general plan for a revision of the present system of examining surgeons recommended by the Senate committee was recommended by Pension Commissioner Atkinson in his report for 1875 and also by Pension Commissioner Bentley in his report for 1876 and again in his report for 1877. It is understood that the plan thus proposed has the approval of the present Commissioner also.

Lack of Adequate Force and Appropriation.

The experience of the Commission during the year under consideration in this report has served to incite, if possible, a more urgent and emphatic appeal for a larger force of employees and a more liberal appropriation for expenses connected with its examinations and other work outside of Washington. Not a single additional employee has been appropriated for by Congress since its session of 1893–94, at which time 36 additional clerks were provided for. The following session increased the amount available for traveling and other expenses outside of Washington from $6,000 to $7,000, which has not since then been added to in any way. There are now fully three times as many positions subject to the civil service law and rules as when the last increase in appropriation for employees was made, and the reasonable demands upon the Commission for expenditure in its examining and other work outside of Washington have increased in like ratio, while the complexity and detail of the general work of the Commission are several times greater than in 1894. The acts of Congress providing for civil government for Porto Rico and Hawaii have been recognized by the different Departments as extending the scope of the civil-service law and rules to the Federal positions in those islands.

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In his annual message to Congress, at the beginning of the present session, the President said—

That there may be secured the best service possible in the Philippine Islands, I have issued under date of November 30, 1900, the following order:

"The United States Civil Service Commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the Civil Service Board, created under the act of the United States Philippine Commission for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine Islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine Islands upon the request of the Civil Service Board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said board and the said United States Civil Service Commission."

The work of this Commission will necessarily be materially increased on account of this order, as it is anticipated that the examinations and correspondence originating in the United States respecting the Philippine classified civil service will be conducted almost wholly through this office.

The President, referring again to this Commission, used the following language:

The Civil Service Commission is greatly embarrassed in its work for want of an adequate permanent force for clerical and other assistance. Its needs are fully set forth in its report. I invite attention to the report and especially urge upon Congress that this important bureau of the public service, which passes upon the qualifications and character of so large a number of the officers and employees of the Government, should be supported by all needed appropriations to secure promptness and efficiency.

The report mentioned in the foregoing paragraph was that of October, 1900, showing the condition of the Commission's business and the great arrearage of work which had accumulated at that time by reason of the lack of facilities for its prompt transaction, and was as follows:

The work of the Commission naturally falls into that connected with applicants for examinations, competitors in examinations, eligibles from examinations, the service records concerning appointments and other changes in the classified service, and that of a general character.

Application Division.—The urgently current work of this division consists of correspondence concerning examinations, announcements of examinations specially held, which number about 50 a month and are in addition to those held annually and semiannually, the cursory inspection of applications preliminary to authorizing examination, which necessitates the indexing, recording, and filing of such matters as may be required for ready reference in the immediate future, and the instruction of from 400 to 500 local boards each month at the places where these examinations are held. This work, which is imperative for holding current examinations, is, by force of circumstances, always kept practically up to date. The arrearage on September 30 included the careful review and final disposition of about 7,000 applications for examinations, most of which were already held, and the preparation of the records and index therefor. The duties mentioned demand substantially all the time of the 15 persons assigned to this division, including 10 detailed from other Departments, and occasions the neglect of practically all the other duties which should be expected in connection with this work, most important of which are con-

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nected with the organization and thorough instruction of over 1,000 local boards of examiners. From the frequent changes in membership of these boards, located throughout the country, with a membership of about 5,000, it is necessary, in order that the new officers and members thereof may have a proper understanding and appreciation of their duties for the Commission, that they be fully instructed at least once every three years, as the changes amount to a practical reorganization of each board during that period. The increased work of the Commission, with its limited force of employees and an appropriation of only $7,000 to cover expenses for all purposes outside of the District of Columbia, have practically compelled it to abandon any attempt at personal instruction of these boards and inspection of their work, and to resort to the unsatisfactory method of printed instructions. Consequently, the boards have not become sufficiently familiar with the rules and practices of the Commission to enable them to perform their work in a manner at all satisfactory to themselves, to the public, or to the Commission, except in a few of the largest cities, where the demands on the Commission have been such as to require the frequent presence of representatives from Washington, who have given the personal counsel and instruction so much needed by all boards. During the past three and one-half years the free-delivery service has been introduced at some 200 post-offices located in the smaller cities throughout the country. Prior to its installation the Commission must establish local boards of examiners and hold initial examinations. Because of the foregoing the Commission has had to depend upon members of boards in near-by offices to organize and instruct the new boards, in many instances being cases of "the blind leading the blind." As a consequence, grave errors have resulted, which have occasioned much embarrassment to the Commission and detriment to its work, as well as injustice to those desiring to be examined, which have caused serious doubts of the integrity of the Commission's work in those sections. Prior to 1897 all new boards of examiners were organized and thoroughly instructed by personal representatives of the Commission from Washington. Inasmuch as the duties of the local boards in connection with the many special examinations of a complicated character that are now being held are much more exacting than heretofore, it is particularly unfortunate that the facilities have not been furnished for continuing the careful and systematic instruction as was formerly the case.

Examining Division.—The number of sets of examination papers on hand unmarked July 1, 1900, was 8,738. More than 6,000 sets of papers were received during the quarter, although none of the regular semiannual examinations occurred during that period, while over 7,000 sets of these remained unmarked on September 30. It thus appears that the marking of examination papers was about three months in arrears at all times during this period. This constant arrearage necessitated the work being done under high tension, as has been the case for the last two or three years, and has left but little time for the consideration and investigation of the important matters which arise in connection with this work, as many new examinations must be prepared which need the most careful thought and study to secure proper results. It has also frequently been impossible to do more than casually check papers marked by persons not connected with the Commission who are occasionally detailed for short intervals to assist in the rating of special subjects. The marking of examination papers and the preparation of the records and statistics based thereon are often not completed until from three to six months after the examinations have been held, which seems to be prejudicial to the interests of both the public service and the competitors in such examinations. It is highly desirable to furnish suitable eligibles as promptly as possible when vacancies occur, and thereby avoid the necessity for the temporary appointment of persons not properly qualified for the work, as this inevitably occasions embarrassment and loss to the service. The Government is also entitled to the assistance of the best qualified eligibles the Commission can secure; hence, competitors' papers should be promptly marked, so that the highest eligibles

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may be certified at the earliest possible moment after the examinations are held. The Departments and the Commission have frequently been embarrassed because persons are certified who, because of the long delay since taking the examination, have entered into other business engagements and for that reason can not accept the appointments tendered, thus increasing the delay and expense of securing suitable assistants for the public service. When the conditions are considered which will necessarily surround the extension of the classified service to our new possessions, it appears reasonable to expect an increase of these embarrassments.

Certification Division.—The most strenuous efforts have been made in order that the urgent duties of this division may not fall behind. This has only been accomplished, however, by ignoring much of the general work of this division, which is of such a character that there should always be ample force to promptly and correctly transact it. With the conditions surrounding the limited force of the Commission, it has been absolutely necessary to assign to this division several persons detailed from other departments, notwithstanding that the business is of such a nature that the Commission should have absolute authority and control over the persons who perform it. The conditions here present the most striking illustration of the detrimental effects which result from largely depending for important work upon a force of details, many of whom are frequently withdrawn, and others entirely unfamiliar with the special peculiarities of the work assigned in their places. Since July 1, 1899, there have been 7 changes in the 9 details assigned to this division, which has occasioned frequent readjustments of this force with consequent hindrance and embarrassment. Clerks unfamiliar with the character and requirements of this work are practically of no assistance until after they have been trained to understand and grasp the many points which must be considered in connection with it.

Service Record Division.—Since the date of its organization, in February, 1897, the Service Record Division has been able to perform only the absolute current work, and even this is frequently very much in arrears. At no time during the past year has it been approximately up to date. The work consists mainly in passing upon the regularity of all appointments and changes in status of employees of the classified civil service, and the division is held primarily responsible for the proper performance of this work. Promptness and accuracy are indispensable for the satisfactory transaction of this part of the Commission's work and for the effective administration of the civil-service act and rules. The longer irregularities continue the more complicated they become. The division also has the custody of the records, and prepares all statistics and conducts correspondence relating to appointments, reinstatements, transfers, promotions, reductions, and removals in the entire classified service, and also issues all certifications required by the rules in connection with the above changes. All claims for preference arising under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes are adjudicated in the division. A card index system has been inaugurated which is designed to give the official history of all persons in the classified service. About two-thirds of this work has been finished, leaving about 30,000 cards yet to be prepared. When this index is complete, the work of auditing the changes in the service will be very much facilitated. In order to guard properly the classified civil service and prevent violations of the law and rules, a corresponding index should also be prepared for the unclassified portion of the executive branch of the service, with the exception of Presidential appointees and fourth-class postmasters.

Custodian Force.—The Commission has long been obliged to use expert clerks for much of its messenger and other low-grade work, because of its lack of a sufficient force for that purpose. The demands of this character have largely increased since the removal of the Commission's office, on August 1, 1900, to a more commodious building with five floors, basement, attic, elevator, and extensive heating apparatus. The laborer force is unable to keep the building clean, and clerks are obliged to leave their regular occupations, which have long been in arrears, to perform unavoidable

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low-grade duties, and for the additional work connected with heating the building, and extra watchman, messenger, and elevator service, the Commission is obliged to depend upon such details as may be obtained from the different departments.

In addition to the special work of the divisions already outlined, a great amount of statistical and other matter of various kinds is required in connection with the annual and special reports and investigations which are from time to time demanded of the Commission. The present Commission has always been embarrassed and delayed in the preparation of its annual report to the President, because it has been necessary to detach some of its employees from their already pressing duties in order to prepare the large amount of matter which, under the law and rules, appears proper for consideration therein. If, during the year, the force of the Commission were so constituted as to permit of considerable portions of this matter being prepared contemporaneously with the other work of the Commission, the annual report would be prepared much earlier and without being so burdensome as it has been under the conditions which now prevail.

The Commission has received no increase in its force since 1894, when the classified service included less than 40,000 positions, while the additions made since then have been of such a nature as to increase the concurrent duties of the Commission to probably not less than four times what they formerly were. Several of the departments have rendered material aid by detailing employees from time to time. However, it must be perfectly evident that the necessarily temporary service of those so detailed can not be as satisfactory as that of a regular, permanent force. Notwithstanding the Commission has made every effort to secure as much aid as possible from this source, the conditions already mentioned have continued.

The attention of the appropriation committees of Congress has been repeatedly called to this state of affairs, but no relief has thus far been obtained. Neither has the Commission been able to secure any further aid from the different departments, notwithstanding urgent solicitation to accomplish that end. Indeed, the present number of details is 8 less than formerly, it being stated when they were recalled that it was impossible to continue them further because of the urgent needs of their own offices.

If the additional assistance estimated for is not secured, the Commission is unable to see how it will be possible to satisfactorily perform the constantly increasing duties arising under the law and rules in their present form. It would appear that either (1) a larger force must be provided, or (2) the rules should be so amended as to require materially less work from the Commission's force, or (3) more and more of that work must hereafter be left unperformed.

Hon. Dorman B. Eaton.

It is proper that the Commission should express its sense of loss in the death of Hon. Dorman B. Eaton on December 23, 1899. Mr. Eaton was Civil Service Commissioner from the inception of the work of the Commission, March 9, 1883, until his resignation on April 17, 1886. The value of his services to the cause of civil-service reform is fitly expressed in the following extract from a resolution of the New York Civil Service Reform Association:

He may well be said to have been the legislative architect of civil-service reform in this Republic, for every law now in force that embodies the true principle of civil-service reform was either originally framed by him or at least shaped in its principal features upon the lines which he had originally laid down. To the cause of civil-service reform he gave its most instructive literature; to it he devoted the last efforts of his life, and with it his name will be forever most honorably identified.

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Hon. Mark S. Brewer.

Subsequent to the date of this report, but prior to its final approval and signature, Commissioner Mark S. Brewer died, and Hon. William A. Rodenberg was appointed as his successor.

The sentiments and action of the Commission upon Commissioner Brewer's death are appropriately represented by the following, which was adopted and entered upon its official records March 25, 1901:

The death of Commissioner Mark Spencer Brewer occurred on Monday, March 18, 1901, he having served as a member of this Commission since January 19, 1898. It is with a profound sense of grief in the affliction thus sustained by the office that this record is entered in its official minutes.

After admission to the legal profession in Michigan he filled with exceptional honor to himself and those whom he served many public positions of responsibility and prominence, being successively selected as court commissioner, city attorney, State senator, Representative in Congress, and United States consul-general at Berlin, those who knew him best thus repeatedly manifesting their confidence in his marked ability and integrity.

His work with this Commission was characterized by the same sterling qualities which had distinguished him elsewhere, conspicuous among which were his intense zeal and devotion to duty, his perfect frankness, his absolute impartiality in considering all questions that came before him, his unfailing courtesy, exhibited in his desire to give consideration to the views of those who differed with him, and his loyalty and tenacity for what he believed was right and just. His legally trained mind and sound conservative judgment were of the greatest value to his associates in the administration of the civil-service law and rules. His work as a Civil Service Commissioner has been of distinct practical benefit in advancing the principles of the merit system.

His rare personality, so full of kindness and consideration for others, compelled the esteem and affection of all associated with him. It is good for his fellow-men that he lived. All the members of the Commission's force feel a personal loss in his death, and extend to Mrs. Brewer assurance of their tenderest sympathy in her bereavement.

Conclusion.

The Commission desires to commend the faithful and intelligent work which has been done by its employees, those persons who have been detailed for continuous service with it, the employees who have been given membership on its various boards of examiners throughout the country, and all who have been assigned to assist in connection with special subjects pertaining to the examining work of the Commission. As a rule, the work has been performed in a very satisfactory manner, notwithstanding conditions which have often made it a considerable sacrifice to do so.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN R. PROCTER,
JOHN B. HARLOW,
WILLIAM A. RODENBERG,
Commissioners.

The PRESIDENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 20, 1900.

To the Commission:

The chief examiner submits herewith his annual report covering the business transacted under his supervision for the year ended June 30, 1900, with such recommendations as the circumstances seem to justify.

During the period under consideration 45,641 persons have taken the competitive examinations provided by the Commission to test their qualifications for original appointment to positions in the classified service. Of these 21,872 were for the departmental branch of the service, 2,349 for the Government Printing Office, 4,396 for service in the custom-houses, 455 for positions under collectors of internal revenue, and 16,569 to serve in the classified post-offices. During this period 241 persons were examined noncompetitively for excepted positions in the customs service and 7 for excepted positions in the Internal-Revenue Service, making a total of 45,889 persons examined for original entrance to all parts of the classified service. Of the 45,641 persons examined competitively for original entrance to the service, 34,237 passed and 11,404 failed. Of the 248 persons examined noncompetitively for entrance to excepted positions in the customs and Internal-Revenue services, 200 passed and 48 failed. During the year the Commission examined persons already in the service for promotion as follows: Departmental, 130; customs, 323; post-office, 12; total, 465. Examinations were given to test qualifications for transfer within the service as follows: Departmental, 237; customs, 8; post-office, 3; total persons examined for transfer, 248. Of the 130 persons examined for promotion in the departmental service, 49 passed and 81 failed. Of the 323 persons examined for promotion in the customs service, 303 passed and 20 failed. Of the 12 persons examined for promotion in the post-office service, all passed. Of the 237 persons examined for transfer in the departmental service, 156 passed and 81 failed. Of the 8 persons examined for transfer in the customs service, 6 passed and 2 failed. Of the 3 persons examined for transfer in the post-office service, 2 passed and 1 failed. This makes a total of 46,602 persons examined under the civil-service law and rules during the year. In addition to this number, at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, 134 persons were examined for policeman, of whom 72 passed and 52 failed; making a grand total of 46,736 persons who were examined during the year.

In order to examine these persons, it was necessary to provide 1,188 opportunities for the assembling of competitors, which were at places widely distributed through the several States and Territories. However, no persons were examined in either Alaska, Indian Territory, or any of the new possessions. Of this number of places and dates for taking examinations, 443 were advertised in the spring and fall editions of the Manual of Examinations, and notice of the remaining 745 was given to the public by means of specially prepared press announcements.

There were 469 different kinds of examinations required to test the qualifications of applicants examined during the year; 197 of these, in which 5,680 competitors were examined, of whom 5,198 passed and 482 failed, were conducted and rated entirely by members of the local boards for the different services, as follows: Engineer Department at large, 108; Ordnance Department at large, 61; Mint and assay service, 14;

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Government Hospital for the Insane, 2; Light-House Service, 10; Marine-Hospital Service, 1, and secret service, Treasury Department, 1. The remaining 272 kinds of examinations given during the year, in which 40,922 competitors were examined, were rated by the Commission's examiners in Washington.

In addition to the special press notices already mentioned to furnish information to the public concerning pending examinations, approximately 80,000 copies of the Manual of Examinations for the Classified Civil Service, a pamphlet containing 110 pages of information relating to examination work, were prepared and distributed by the application division. The members of the 1,311 local boards of examiners were given notice by mail of examinations they would be required to hold, and as much instruction in relation to their duties connected with such examinations as the facilities of the Commission permitted.

In connection with this report will be found the usual tables containing detailed statistical information concerning the work of this office during the year.

EXAMINATIONS FOR HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

Although it was determined soon after the passage of the acts providing civil government for Hawaii and Porto Rico that appointments to Federal positions in those islands similar to classified positions in the United States were subject to civil-service examinations, and that citizens of the United States residing there were entitled, under the civil-service rules, to compete for positions in the local and general classified service, yet prior to the date of this report the Commission has not been able, because of the limitations under which its work is conducted, to do more than carry on the preliminary correspondence preparatory to the introduction of the merit system there. However, it is hoped that arrangements may be made by which residents of the Hawaiian Islands who desire to compete in the general examinations which are held in the United States during the present fiscal year may be given the opportunity to do so some time before June 30, 1901. The question of holding general examinations in Porto Rico has been somewhat delayed because of the uncertainty as to whether "the people of Porto Rico," as denominated by the act providing for civil government there, are citizens of the United States within the meaning of section 1 of Civil Service Rule V, which provides that "Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States." It is understood that this question will probably be definitely decided within the near future by the disposition which the United States Supreme Court will make of the cases known as the "Insular cases," now on appeal there. Efforts have been made to reduce, as far as possible, the charges against the appropriation for traveling expenses, etc., during the present year, in order that a sufficient balance may, if possible, be left for the purpose of providing for the expenses incident to the establishment of the examination system in both Hawaii and Porto Rico, and this will probably be done, provided this question of citizenship be determined within the next few months.

TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS DEMANDED.

The same tendency is observed in the Government service that is so striking a characteristic of the present development in the conduct of industrial enterprises, namely, to require specially trained assistants in the responsible positions connected with all important branches of the classified service. For this reason the number and variety of technical examinations is constantly increasing. During the past year 73 kinds or combinations of qualifications were required by examinations never before held by the Commission in order to meet the needs of the service, of which 64 were for eligibles having highly technical or scientific qualifications. During the year the Commission also held 396 other kinds of examinations, all of which had been previously given. The great majority of these also required special training

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and experience along professional, scientific, or technical lines. Most of this class of examinations were specially advertised through the courtesy of the public press, as the Commission has no appropriation from which to pay for giving notice to the public of its examinations. These examinations were held at intervals during the year as the needs of the service required, some of them being repeated from three to five times in order to obtain a sufficient number of properly qualified persons for appointment. The great variety of scientific work now being carried forward by the Government has thus placed upon the Commission the duty to find competent persons in nearly every branch of scientific research and investigation. In order to be qualified for these positions, persons must be found who have had good practical experience and preliminary training for the performance of duties of this character, for the purpose of these examinations is to secure experts and not mere amateurs. The enormous extent of this class of service is well shown by a review of the kinds or titles of examinations held during the year and the subjects in which competitors were examined, which will be found in the appendix to this report.

Special press announcements are prepared for each of these examinations and furnished to all of the news agencies or periodicals that will use them. Approximately correct mailing lists of the technical and scientific schools are also kept by the Commission, and announcements are sent to all of those that are thought to be at all interested in the line of work contemplated, or where members of the different faculties are likely to be acquainted with or to have knowledge of persons having the desired ability. During the past year a special effort has been made to endeavor to furnish information in connection with these examinations sufficient to indicate as clearly as possible how proficient a person should be in the particular qualifications in order to reasonably expect to pass the required tests. As a rule, for most special examinations the Commission is in receipt of much correspondence from persons who are more or less familiar with the different subjects, in order to determine whether it might be profitable for the writers to undergo the examinations which have been announced. While in most cases it is difficult to indicate the exact scope of these examinations other than by the subjects themselves, yet it is believed that this defect in the examining work is being slowly overcome. Another reason which has prompted extraordinary efforts to accomplish this has been that those who are not qualified might be discouraged from using their time and that of the Commission in hopeless attempts to pass examinations of this character. The percentages of failure in the Commission's examinations appear to be gradually growing less. This is taken as a good indication that the efforts to put the public in possession of clearer and more specific information as to the exact requirements for the different examinations is meeting with success.

An inspection of the statistics of appointments from examinations during the past year in the general departmental service, which includes the entire classified service except post-offices, custom-houses, internal-revenue offices, and the railway mail and Indian services, shows that 1,390 appointments were made, about 500 of which were to comparatively insignificant positions, in which only a limited amount of general education and intelligence was required. Of the remaining positions, 576 appointments were made of persons who had specially qualified themselves for the work to which they were appointed, by courses of advanced study of some character beyond the ordinary school work, and 181 others had qualified because of special experience as well as study along these special lines of miscellaneous work. Thus it is seen that about 55 per cent of all the persons appointed to this large part of the classified service were those who had developed their ability by special, technical, scientific, or professional instruction and study. Practically all the responsible positions which were filled by persons not already in the classified service were filled from this specially trained and educated class, and the salaries attached to these positions were more than twice the amount of those appointed to the less important positions. The

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salaries of the 757 appointments above referred to, and of the 88 persons appointed to professional positions in the Indian service during the same period, aggregated not less than a million dollars per annum.

Attention is again called to the great need of a small consulting library in connection with the preparation and rating of these professional, scientific, and technical examinations, and the recommendation is renewed that Congress be asked to provide an appropriation of $1,000 for this purpose. As stated in my last annual report, the purposes of this item must be specifically expressed in the appropriation bill in order that money may be used in purchasing books for this Commission, under a decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury. Because of this ruling, for the last three years examiners have been unable to secure any books or publications of any character whatever to assist them in their work, unless paid for from their private means, and have been greatly hampered on this account.

ATTEMPTS AT FRAUDS IN EXAMINATIONS.

Diligent efforts have continued during the past year in the direction of detecting and punishing attempts at fraud in connection with examinations. Several instances have occurred where applicants have submitted false statements essentially affecting their possession of the qualifications necessary to entitle them to enter the examination. There have been some cases also in which applicants have submitted falsely made or forged certificates or vouchers. In all cases the applications have been canceled and the applicants barred from future examinations until further orders, and those cases which seemed to warrant such action have been referred to the Department of Justice with a view to prosecution under the provisions of section 5418 of the Revised Statutes forbidding the falsely making or forging a writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States.

Particular attention has been given to the matter of collusion between competitors in examinations, and especial efforts have been made both to prevent the occurrence of collusion and to detect the same in those cases in which it does occur and secure its proper punishment. The efforts in both these directions have been very successful, and it is now well-nigh impossible for collusion to occur without leaving its earmarks and being sooner or later detected by the examiners expert in that direction and the guilty parties being summarily punished.

THE BASS CASE.

During the past year complaint was made to the chief examiner's office that Rev. L. D. Bass, D. D., representing himself to be the president of an alleged institution known as the Bureau of Civil Service Instruction, had persuaded persons desiring appointment in the classified service to send him the money required by him as an enrollment fee, upon inducements held out as to his ability to secure for them such appointments and promises so to do, but that after paying their money they had received no instruction and had not secured appointment. The matter was laid before the proper authorities of the Post-Office Department as being one coming within the provisions of section 5480 of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the use of the mails for exploiting a scheme to defraud. Upon a hearing of the case the Postmaster-General issued a fraud order against Bass's mail and that of his alleged institution. Through the proper authorities the matter was also presented to the grand jury of the District of Columbia and he was duly indicted by that body under the above-named section of the statutes, and at the date of this report the case is on the calendar awaiting trial.

ANNUAL EXPENSES OF HOLDING EXAMINATIONS.

Because of the great desirability of experienced representatives of the Commission consulting with principal Government officials having supervision of classified forces

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outside of Washington, and the great urgency of better personal supervision of the work of the Commission's more important local representatives in different parts of the country, an examination has been made of the disposition of the appropriation of $7,000 for traveling and other expenses outside of the District of Columbia for several years past, in order, if possible, to suggest how this part of the work committed to the charge of the chief examiner may be better performed. It appears that from $5,000 to $5,300 has been required for each of the last two years in order to provide for the examinations to be held in each State and Territory, as provided for in the civil-service act, and such additional special examinations as the requisitions of the different departments have necessitated. About $4,000 of this annual expenditure has been used for holding the examinations scheduled for each spring and fall, for which examiners must be sent out from Washington. From $500 to $700 is required to meet the traveling and subsistence expenses of examiners for special examinations outside of Washington where it is necessary to have an experienced examiner present, as, for example, in the cases of the first examinations for post-offices which are to be classified, and such other work as requires an examiner specially equipped by previous experience, and from $400 to $500 for the rent of examining rooms and furniture and for janitor service where accommodations were not furnished in Government buildings. This results in a maximum balance of not to exceed $2,000 for all of the general work of all kinds, including all investigations of every character, etc., to be transacted by the Commission outside of Washington. The great importance of this part of the Commission's duties and the practical benefits which would result if the work could be properly done fully justifies for this purpose an amount equal to that required for holding examinations—that is, that there should be available for this purpose not less than $5,000, or $3,000 in addition to the balance of $2,000 left from the present appropriation after the examinations are provided for. It is respectfully urged that the Commission should use every proper effort to secure the increase of the present appropriation of $7,000 to $10,000 per annum.

MORE EXAMINERS NEEDED.

The small force provided for the examining work of the Commission necessitates examination tests which often are not as thoroughly considered as they should be, examinations not held with sufficient promptness, and results not determined within what should be a reasonable time after the examinations are held. New examinations are continually being prepared, needing careful thought and study to secure proper results. During this report year it was necessary to prepare absolutely new examinations of an exacting character averaging considerably more than one each week. The inability to do this work carefully and thoroughly is unfortunate for the service and exposes the work of the Commission to unavoidable and undeserved criticism. Long delay very frequently occurs in the marking of the papers, and the failure to promptly furnish suitable eligibles results in temporary appointments which occasion much embarrassment to the service, and when certification is finally made it frequently happens that because of the long delay since holding the examinations the competitors having the best qualifications have engaged in other pursuits and consequently decline to enter the Government service. While it has been possible, through the most urgent solicitation, to obtain a considerable number of details from other departments qualified to aid in performing this work, yet that affords but limited relief, and the chief examiner is forced to the conclusion that the long continuance of a system requiring dependence for such a considerable part of the important work upon persons detailed from other departments, and subject to frequent changes, is at best but a poor substitute for a force with qualifications properly balanced, under the supervision and control of the Commission, and is probably the most expensive method that could be adopted for the transaction of that character of work. However, it is believed that the examinations have been held and the

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work incident to them has been transacted as well as the conditions under which it has been performed would permit.

The embarrassment occasioned by these conditions must necessarily be increased with the large amount of new work and the preparations of new examinations which will be required for the insular possessions of the United States. It is anticipated that this additional work which, under the Executive order of November 30, 1900, and the Commission's action thereunder, will require the maintenance of a force to transact all the business of the Philippine Civil Service Board in the United States, will probably increase the duties of the force in the chief examiner's office by from 6 to 8 per cent. Some provision ought therefore to be made for additional employees in order that this additional business may be promptly and satisfactorily performed. In this connection attention should also be called to the fact that during the past year a considerable number of examinations formerly offered twice each year have been held but once, although there were many persons who desired to compete in them. Unless a larger force can be provided it will be necessary to still further reduce the number of this class of examinations, as well as to more and more disregard other matters of great importance connected with the work of the chief examiner's office which merit more attention than it has been possible to give them in the past.

EXAMINATIONS FOR EXCEPTED POSITIONS.

Although the civil-service rules require that appointments to most of the excepted positions in the Customs Service and all of such positions in the Internal-Revenue Service, except in Alaska, should be subject to an examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and held by the Commission, it was impossible during the report year to arrange for the examination of most of the persons who were reported by the Department as appointed to these positions. At the present time examinations have been held for nearly all of the customs positions, but for very few of these appointees in the Internal-Revenue Service, as required by the rule, largely because the facilities of the Commission were taxed to the utmost in order to hold the competitive examinations which were needed to furnish the departments with such assistants as were desired. It has not been possible thus far to devise a way by which many of the excepted positions in the Internal-Revenue Service may be reached for examination without considerable increase in the appropriation for traveling expenses, as the Department has reported that most of these persons will be unable to leave their assignments in order to appear before the Commission's local boards for examination. It will therefore be necessary to send a representative of the Commission to each of the points where such persons are employed in order to comply with the provision of the rules, unless the Department may subsequently be able to direct such appointees to report to the local boards for examination.

LOCAL BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

In addition to the ordinary work required of the local boards of examiners, an average of about 50 special examinations are being held each month in order to supply eligibles having the required qualifications as requested by the heads of the different departments. These special examinations require specific instructions to be given to from 400 to 500 local boards of examiners each month in order that the examinations may be conducted with justice and equality to all competitors. There are about 5,000 members of these local boards, which number 1,311, outside of Washington. This membership is constantly changing, and it is necessary, in order that the new members may have a proper understanding and realization of their duties, that the boards should be carefully instructed as often as once every three years, as the changes during the period amount to a practical reorganization of each board.

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Notwithstanding the importance of having these boards regularly visited by some inspector thoroughly qualified to instruct them in their duties and to review their work, the Commission is wholly unable, with its present appropriations, to accomplish this, and is compelled to rely upon the unsatisfactory method of printed instructions, which frequently leads to very unfortunate complications, even with persons desirous of performing their duty in a thoroughly conscientious manner. It is only in a few of the larger cities, which are visited by the members of the Commission's force for other purposes, that any opportunity is had to give the personal advice and instruction which are so much needed by all boards. During the past three and one-half years about 200 of the smaller post-offices scattered throughout the country have become classified, but in most of these cases the Commission had to depend upon members of boards in neighboring offices to organize and instruct the new boards, notwithstanding that they themselves had not received the instruction and assistance they had every right to expect from the Commission. The logical result of this is that grave errors have often occurred, and must occur, causing injustice to applicants and raising doubts in the public mind of the fairness and integrity of the Commission's work. Prior to 1896 it was possible for the Commission when organizing local boards of examiners to instruct them through members of its own force. Since then, however, the large number of new boards necessitated by the extension of the classified service, taken with the imperative demand for other purposes upon the appropriation for traveling expenses, has compelled the practical abandonment of this plan, which is a great misfortune to the service, as the duties of the local boards in connection with the increasing number and variety of special examinations of complex character are more exacting than before. For this reason the most urgent need exists for ample facilities to renew the careful and systematic instruction of these boards.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report I desire to express my appreciation of the kindly cooperation which I have received from the representatives of the departments and offices for whom examinations have been held by this Commission. Without the friendly relations which have been thus continued the value of the examination work would have been very materially lessened. It is but just to refer in this connection to the faithful and conscientious work which has been performed by the persons who have been detailed to service under my supervision, as well as by the secretaries and many of the members of the local boards of examiners. I desire to make special mention of the ability and energy displayed by the members of the Commission's force who have been assigned to my office. The zeal and enthusiasm which they have displayed in order to carry forward the work intrusted to them with as little delay as circumstances would permit has been most commendable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. R. SERVEN,
Chief Examiner.

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HISTORICAL REGISTER

OF THE

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

COMMISSIONERS:

JOHN R. PROCTER, Kentucky, *President.*
JOHN B. HARLOW, Missouri.
WILLIAM A. RODENBERG,[1] Illinois.

A. RALPH SERVEN, *Chief Examiner.*
JOHN T. DOYLE, *Secretary.*

List of Commissioners, chief examiners, and secretaries since 1883.

Name.	Whence appointed.	Date of oath of office.	Date of retirement.
COMMISSIONERS.			
Dorman B. Eaton	New York	Mar. 9, 1883	Resigned Apr. 17, 1886.
John M. Gregory	Illinois	do	Resigned Nov. 9, 1885.
Leroy D. Thoman	Ohio	do	Do.
Wm. L. Trenholm	South Carolina	Nov. 9, 1885	Resigned Apr. 17, 1886.
Alfred P. Edgerton	Indiana	do	Removed Feb. 9, 1889.
John H. Oberly	Illinois	Apr. 17, 1886	Resigned Oct. 10, 1888.
Charles Lyman	Connecticut	do	Resigned May 24, 1895.
Hugh S. Thompson	South Carolina	May 9, 1889	Resigned June 23, 1892.
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	May 13, 1889	Resigned May 5, 1895.
George D. Johnston	Louisiana	July 14, 1892	Removed Nov. 28, 1893.
John R. Procter	Kentucky	Dec. 2, 1893	
William G. Rice	New York	May 16, 1895	Resigned Jan. 19, 1898.
John B. Harlow	Missouri	May 25, 1895	
Mark S. Brewer	Michigan	Jan. 19, 1898	Died Mar. 18, 1901.
William A. Rodenberg	Illinois	Mar. 25, 1901	
CHIEF EXAMINERS.			
Charles Lyman	Connecticut	May 11, 1883	Apr. 17, 1886.[2]
William H. Webster	do	Aug. 28, 1886	Died Mar. 23, 1896.
A. Ralph Serven	New York	June 8, 1896	
SECRETARIES.			
Wm. S. Roulhac	North Carolina	June 11, 1883	Died Apr. 17, 1884.
Robert D. Graham	do	Apr. 25, 1884	Resigned Sept. 15, 1886.
John T. Doyle[3]	New York	Sept. 15, 1886	

[1] Successor of Mark S. Brewer, who died March 18, 1901.
[2] Appointed Commissioner.
[3] Mr. Doyle was appointed stenographer to the Commission March 9, 1883, and promoted upon appointment by the President from that position to secretary.

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APPENDIX.

PART I.

CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES, ETC.

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CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES, ETC.

CIVIL-SERVICE ACT.

AN ACT to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as Civil Service Commissioners, and said three Commissioners shall constitute the United States Civil Service Commission. Said Commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States.

Appointment of Commissioners.

The President may remove any Commissioner; and any vacancy in the position of Commissioner shall be so filled by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as to conform to said conditions for the first selection of Commissioners.

Removal of Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall each receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year. And each of said Commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a Commissioner.

Salaries and traveling expenses.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners:

Duties of Commissioners. Rules.

First. To aid the President, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect, and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

Second. And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

First, for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and as far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

Competitive examinations.

Second, that all the offices, places, and employments so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

Vacancies, how filled.

Third, appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of popu-

Apportionment.

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Applications for examination. lation as ascertained at the last preceding census. Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement, under oath, setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of such place.

Probation. Fourth, that there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

Political contributions and service. Fifth, that no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

Coercion. Sixth, that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

Noncompetitive examinations. Seventh, there shall be noncompetitive examinations in all proper cases before the Commission, when competent persons do not compete, after notice has been given of the existence of the vacancy, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Commissioners as to the manner of giving notice.

Notice of changes in service. Eighth, that notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said Commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such persons, of the rejection of any such persons after probation, of transfers, resignations, and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said Commission.

Exceptions to rules. And any necessary exceptions from said eight fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the Commission.

Regulations for examinations. *Third.* Said Commission shall, subject to the rules that may be made by the President, make regulations for, and have control of, such examinations, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same; and said Commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

Minutes of proceedings.

Investigations. *Fourth.* Said Commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations, and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service, in respect to the execution of this act.

Annual report. *Fifth.* Said Commission shall make an annual report to the President for transmission to Congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

Chief examiner. SEC. 3. That said Commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be, under its direction, to act with the examining boards, so far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty. The Commission

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shall have a secretary, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of one thousand six hundred dollars per annum. It may, when necessary, employ a stenographer and a messenger, who shall be paid, when employed, the former at the rate of one thousand six hundred dollars a year, and the latter at the rate of six hundred dollars a year. The Commission shall, at Washington, and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting the head of the department or office in which such persons serve, to be members of boards of examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in said service living in such State or Territory in the place of anyone so selected. Such boards of examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any State or Territory, examinations shall be held therein at least twice in each year. It shall be the duty of the collector, postmaster, and other officers of the United States, at any place outside of the District of Columbia where examinations are directed by the President or by said board to be held, to allow the reasonable use of the public buildings for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same.

Secretary.

Stenographer and messenger.

Boards of examiners.

Duties of public officers.

SEC. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause suitable and convenient rooms and accommodations to be assigned or provided, and to be furnished, heated, and lighted, at the city of Washington, for carrying on the work of said Commission and said examinations, and to cause the necessary stationery and other articles to be supplied and the necessary printing to be done for said Commission.

Accommodations, etc., for Commission.

SEC. 5. That any said Commissioner, examiner, copyists, or messenger, or any person in the public service, who shall willfully and corruptly, by himself or in cooperation with one or more other persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect of his or her right of examination according to any such rules or regulations, or who shall willfully, corruptly, and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or who shall willfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the same or concerning the person examined, or who shall willfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, being appointed, employed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Frauds.

SEC. 6. That within sixty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under the one hundred and sixty-third section of the Revised Statutes, to arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in

Customs classification.

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the public service, at their respective offices in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be altogether as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, said Secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed in connection with any said office or offices, in any other customs district. And, upon like request, and for the purposes of this act, said Secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes, or of existing classes, any other clerks, agents, or persons employed under his department in any said district not now classified; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Post-office classification.

Second. Within said sixty days it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General, in general conformity to said one hundred and sixty-third section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed, or in the public service, at each post-office, or under any postmaster of the United States, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many as fifty. And thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the President, it shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to arrange in like classes the clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other post-office; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the President.

Revision of classifications.

Third. That from time to time said Secretary, the Postmaster-General, and each of the heads of departments mentioned in the one hundred and fifty-eighth section of the Revised Statutes, and each head of an office, shall, on the direction of the President, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective departments and offices, and shall, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not before classified for examination.

Examination required for appointment and promotion.

SEC. 7. That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act no officer or clerk shall be appointed, and no person shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes, nor to take from the President any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the Government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the Senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the Senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination.

Preference to war veterans under sec. 1754, R. S.

Exclusions.

Intoxicating beverages.

SEC. 8. That no person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to, or retained in, any office, appointment, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

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SEC. 9. That whenever there are already two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act no other member of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of said grades.

Members of a family.

SEC. 10. That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act which may be given by any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act.

Recommendation by Members of Congress.

SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

Political assessments and contributions.

SEC. 12. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

SEC. 13. No officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

Change of rank or compensation.

SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

Penalty.

Approved, January 16, 1883.

REVISED STATUTES AND STATUTES AT LARGE AFFECTING THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE.

SEC. 1753, R. S. The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the

President's authority to prescribe regulations concerning appointment.

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fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties, and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments to the civil service.

War veteran preference in appointments to civil offices.

SEC. 1754, R. S. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

Preference in reduction of force.

Act of Aug. 15, 1876, sec. 3. * * * *Provided*, That in making any reduction of force in any of the Executive Departments, the head of such department shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers and sailors. (19 Stat. L., 169.)

Employment of labor in navy-yards.

SEC. 1544, R. S. Labor shall be employed in the several navy-yards by the proper officers in charge with reference to skill and efficiency, and without regard to other considerations.

Political contributions and discrimination.

SEC. 1546, R. S. No officer or employee of the Government shall require or request any workingman in any navy-yard to contribute or pay any money for political purposes, nor shall any workingman be removed or discharged for political opinion; and any officer or employee of the Government who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be dismissed from the service of the United States.

Penalty.

Act of Aug. 15, 1876, sec. 6. That all executive officers or employees of the United States not appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, are prohibited from requesting, giving to, or receiving from, any other officer or employee of the Government, any money or property or other thing of value for political purposes; and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this section shall be at once discharged from the service of the United States; and he shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars. (19 Stat. L., 169.)

Soliciting contributions or receiving gifts.

SEC. 1784, R. S. No officer, clerk, or employee in the United States Government employ shall at any time solicit contributions from other officers, clerks, or employees in the Government service for a gift or present to those in a superior official position; nor shall any such officials or clerical superiors receive any gift or present offered or presented to them as a contribution from persons in Government employ receiving a less salary than themselves; nor shall any officer or clerk make any donation as a gift or present to any official superior. Every person who violates this section shall be summarily discharged from the Government employ.

Bribery.

SEC. 1781, R. S. Every Member of Congress or any officer or agent of the Government who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever from any person for procuring or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place from the Government, or any Department thereof, or from any officer of the United States, for any person whatever, or for giving any such contract, office, or place to any person

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whomsoever, and every person who, directly or indirectly, offers or agrees to give, or gives, or bestows any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place; and every Member of Congress who, directly or indirectly, takes, receives, or agrees to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, after his election as such member, for his attention to, services, action, vote, or decision on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may be there pending, or may under the Constitution be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such Member of Congress, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than ten thousand dollars. And any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the President, be declared absolutely null and void; and any Member of Congress or officer convicted of a violation of this section shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Penalty.

SEC. 5440, R. S. If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, all the parties to such conspiracy shall be liable to a penalty of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars, and to imprisonment not more than two years.

All parties to a conspiracy equally guilty.

Act of July 11, 1890. * * * That hereafter every application for examination before the Civil Service Commission for appointment in the departmental service in the District of Columbia shall be accompanied by a certificate of an officer, with his official seal attached, of the county and State of which the applicant claims to be a citizen, that such applicant was, at the time of making such application, an actual and bona fide resident of said county, and had been such resident for a period of not less than six months next preceding;

Legal residence—certificate of proper officer.

But this provision shall not apply to persons who may be in the service and seek promotion or appointment in other branches of the Government. * * * (26 Stat. L., 235; Sup. R. S., vol. 1, 2d ed., p. 772, par. 1.)

Act of Aug. 5, 1882, sec. 4. That no civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall * * * be employed in any of the Executive Departments or subordinate bureaus or offices thereof at the seat of Government, except only at such rates and in such numbers, respectively, as may be specifically appropriated for by Congress for such clerical and other personal services for each fiscal year; and no civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall hereafter be employed at the seat of Government in any Executive Department or subordinate bureau or office thereof or be paid from any appropriation made for contingent expenses, or for any specific or general purpose, unless such employment is authorized and payment therefor specifically provided in the law granting the appropriation, and then only for services actually rendered in connection with and for the purposes of the appropriation from which payment is made, and at the rate of

No employment permitted except upon specific appropriation.

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Details from outside for duty within District of Columbia.

compensation usual and proper for such services; * * * all details of civil officers, clerks, or other subordinate employees from places outside of the District of Columbia for duty within the District of Columbia, except temporary details for duty connected with their respective offices, be, and are hereby, prohibited; and thereafter all moneys accruing from lapsed salaries, or from unused appropriations for salaries, shall be covered into the Treasury. (22 Stat. L., 255; Sup. R. S., vol. 1, 2d ed., p. 374, sec. 4.)

Lapsed salaries.

Prohibition of voluntary service except in emergencies.

Act of May 1, 1884. * * * Hereafter no Department or officer of the United States shall accept voluntary service for the Government or employ personal service in excess of that authorized by law except in cases of sudden emergency involving the loss of human life or the destruction of property. (23 Stat. L., 17.)

Hours of labor in the Executive Departments.

Act of Mar. 15, 1898, sec. 7. Hereafter it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Executive Departments, in the interest of the public service, to require of all clerks and other employees, of whatever grade or class, in their respective Departments, not less than seven hours of labor each day, except Sundays and days declared public holidays by law or Executive order: *Provided*, That the heads of the Departments may, by special order, stating the reason, further extend the hours of any clerk or employee in their Departments, respectively, but in case of an extension it shall be without additional compensation: *Provided further*, That the head of any Department may grant thirty days' annual leave with pay in any one year to each clerk or employee: *And provided further*, That where some member of the immediate family of a clerk or employee is afflicted with a contagious disease and requires the care and attendance of such employee, or where his or her presence in the Department would jeopardize the health of fellow-clerks, and in exceptional and meritorious cases, where a clerk or employee is personally ill, and where to limit the annual leave to thirty days in any one calendar year would work peculiar hardship, it may be extended, in the discretion of the head of the Department, with pay, not exceeding thirty days in any one case or in any one calendar year.

Leaves of absence.

This section shall not be construed to mean that so long as a clerk or employee is borne upon the rolls of the Department in excess of the time herein provided for or granted that he or she shall be entitled to pay during the period of such excessive absence, but that the pay shall stop upon the expiration of the granted leave. (30 Stat. L., 316.)

Act of Feb. 24, 1899, sec. 4. * * * *Provided*, That the thirty days' annual leave of absence with pay in any one year to clerks and employees in the several Executive Departments authorized by existing law shall be exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays. (30 Stat. L., 890.)

Annual reports to Congress.

Act of July 11, 1890, sec. 2. * * * That hereafter it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Executive Departments of the Government to report to Congress each year in the annual estimates the number of employees in each bureau and office and the salaries of each who are below a fair standard of efficiency. (26 Stat. L., 268; Sup. R. S., vol. 1, 2d ed., p. 773, sec. 2.)

Monthly reports to heads of Departments.

Act of Mar. 15, 1898, sec. 7. * * * Hereafter it shall be the duty of the head of each Executive Department to require monthly reports to be made to him as to the condition of the public business in the

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several bureaus or offices of his Department at Washington; and in each case where such reports disclose that the public business is in arrears, the head of the Department in which arrears exist shall require, as provided herein, an extension of the hours of service to such clerks or employees as may be necessary to bring up such arrears of public business.

Quarterly reports to the President.

Hereafter it shall be the duty of the head of each Executive Department, or other Government establishment at the seat of government, not under an Executive Department, to make at the expiration of each quarter of the fiscal year a written report to the President as to the condition of the public business in his Executive Department or Government establishment, and whether any branch thereof is in arrears. (30 Stat. L., 317.)

Holding of two offices forbidden where salary of either is $2,500.

Act of July 31, 1894, sec. 2. * * * No person who holds an office the salary or annual compensation attached to which amounts to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. (28 Stat. L., 205.) [See, at pp. 126–128, Fourteenth Report, executive order forbidding holding of State or municipal offices by persons holding Federal civil offices.]

Transfers, Census Office.

Act of Mar. 3, 1899, sec. 5. * * * That employes in existing branches of the departmental service, whose services may be specially desired by the Director of the Census, not exceeding six in all, may be transferred without examination, and at the end of such service the employes so transferred shall be eligible to appointment in any department without additional examination, when vacancies exist. (30 Stat. L., 1015.)

CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.[1]

Promulgating order.

In the exercise of power vested in him by the Constitution, and of authority given to him by the seventeen hundred and fifty-third section of the Revised Statutes, and by an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, the President hereby makes and promulgates the following rules, and revokes all others.

Rule I.

Commission to prescribe regulations.

1. The United States Civil Service Commission shall have authority to prescribe regulations in pursuance of, and for the execution of, the provisions of these rules and of the civil-service act.

Definitions of terms.

2. The several terms hereinafter mentioned, wherever used in these rules or the regulations of the Commission, shall be construed as follows:

(*a*) The term "civil-service act" refers to "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883.

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[1] As promulgated May 6, 1896, and amended to December 27, 1901.

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Amended November 2, 1896.

(*b*) The term "classified service" refers to all that part of the executive civil service of the United States included within the provisions of the civil-service act and these rules.

(*c*) The term "grade," in connection with employees or positions, refers to a group of employees or positions in the classified service arranged upon the basis of duties performed without regard to salaries received.

(*d*) The term "class," in connection with employees or positions, refers to a group of employees or positions in any grade arranged upon the basis of salaries received, in pursuance of the provisions of section 163 of the Revised Statutes and of section 6 of the civil-service act.

(*e*) The term "excepted position" refers to any position within the provisions of the civil-service act, but excepted from the requirement of competitive examination or registration for appointment thereto.

RULE II.

Dismissal for violation of act or rules.

1. Any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the civil-service act or of these rules shall be dismissed from office.

No interference with elections.

2. No person in the executive civil service shall use his official authority or official influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the result thereof.

No dismissal or change of rank for political or religious opinions.

3. No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

No disclosures of political or religious opinions of applicants, etc.

4. No question in any examination or form of application shall be so framed as to elicit information concerning, nor shall any inquiry be made concerning, nor any other attempt be made to ascertain, the political or religious opinions or affiliations of any applicant, competitor, or eligible; and all disclosures thereof shall be discountenanced. And no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised against or in favor of any applicant, competitor, or eligible because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

Recommendations that can not be received, filed, or considered.

5. No recommendation of an applicant, competitor, or eligible involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be received, filed, or considered by the Commission, by any board of examiners, or by any nominating or appointing officer.

Penalties like in character.

6. In making removals or reductions, or in imposing punishment, for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereupon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

Status of employees after classification.

7. A person holding a position on the date said position is classified under the civil-service act shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class or grade appointed upon examination under the provisions of said act.

Procedure in removals.

Promulgated July 27, 1897. Amended May 29, 1899.

8. No removal shall be made from the competitive classified service except for just cause and for reasons given in writing; and the person sought to be removed shall have notice and be furnished a copy of such reasons, and be allowed a reasonable time for personally answering the same in writing. Copy of such reasons, notice, and answer and of the order of removal shall be made a part of the records of the

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proper Department or office; and the reasons for any change in rank or compensation within the competitive classified service shall also be made a part of the records of the proper Department or office.

Duty of public officers regarding investigations. *Promulgated December 11, 1901.*

9. For the purpose of enabling the Commission to make the investigations authorized by section 2 of the civil-service act, it shall be the duty of every officer and employee in the public service to give to said Commission or its authorized representatives all proper and competent information and testimony in regard to all matters inquired of, and to subscribe such testimony and make oath or affirmation to the same before some officer authorized by law to administer oaths.

Rule III.

Different branches of classified service.

1. All that part of the executive civil service of the United States which has been or may hereafter be classified under the civil-service act shall be arranged in branches as follows: The Departmental Service, the Custom-House Service, the Post-Office Service, the Government Printing Service, and the Internal-Revenue Service.

Extent of departmental service. *Amended May 13, 1896; Nov. 2, 1896; Dec. 23, 1896.*

2. The Departmental Service shall include officers and employees as follows, except those in the service of the Government Printing Office and in the service of the several custom-houses, post-offices, and internal-revenue districts.

(*a*) All officers and employees of whatever designation, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, however or for whatever purpose employed, whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise, who are serving in or on detail from—

The several Executive Departments, the commissions, and offices in the District of Columbia.
The Railway-Mail Service.
The Indian Service.
The several pension agencies.
The Steamboat-Inspection Service.
The Marine-Hospital Service.
The Light-House Service.
The Life-Saving Service.
The several mints and assay offices.
The Revenue-Cutter Service.
The force employed under custodians of public buildings.
The several subtreasuries.
The Engineer Department at large.
The Ordnance Department at large.

(*b*) All executive officers and employees outside of the District of Columbia not covered in (*a*), of whatever designation, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise—

Who are serving in a clerical capacity or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature.
Who are serving in the capacity of watchman or messenger.
Who are serving in the capacity of physician, hospital steward, nurse, or whose duties are of a medical nature.
Who are serving in the capacity of draftsman, civil engineer, steam engineer, electrical engineer, computer, or fireman.

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Who are in the service of the Supervising Architect's Office in the capacity of superintendent of construction, superintendent of repair, or foreman.

Who are in the service of the Treasury Department in any capacity.

Who are employed in the Department of Justice under the annual appropriation for the investigation of official acts, records, and accounts of officers of the courts, and all officers and employees in the penitentiary service who are by law subject to classification.

Extent of custom-house service. *Amended Nov. 2, 1896; July 27, 1897.*

3. The Custom-House Service shall include such officers and employees as have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act who are serving in any customs district.

Extent of post-office service. *Amended Nov. 27, 1901.*

4. The Post-Office Service shall include all officers and employees in free-delivery post-offices and in the rural free-delivery service, except persons employed merely as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate: *Provided*, That until regulations for appointments of carriers in the rural free-delivery service shall become operative said carriers shall not be treated as classified hereunder: *And provided further*, That transfers shall not be made from the position of carrier in the rural free-delivery service to any other position in the classified service. And whenever the free-delivery system shall be established in any post-office the Postmaster-General shall at once notify the Commission of such establishment, and the officers and employees of said office shall be included within the classified service from the date of such establishment; and whenever, by order of the Postmaster-General, any post-office shall be consolidated with and made a part of a free-delivery post-office, the Postmaster-General shall at once notify the Commission of such consolidation, and from the date of said order the employees of the office thus made a part of the free-delivery office whose names appear on the roster of the Post-Office Department shall be employees of said free-delivery office; and the person holding on the date of said order the position of postmaster at the office thus made a part of said free-delivery office may be made an employee in said free-delivery office, and may, at the time of classification, be assigned to any position therein and given any appropriate designation which the Postmaster-General may direct.

Consolidation of post-offices.

Extent of Government printing service.

5. The Government Printing Service shall include the officers and employees in the Government Printing Office who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act.

Extent of internal-revenue service. *Amended Nov. 2, 1896.*

6. The Internal-Revenue Service shall include the officers and employees in any internal-revenue district who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act.

Employees already classified covered by rules.

7. All officers and employees who have heretofore been classified under the civil-service act shall be considered as still classified, and subject to the provisions of these rules.

Positions subject only to secs. 1-3 of Rule II. *Amended May 29, 1899; Nov. 18, 1901.*

8. The following-mentioned positions or employees shall not be subject to any of the provisions of these rules, except sections 1, 2, and 3 of Rule II:

(*a*) Any position filled by a person whose place of private business is conveniently located for his performance of the duties of said position, or any position filled by a person remunerated in one sum both for services rendered therein and for necessary rent, fuel, and lights

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furnished for the performance of the duties thereof: *Provided*, That in either case the performance of the duties of said position requires only a portion of the time and attention of the occupant, paying him a compensation not exceeding, for his personal salary only, $300 per annum, and permitting of his pursuing other regular business or occupation.

(*b*) Any person in the military or naval service of the United States who is detailed for the performance of civil duties.

(*c*) Any person employed in a foreign country under the State Department or who is temporarily employed in a confidential capacity in a foreign country under any Executive Department or other office.

(*d*) Any position the duties of which are of a quasi-military or quasi-naval character, and for the performance of which duties a person is enlisted for a term of years, or positions in the Revenue-Cutter Service where the persons enlist for the season of navigation only.

(*e*) Any local physician employed temporarily as acting assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service.

(*f*) Any person employed in the Marine-Hospital Service as quarantine attendant at the Gulf, South Atlantic, Tortugas, Reedy Island, and Angel Island quarantine; and any person temporarily employed as quarantine attendant on quarantine vessels, or in camps or stations established for quarantine purposes during epidemics of contagious diseases in the United States or beyond the seas.

(*g*) Any person in the national military parks at Gettysburg, Shiloh, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Vicksburg, and Antietam, employed as commissioner, assistant in historical work, agent for purchases of land, historian, secretary, rodman, chainman, assistant superintendent, chief guardian, guardian, guard, inspector, carpenter, steam engineer, or painter. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.

(*h*) Any person employed as office or field deputy in the office of a United States marshal.

(*i*) All persons at navy-yards, naval stations, and at private shipbuilding and manufacturing establishments where work is done by contract for the Navy Department, employed as special mechanics and civilian assistant inspectors of work and materials (including ordnance, armor, armor plate, marine engines, hulls, buildings, dredging, etc.). Also all persons employed as ship draftsmen, marine engine and boiler draftsmen, architectural draftsmen, structural steelwork draftsmen, electrical draftsmen, cartographic draftsmen and ordnance draftsmen, including assistant or lower-class draftsmen of the various grades. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on tests of fitness prescribed in paragraphs 74 to 83, inclusive, of Navy-Yard Order No. 23, revised. Pending the result of such examinations the Secretary of the Navy may appoint to the above positions qualified persons for a period not to exceed thirty days. *Amended November 20, 1900.*

(*j*) All physicians employed as pension examining surgeons, whether organized in boards or working individually under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions. This paragraph shall not include medical examiners in the Pension Office.

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(*k*) Indians employed in the Indian service at large, except those employed as superintendents, teachers, teachers of industries, kindergartners, and physicians.

(*l*) Temporary clerks employed in United States local land offices to reduce testimony to writing in contest cases, not paid from Government funds.

(*m*) Temporary clerks employed in the offices of surveyors-general, and paid from the funds deposited by individuals for surveying public lands.

Promulgated November 26, 1901.

9. Whenever the duties of any Indian agency shall be devolved upon the superintendent of the Indian training school located at such agency, and the separate office of Indian agent shall thereby be discontinued, the person holding such Indian agency at the date of such discontinuance may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be made a classified employee in the Indian service at such agency, either as superintendent of such Indian training school or otherwise, upon such test of fitness as may be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission.

RULE IV.

Examinations.

1. In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the civil-service act, there shall be provided, to test fitness for admission to positions which have been or may hereafter be classified under the civil-service act, examinations of a practical and suitable character, involving such subjects and tests as the Commission may direct.

Examinations required.

2. No person shall be appointed to or be employed in any position which has been or may hereafter be classified under the civil-service act until he shall have passed the examination provided therefor, or unless he is specially exempt from examination by the provisions of said act or the rules made in pursuance thereof.

When noncompetitive examinations may be held.

Amended May 29, 1899.

3. In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the civil-service act, wherever competent persons can be found who are willing to compete, no noncompetitive examination shall be given except as follows:

(*a*) To test the fitness for transfer, or for promotion in a part of the service to which promotion regulations have not been applied.

(*b*) To test fitness for appointment of Indians as superintendents, teachers, teachers of industries, kindergartners, and physicians in the Indian service at large.

The noncompetitive examinations of Indians for the positions mentioned shall consist of such tests of fitness, not disapproved by the Commission, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior. A statement of the result of every noncompetitive test, and all appointments, transfers, or promotions based thereon, shall be immediately forwarded to the Commission.

When examination may be waived.

(*c*) To test the fitness of a person whom the head of an Executive Department or the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution shall nominate for appointment to a position in the classified service. The appointing officer in making such nomination shall certify that, in his opinion, the position to be filled requires such peculiar qualifications in respect to knowledge and ability, or such scientific or special attainments wholly or in part professional or technical as are not ordinarily acquired in the executive service of the United States, and for the reasons set forth the best interest of the public service requires that an

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examination should be waived in whole or in part. If the President of the United States shall approve such nomination, the Civil Service Commission shall thereupon grant a certificate of qualification, upon such evidence as may be satisfactory to it, that the person so nominated is eligible for and may be appointed to such position by reason of his ascertained qualifications, and by reason of his age, health, and moral character: *Provided*, That a person so nominated and appointed shall not be transferred to any other position in the classified service except to one that may be filled under the provisions of this clause, and shall not be assigned to any other duties than those pertaining to the particular position to which thus appointed.

Dates and places of examinations.

4. In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of the civil-service act, examinations shall be provided at such places and upon such dates as the Commission shall deem most practicable to subserve the convenience of applicants and the needs of the service.

Appointment and duties of boards of examiners.

5. In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of the civil-service act, the Commission shall appoint, from persons in the Government service, such boards of examiners as it may deem necessary. The members of said boards shall perform such duties as the Commission may direct in connection with examinations, appointments, and promotions in any part of the service which has been or may hereafter be classified. The members of any board of examiners in the performance of their duties as such shall be under the direct and sole control and authority of the Commission. The duties performed by the members of any board of examiners in their capacity as such shall be considered part of the duties of the office in which they are serving, and time shall be allowed for the performance of said duties during the office hours of said office. The members of any board of examiners shall not all be adherents of one political party when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve upon said board.

Executive officers to facilitate examinations.

6. In pursuance of the provisions of section 3 of the civil-service act, all executive officers of the United States shall facilitate civil-service examinations; and postmasters, customs officers, internal-revenue officers, and custodians of public buildings at places where such examinations are to be held shall, for the purpose of such examinations, permit and arrange for the use of suitable rooms under their charge, and for heating, lighting, and furnishing the same.

Rule V.

Qualifications of applicants.

1. Every applicant for examination must be a citizen of the United States, must be of proper age, and must make an application under oath, upon a form prescribed by the Commission, and accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed.

Applications from enlisted men.

2. No application for examination shall be accepted from any person serving in the Army, the Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, unless the written consent of the head of the department under which said person is enlisted is filed with his application.

Disqualifications for examination or eligibility.

3. The Commission may, in its discretion, refuse to examine an applicant or to certify an eligible who is physically so disabled as to be rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of the position to which he seeks appointment, or who has been guilty of a crime or of

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infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct, or who has been dismissed from the service for delinquency or misconduct within one year next preceding the date of his application, or who has intentionally made a false statement in any material fact or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in securing his registration or appointment. Any of the foregoing disqualifications shall be good cause for the removal of an eligible from the service after his appointment.

Age limitations for applicants.

Amended Jan. 2, 1897; Mch. 29, 1900; Feb. 26, 1901; July 31, 1901; Dec. 23, 1901; Dec. 27, 1901.

No age limitations for preference claimants.

4. No application for examination shall be accepted unless the applicant is within the age limitations fixed herein for entrance to the position to which he seeks to be appointed: *Provided*, That subject to the other conditions of these rules the application of any person whose claim of preference under the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes has been allowed by the Commission may be accepted without regard to his age. *And provided further*, That in case of positions for which no maximum age limitations are fixed herein the Commission, upon consultation with and approval of the proper head of Department or office, may, by regulation, determine maximum age limitations and confine competition in examinations for such positions to persons within such limitations. The age limitations for entrance to positions in the different branches of the service shall be as follows:

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Departmental service:		
Page, messenger boy, apprentice, (other than apprentice in mints and assay offices) or student	14	20
Apprentice in mints and assay offices	18	24
Printer's assistant and messenger	18	No limit.
Positions in the Railway-Mail Service	18	35
Internes and hospital stewards in the Marine-Hospital Service and acting second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service	21	30
Keeper, assistant keeper and officers of light-house tenders and light vessels in the Light-House Service	18	50
Cadet in the Revenue-Cutter Service and aid in the Coast and Geodetic Survey	18	25
Surfman in the Life-Saving Service	18	45
Superintendent, physician, supervisor, day-school inspector, disciplinarian, matron, and assistant matron in the Indian Service; inspector and assistant inspector of hulls and inspector and assistant inspector of boilers in the Steamboat-Inspection Service	25	55
Observer in the Weather Bureau Service	18	30
All other positions	20	No limit.
(The age limitation shall not apply in the case of the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school who applies for examination for the position of teacher or matron.)		
Custom-House Service: All positions	20	No limit.
Post-Office Service:		
Rural letter carrier	17	55
All other positions	18	45
(The age limitations shall not apply in the case of an honorably discharged United States soldier or sailor of the civil war or of the Spanish-American war who applies for the position of rural letter carrier.)		
Government Printing Service:		
All positions (male)	21	No limit.
All positions (female)	18	No limit.
Internal-Revenue Service: All positions	21	No limit.

Applications for trades positions.

5. No application shall be accepted for examination for a position which belongs to one of the recognized mechanical trades unless it shall be shown that the applicant has served as apprentice or as journeyman or as apprentice and journeyman at said trade for such periods as the Commission may prescribe.

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RULE VI.

Exceptions from examination or registration.

Amended Nov. 2, 1896; Jan. 27, 1897; Apr. 24, 1897; May 24, 1897; July 27, 1897; Apr. 18, 1899; May 29, 1899.

The following-named employees or positions which have been classified under the civil-service act shall be excepted from the requirements of examination or registration, unless as otherwise herein specifically stated.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

1. Not exceeding two private secretaries or confidential clerks to the President.

ALL EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

2. Not exceeding two private secretaries or confidential clerks to the head of each of the eight Executive Departments.

3. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to each of the assistant heads of the eight Executive Departments.

4. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to each of the following heads of bureaus appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in the eight Executive Departments: The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Treasurer of the United States, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; in the War Department, the Major-General Commanding the Army, the Adjutant-General, the Inspector-General, the Judge-Advocate-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Commissary-General of Subsistence, the Surgeon-General, the Paymaster-General, the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds; and in the Department of the Interior, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of Education, the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, the Director of the Geological Survey, and the Commissioner of Pensions.

5. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to each of the heads of bureaus appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate in the eight Executive Departments not enumerated in paragraph 4 of this rule, if authorized by law.

6. All persons appointed by the President without confirmation by the Senate.

7. Attorneys, assistant attorneys, and special assistant attorneys.

DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICES NOT IN EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

8. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Labor.

9. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.

10. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

11. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to each of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Amended Mar. 2, 1901.

12. (a) All shipping commissioners.

(b) All Chinese interpreters.

13. Not exceeding one cashier in each customs district, if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury.

14. Not exceeding one chief or principal deputy or assistant collector at each customs port; and not exceeding one principal deputy collector of customs at each subport or station.

15. Not exceeding one deputy naval officer at each customs port where a naval officer is authorized by law.

16. Not exceeding one deputy surveyor of customs at each customs port where a surveyor is authorized by law.

17. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to the collector of each customs district where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as $500,000.

18. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, to each of the appraisers at the ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, respectively.

19. Not exceeding one counsel before the Board of United States General Appraisers.

20. Not exceeding one paymaster in the New York customs district.

21. All positions in Alaska in the customs and internal-revenue services.

22. All deputy collectors of internal revenue who are borne on the rolls as such and the allowance for whose salaries is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That no position designated as a clerkship under a collector of internal revenue, appointment to which is made by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be discontinued for the purpose of substituting a deputy collectorship therefor, or for any purpose other than a bona fide reduction of force, and that before such reduction shall be made the reasons therefor shall be given in writing by the collector of the district and shall be approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury.

23. Storekeepers and gaugers whose compensation does not exceed $3 per day when actually employed and whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed $500 per annum.

24. Officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics.

25. Not exceeding one chief clerk in each mint or assay office, who is authorized by law to act for the superintendent or assayer in charge during his absence or disability.

26. One private secretary or confidential clerk to the superintendent, one cashier, one deposit weigh clerk, one assistant coiner, one assistant melter and refiner, and one assistant assayer in each mint or assay office.

Provided, That appointments to the positions named in this rule in clauses 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, and 23 shall be subject to an examination, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, equivalent to the examination held by the Commission for positions of like grade. Such examinations shall be conducted by the Commission in accordance with its regulations: *Provided*, That examinations may be waived by the Secretary of the Treasury for appointments in the Alaska customs service and internal-revenue service in Alaska.

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

27. All paymasters' clerks. *Amended June 19, 1900.*

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

28. Wardens, chaplains, and physicians in the United States penitentiaries or prisons.

29. Not to exceed one private secretary or confidential clerk to each United States district attorney.

30. Examiners.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

*31. The Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department.

32. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the Assistant Attorney-General.

33. Not exceeding one private secretary or confidential clerk to the postmaster, if authorized by the Postmaster-General, at each post-office where the receipts of the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as $350,000.

34. One assistant postmaster or the chief assistant to the postmaster of whatever designation at each post-office. *Amendment of June 6, 1899.*

35. Not exceeding one auditor at the post-office in New York City.

36. Not exceeding one finance clerk, if authorized by law and regularly and actually assigned to act as auditor, at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as $350,000.

37. Not exceeding one cashier or finance clerk at each first-class post-office.

38. Not exceeding one cashier and one finance clerk at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as $500,000.

39. Not exceeding one cashier and two finance clerks at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as $1,000,000.

40. Not exceeding one cashier and three finance clerks at each post-office where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amounted to as much as $2,000,000.

41. Not exceeding one clerk, who shall be a regular physician, at each first-class post-office, when authorized by the Postmaster-General, to examine applications for sick leave, and also to act as a general utility clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

42. The superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation.

43. One special land inspector.

44. Inspectors of coal mines in the Territories.

45. Special agents employed, as necessity for their employment may arise, for the purpose of protecting public lands.

46. The inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices.

47. Superintendents of irrigation in the Indian Service.

48. Superintendents of logging in the Indian Service.

49. Five special Indian agents, as authorized by law.

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50. Special agents for the allotment of land in severalty to the Indians, as the necessity for their employment may arise.

51. Special commissioners to negotiate with Indians, as the necessity for their employment may arise.

52. Engineers to make surveys of reservation boundary lines and surveys at Indian agencies, as the necessity for their employment may arise.

53. Examiners of Indian timber lands, as the necessity for their employment may arise.

54. One financial clerk at each Indian agency to act as agent during the absence or disability of the agent.

55. All positions in the Alaska school service.

56. Not exceeding five special pension examiners to investigate fraudulent and other pension claims of a criminal nature.

57. One clerk at each pension agency to act for the agent during his absence or disability.

Amendment of January 22, 1900.

58. Not exceeding one clerk, who shall act as private secretary or confidential clerk to the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

59. Agents and experts who are temporarily appointed and employed in making investigations and furnishing information for the Department, as provided by law or under the direction of the head of the Department, which agents and experts shall be borne on the rolls as such and be actually engaged in the duties for which they are appointed, and whose payment has been authorized by law.

60. One statistical agent in each State and Territory where authorized by law.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

61. The Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in charge of the United States National Museum.

RULE VII.

Rating of examination papers.

1. Examination papers shall be rated on a scale of 100, and the subjects therein shall be given such relative weights as the Commission may prescribe. After a competitor's papers have been rated, he shall be duly notified of the result thereof.

Eligible average.

2. Every competitor who attains an average percentage of 70 or over shall be eligible for appointment to the position for which he was examined; and the names of eligibles shall be entered, in the order of their average percentages, on the proper register of eligibles:

Eligible average of preference claimants.

Provided, That the names of all competitors whose claims to preference under the provisions of section 1754 of the Revised Statutes have been allowed by the Commission, and who attain an average percentage of 65 or over, shall be placed, in the order of their average percentages, at the head of the proper register of eligibles.

Registration of applicants.

3. For filling vacancies in positions for which competitive tests are not practicable, the registration of applicants shall be in the order in which they fulfill the requirements prescribed therefor by regulation of the Commission:

Registration of preference claimants.

Provided, That persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion,

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or the Spanish-American war, and were honorably discharged therefrom, and persons who have been separated from such positions above mentioned through no delinquency or misconduct, shall be placed at the head of the proper register in the order of their fulfillment of said requirements.

Amended May 29, 1899.

4. The term of eligibility shall be one year from the date on which the name of the eligible is entered on the register: *Provided*, That this term may be extended, in the discretion of the Commission, for a further period of one year from the date of the expiration of the first year's eligibility, upon such conditions as the Commission may prescribe: *And provided further*, That in case a person whose name is upon any register shall be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States at a time when the United States may be engaged in war, the period of eligibility of such person shall, under such conditions as the Civil Service Commission may prescribe, be considered as suspended during the time such eligible may be serving in the Army or Navy of the United States.

Term of eligibility. *Amended May 13, 1898; May 29, 1899.*

Suspension of eligibility upon enlistment.

Rule VIII.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the civil-service act, whenever a vacancy occurs in any position which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act, and which is not an excepted position, the filling of said vacancy, unless filled through noncompetitive examination or by reinstatement, transfer, promotion, or reduction, shall be governed as follows:

Method of filling vacancies. *Amended November 2, 1896.*

1. The appointing or nominating officer shall request certification to him of the names of eligibles for the position vacant, and the Commission shall certify to said officer from the proper register the three names at the head thereof which have not been three times certified to the department or office in which the vacancy exists: *Provided*, That certification for temporary appointment shall not be counted as one of the three certifications to which an eligible is entitled: *And provided further*, That whenever the sex of those whose names are to be certified is fixed by any law, rule, or regulation, or is specified in the request for certification, the names of those of the sex so fixed or specified shall be certified; but in other cases certification shall be made without regard to sex.

Three names to be certified.

Certification for temporary appointment.

Certification by sexes.

2. Of the three names certified the nominating or appointing officer shall select one, and if at the time of selection there are more vacancies than one he may select more than one name, unless otherwise directed by the Commission.

Selections from certifications.

3. A person selected for appointment shall be notified of his selection by the appointing or nominating officer, and upon his acceptance shall receive from the appointing officer a certificate of appointment for a probationary period of six months, at the end of which period, if the conduct and capacity of the probationer are satisfactory to the appointing officer, his retention in the service shall be equivalent to his absolute appointment; but if his conduct or capacity be not satisfactory, he shall be notified by the appointing officer that he will not receive absolute appointment because of such unsatisfactory conduct or want of capacity; and such notification shall discharge him from the service: *Provided*, That the probation of an employee in the Indian school service shall terminate at the end of the school year in which he is appointed: *And provided further*, That the time which an employee

Probationary period authorized.

What is equivalent to absolute appointment.

Discharge of probationer.

Termination of probation in Indian school service.

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Service of substitute part of probationary period.

Temporary service not to be so counted.

has actually served as substitute in parts of the service where substitutes are authorized shall be counted as part of the probationary period of his regular appointment, but that time served under a temporary appointment shall not be so counted.

Objection of appointing officer to eligible.

4. If the appointing or nominating officer shall object to an eligible named in the certificate, stating that, because of some physical defect, mental unsoundness, or moral disqualification, particularly specified, said eligible would be incompetent or unfit for the performance of the duties of the vacant position, and if said officer shall sustain such objection with evidence satisfactory to the Commission, the Commission may certify the eligible on the register who is in average percentage next below those already certified, in place of the one to whom objection is made and sustained.

Apportionment to be observed.

Amended May 29, 1899.

5. Certifications for appointment of persons for service in, or for direct detail from, any Department or office in Washington, D. C., shall be so made as to maintain, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population: *Provided*, That appointments to the following-named positions shall not be so apportioned, viz: Those of printer's assistant, skilled helper, and operative in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; those of plate printer and engraver; those in the post quartermaster's office, the pension agency, and other local offices in the District of Columbia; those of page, messenger boy, apprentice, and student, and those named in the next succeeding section of this rule, appointments to which shall be apportioned as therein provided: *And provided further*, That a person who has been or may be separated from a classified position by reason of a necessary reduction of force, or by reason of an appointment to a position not in the classified service, may be reinstated under the provisions of Rule IX without filing new evidence of citizenship, and said appointment shall be charged to the apportionment of the State in which citizenship was claimed before said separation, unless a new citizenship is claimed, in which case the citizenship shall be proved in the manner required for original appointment.

Exceptions from apportionment.

Waiver of evidence of citizenship.

Promulgated June 15, 1898. Amended May 29, 1899.

6. Certifications for appointment to clerical positions and to positions in any of the recognized trades in the Government Printing Office shall be so made as to maintain, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, the apportionment of such appointments among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population according to the number of employees provided by law for that office who are affected by the provisions of this section.

Appointment to lowest class and exception thereto.

7. Within any part of the service to which promotion regulations have been or may hereafter be applied, certification of those eligible to original appointment shall not be made for filling a vacancy in a position above the lowest class in any grade, whenever there is any person eligible and willing to be promoted to said vacancy: *Provided*, That a vacancy in any position requiring the exercise of technical or professional knowledge may be filled by original appointment.

Eligibles with same average percentage.

8. When two or more eligibles on a register have the same average percentage, preference in certification shall be determined by the order in which their applications were filed

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Vacancies to be filled by districts.

9. For filling vacancies in positions outside of the District of Columbia, and in positions in the pension agency, the depot quartermaster's office, and other local offices in the District of Columbia, the territory of the United States shall be arranged in such sections or districts as the Commission may determine; and an eligible shall be certified, in his order, to vacancies in the section or district in which he resides, and upon his written request to vacancies in any one or more of the other sections or districts: *Provided*, That in the Custom-House Service, Post-Office Service, or Internal-Revenue Service an eligible shall be certified only to vacancies in the customs district, post-office, or internal-revenue district where he was examined.

Employment of substitutes.

10. In any part of the service in which the employment of substitutes is not prohibited by law there may be certified and appointed in the manner provided for in this rule only such number of substitutes as are actually needed for the performance of substitute duty.

Appointment and promotion of substitutes.

11. In any part of the service in which substitutes are employed certifications of those eligible to original appointment shall be made for filling vacancies in substitute positions only, and vacancies in regular positions shall be filled by the appointment or promotion thereto of substitutes in the order of their original appointment as substitutes whenever there are substitutes of the required sex who are eligible and willing to be so appointed or promoted. Substitutes so appointed or promoted shall, however, be subject to the provisions of these rules relating to probation and permanent appointment.

Preference to wife of superintendent of Indian school.

12. Upon request of the appointing or nominating officer, preference in certification may be given to the wife of the superintendent of an Indian school for filling a vacancy in the position of teacher or matron in said school.

Temporary appointment for emergency.

Amended January 2, 1897; December 11, 1901.

13. Whenever there are no names of eligibles upon a register for any grade in which a vacancy exists and the public interest requires that it must be filled before eligibles can be provided by the Commission, such vacancy may, subject to the approval of the Commission, be filled by appointment without examination and certification for such part of three months as will enable the Commission to provide eligibles; but if there be one eligible or two eligibles upon the appropriate register, the appointing officer may appoint the one eligible or one of the two eligibles in the same manner as if a full certification of three eligibles were available, and if he elect not to make a regular appointment from such incomplete register he must select the one eligible or one of the two eligibles thus available for temporary appointment as authorized above, unless specific reasons are given and approved, as provided by section 4 of this rule, why the selection should not be so made. Such temporary appointment shall expire by limitation as soon as three eligibles shall be provided, and no person shall serve longer than three months in any one year under such temporary appointment or appointments, unless by special authority of the Commission previously obtained. Said year limitation shall commence from the date of such first appointment: *Provided*, That whenever an emergency shall arise requiring that a vacancy shall be filled before a certification can be issued and an appointment made thereto in the manner provided in these rules, such vacancy may be filled, without regard to the provisions of these rules, for such part of thirty days as may be required for the issuance of a certificate and the execution of the necessary

Restrictions upon temporary appointments.

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details of an appointment thereto in accordance with said provisions. Such appointment shall in no case continue longer than thirty days.

When temporary appointment must cease.

14. Whenever a temporary appointment shall be made through certification from the eligible registers of the Commission in the manner provided in these rules, such temporary appointment shall in no case continue longer than six months and shall expire by limitation at the end of that period.

When temporary appointment may be made permanent.

Promulgated May 29, 1899.

15. All persons serving under temporary appointments at the date of the approval of this section [May 29, 1899] may be permanently appointed, in the discretion of the proper appointing officer; and the special rule approved January 20, 1899, relative to temporary appointments in the Navy Department, is hereby rescinded.

Salary or wages conditional upon legal appointment.

Promulgated December 11, 1901.

16. For the purpose of securing the proper enforcement of sections 2 and 7 of the civil-service act, and of the rules adopted in pursuance thereof, the Commission, whenever it shall find that any person is holding a position in the civil service in violation of the provisions of the civil-service act or of these rules, shall, after notice to the person affected and an opportunity for explanation or other statement, certify information of the fact of such violation to the head of the department, or office, in or under which such position is held, and then if such person be not dismissed within thirty days, to the disbursing and auditing officers through whom the payment of the salary or wages of such position is by law required to be made, and thereafter such disbursing or auditing officers shall not pay or permit to be paid to such persons any salary or wages which accrue after such certificate has been received by them: *Provided, however,* That if a question of law respecting the power to appoint or employ is raised in any such case, the President or the head of a Department may obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon.

RULE IX.

Reinstatements within one year.

Amended Nov. 2, 1896; July 9, 1897; May 29, 1899; Jan. 15, 1900.

A vacancy in any position which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act, may, upon requisition of the proper officer and the certificate of the Commission, be filled by the reinstatement, without examination, of any person who, within one year next preceding the date of said requisition, has, through no delinquency or misconduct, been separated from a position included within the classified service at the date of said requisition and in that Department or office and that branch of the service in which said vacancy exists: *Provided,* That for original entrance to the position proposed to be filled by reinstatement there is not required by these rules, in the opinion of the Commission, an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination for original entrance to the position formerly held by the person proposed to be reinstated:

Position to which reinstatement may be made.

Reinstatement of preference claimants.

And provided further, That subject to the other conditions of these rules, any person who has served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion or in the Spanish-American war and was honorably discharged therefrom, or the widow of any such person, or an army nurse of either of said wars, and any person who has been separated from the service by reason of the discontinuance of the free-delivery service at any post-office, or a reduction of force specifically required by law, may be reinstated without

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regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service:

And provided further, That any person dismissed from the service upon charges of delinquency or misconduct may be reinstated, subject to the other conditions of these rules, without regard to the one-year time limit of this rule, upon the certificate of the proper appointing officer that he has thoroughly investigated the case and that the charges upon which the dismissal was based were not true.

Reinstatement where dismissal was made upon charges.

RULE X.

Transfers.

Within that part of the civil service of the United States which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act, transfers shall be governed as follows:

Transfers in same department, office, or branch of service.

1. A person in any Department or office may be transferred within the same Department or office and the same branch of the service upon any tests of fitness, not disapproved by the Commission, which may be determined upon by the appointing officer, subject to the limitations of the provisos of section 2 of this rule.

Transfers from department, office, or branch of service.

Age limitations governing transfers.

Amended May 29, 1899; November 26, 1901; December 11, 1901.

When examinations are required for transfers.

2. A person who has received absolute appointment may be transferred, without examination, from any Department, office, or branch of the service, upon requisition and consent of the proper officers, and the certificate of the Commission, but no person shall be so transferred who has not actually served for six months in the office in which he became classified and in some position therein which at the time of the request for his transfer is within the competitive classified service: *Provided*, That no transfer shall be made of a person to a position within the same Department or office and the same branch of the service, or to a position in another Department, office, or branch of the service, if for original entrance to such position said person is barred by the age limitations prescribed therefor, or by the provisions regulating apportionment, but the provisions in relation to apportionment may be waived upon the certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer is required in the interests of good administration, setting forth in detail the reasons therefor, which certificate shall be subject to the approval of the Commission: *And provided further*, That transfers shall not be made without examination, provided by the Commission, to a position for original entrance to which, in the judgment of the Commission, there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed; but a person employed in any grade shall not, because of such employment, be barred from the open competitive examination provided for original entrance to any other grade.

Employees not barred from open competitive examinations.

Transfer from the office of the President.

3. Upon requisition of the proper officer and the certificate of the Commission, transfer may be made without examination from the office of the President of the United States, after continuous service therein for the two years next preceding the date of said requisition, to any position classified under the civil-service act, if in said position there is required, in the judgment of the Commission, the performance of the same class of work that is required to be performed in the position from which transfer is proposed.

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No transfer from excepted to nonexcepted position, with exception.
Amended March 16, 1900, and April 17, 1900.

4. Transfer shall not be made from an excepted position to a position not excepted: *Provided*, That a person holding a position which is excepted but which he was holding at the time of its classification, or which he entered or held in accordance with the provisions of these rules at a time when said position was subject to competitive examination, and has since served continuously therein, or a person holding a position which is excepted but which he entered prior to the President's order of November 2, 1894, and has since served continuously therein, may, subject to the other conditions and provisions of this rule, be transferred to a position not excepted.

No transfer from unclassified to classified position, with exception.
Amended March 16, 1900.

5. Transfer shall not be made from a position not classified under the civil-service act to a classified position: *Provided*, That a person who, by promotion or transfer from a classified position, has entered an unclassified position in any part of the executive civil service other than a position of mere laborer or workman, or to serve under the authority of the General Government as a civilian in the Insular Possessions under the control of the United States, and has served continuously therein from the date of said promotion or transfer, may be transferred from said unclassified position to the position from which he was so transferred or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom.

Transfer from position outside to position within District of Columbia.

6. Transfer shall not be made from a position outside the District of Columbia to a position within the District of Columbia except upon the certificate of the Commission, subject to the other conditions and provisions of this rule.

Transfer from one classified position to another classified position.

7. Any person who has been transferred from a classified position to another classified position may be retransferred to the position in which he was formerly employed, or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom, without regard to the limitations of this rule.

Certificates for transfers.

8. All transfers herein authorized shall be made only after the issuance by the Commission of the certificates therefor, except those which may be specifically exempted from such condition by regulation of the Commission.

Facts to be set forth in application for transfer.

9. Whenever a person is proposed for transfer from one branch of the service to another branch of the service, and from a part of the service not within the provisions regulating apportionment to a part of the service within said provisions, and the transfer is one which, under the provisions of this rule, may be allowed without examination, such person shall be required, precedent to his transfer, to file a statement under oath setting forth the same facts, accompanied by the same certificates or vouchers, relating to residence, as may be required in an application for examination.

Enlisted yeomen.
Promulgated May 24, 1900.

SPECIAL RULE: Enlisted yeomen now on duty in the Bureau of Navigation and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, may be transferred and appointed, without examination, as civilian employees in said Bureaus in grades no higher than that of copyist, according to the character of work which they are now performing.

RULE XI.

Promotions.

1. In pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of the civil-service act, competitive tests or examinations shall, as far as practicable and useful, be established to test fitness for promotion in any part of the

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civil service of the United States which has been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act.

Commission to formulate promotion regulations. *Amended November 2, 1896.*

2. Regulations to govern promotions shall be formulated by the Commission after consultation with the heads of the several Departments, bureaus, or offices. It shall be the duty of the head of each Department, bureau, or office, when such regulations have been formulated, to promulgate the same, and any amendments or revocations thereof shall be approved by the Commission before going into effect.

Commission to designate boards of promotion. *Amended November 2, 1896.*

3. The Commission shall, upon the nomination of the head of each Department, bureau, or office, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in said Department, bureau, or office, to be members of a board of promotion. In the Departments, bureaus, or offices in Washington, and in all other offices, the members of any board of promotion shall not all be adherents of one political party, when persons of other political parties are available and competent to serve upon said board.

Promotions pending adoption of regulations. *Amended January 29, 1900.*

4. Until the regulations here authorized have been approved for any Department, bureau, or office in which promotion regulations approved by the Commission are not in force, promotions therein may be made from one class to another class which is in the same grade, and from one grade to another grade, upon any test of fitness, not disapproved by the Commission, which may be determined upon by the promoting officer: *Provided*, That no promotion of a person shall be made, except upon examination provided by the Commission, from one class to another class, or from one grade to another grade, if for original entrance to said class or grade to which promotion is proposed there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the class or grade from which promotion is proposed: *And provided further*, That no promotion of a person shall be made, except upon examination provided by the Commission, to a position in which, in the judgment of the Commission, there is not required the performance of the same class of work or the practice of the same mechanical trade which is required to be performed or practiced in the position from which promotion is proposed; but a person employed in any grade shall not, because of such employment, be barred from the open competitive examination provided for original entrance to any other grade: *And provided further*, That no promotion of a person shall be made to a class or grade from original entrance to which such person is barred by the age limitations prescribed therefor or by the provisions regulating apportionment: *And provided further*, That nothing contained in this rule or in any regulation made in pursuance thereof shall be so construed as to prevent an appointing officer, in his discretion, from promoting a person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion or in the Spanish-American war, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, who has been reinstated in the service in a grade or position below that from which he was separated, to a grade or position no higher than that from which he was separated.

When examinations are required for promotions.

Employee not barred from open competitive examinations.

Age limitations.

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RULE XII.

List of all positions and employments to be furnished the Commission.

1. In pursuance of the provisions of section 2 of the civil-service act, every nominating or appointing officer in the executive civil service of the United States shall furnish to the Commission a list of all the positions and employments under his control and authority, together with the names, designations, compensations, and dates of appointment or employment, of all persons serving in said positions or employments; said list to be arranged as follows: (*a*) classified positions not excepted from examination; (*b*) classified positions excepted from examination; (*c*) unclassified positions.

Reports of all changes in classified and unclassified services to be made to Commission.

2. Every nominating or appointing officer in the executive civil service shall report in detail to the Commission, in form and manner to be prescribed by the Commission, all changes, as soon as made, and the dates thereof, in the service under his control and authority, setting forth among other things the following: The position to which an appointment or reinstatement is made; the position from which a separation is made, whether the same was caused by dismissal, resignation, or death; and the position from which and the position to which a transfer or promotion is made; the compensation of every position from which or to which a change is made; the name of every person appointed, reinstated, promoted, transferred, or separated from the service; and every failure to accept an appointment and the reasons therefor.

RULE XIII.

Classification of employees.
Promulgated May 29, 1899.

The officers and employees in all branches of the classified service of the United States, for the purposes of these rules, shall be arranged in the following classes, unless otherwise provided by law:

Class A. All persons receiving an annual salary of less than $720, or a compensation at the rate of less than $720 per annum.

Class B. All persons receiving an annual salary of $720 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $720 or more, but less than $840 per annum.

Class C. All persons receiving an annual salary of $840 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $840 or more, but less than $900 per annum.

Class D. All persons receiving an annual salary of $900 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $900 or more, but less than $1,000 per annum.

Class E. All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,000 or more, but less than $1,200 per annum.

Class 1. All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,200 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,200 or more, but less than $1,400 per annum.

Class 2. All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,400 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,400 or more, but less than $1,600 per annum.

Class 3. All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,600 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,600 or more, but less than $1,800 per annum.

Class 4. All persons receiving an annual salary of $1,800 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $1,800 or more, but less than $2,000 per annum.

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Class 5. All persons receiving an annual salary of $2,000 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $2,000 or more, but less than $2,500 per annum.

Class 6. All persons receiving an annual salary of $2,500 or more, or a compensation at the rate of $2,500 or more per annum.

Provided, That this classification shall not include persons appointed to an office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, nor persons employed as mere laborers or workmen; but all positions whose occupants are designated as laborers or workmen, and who were prior to May 6, 1896, and on June 10, 1896, regularly assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees, shall be included within this classification. Hereafter no person who is appointed as a laborer or workman without examination under the civil-service rules shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees.

SPECIAL RULE.

An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of the clerk designated to sign checks for the pension agent at the pension agency at Philadelphia, Pa., may be made without examination under the civil-service rules. *Promulgated October 31, 1901.*

SPECIAL RULE.

An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of steward of the White House may be made without examination under the civil-service rules. *Promulgated November 1, 1901.*

SPECIAL RULE.

An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of laborer, with the duties of coachman, in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy may be made without examination under the civil-service rules. *Promulgated November 6, 1901.*

EXECUTIVE ORDER.[1]

The regulations of the Navy Department governing the employment of labor at navy-yards having been adopted by the Civil Service Commission as a regulation of the Commission July 29, 1896, under the authority conferred by clause 1, Rule I, of the Revised Civil Service Rules of May 6, 1896, it is hereby ordered that no modification of the existing regulations shall be made without the approval of the Civil Service Commission. **Navy-yard service.**

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
November 2, 1896.

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[1] Pursuant to this Executive order, the following minute was adopted by the Commission:

"Whereas the enforcement by the Secretary of the Navy of regulations governing the employment of labor at navy-yards having been shown to be highly useful and it being important that they should be given stability independent of changes of Administration, and it appearing that the examinations and other tests of fitness provided by these regulations are based on the principles that personal fitness should prevail over recommendation, and that political influence should be disregarded, it is

"*Ordered*, That these regulations be, and they are hereby, adopted as the regulations of this Commission under the authority conferred by clause 1 of Rule I."—*Minutes of July 29, 1896, clause 4.*

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EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Philippine service.

The United States Civil Service Commission is directed to render such assistance as may be practicable to the Civil Service Board created under the act of the United States Philippine Commission for the establishment and maintenance of an honest and efficient civil service in the Philippine Islands, and for that purpose to conduct examinations for the civil service of the Philippine Islands, upon the request of the Civil Service Board of said islands, under such regulations as may be agreed upon by the said Board and the said United States Civil Service Commission.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
November 30, 1900.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

During the period covered by this report the following changes in the civil-service rules were made by the President:

January 15, 1900.

Civil-Service Rule IX was amended by inserting after the words "by reason of," in the sixth line of the second proviso, the words "the discontinuance of the free-delivery service at any post-office, or," the effect of this amendment being that the privilege of reinstatement without regard to the year of limitation is extended to persons separated from the postal service by reason of the discontinuance of free-delivery service at any post-office.[2]

January 22, 1900.

Rule VI was amended by inserting the following clause in its proper place and renumbering the remaining clauses accordingly:

58. Not exceeding one clerk, who shall act as private secretary or confidential clerk to the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane.

January 29, 1900.

Rule XI was amended by adding to section 4 the following proviso:

And provided further, That nothing contained in this rule or in any regulation made in pursuance thereof shall be so construed as to prevent an appointing officer, in his discretion, from promoting a person who served in the military or naval service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion or in the Spanish-American war, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, who has been reinstated in the service in a grade or position below that from which he was separated to a grade or position no higher than that from which he was separated.

March 16, 1900.

Section 4, Rule X, was amended by striking out in the proviso the words "an excepted position at the time said position was classified under the civil-service act" and substituting therefor the words "a position which is excepted, but which he was holding at the time of its classification, or which he entered in accordance with the provisions of these rules at a time when said position was subject to competitive examination, and has since served continuously therein," and inserting after the date

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[1] This Executive order was issued in response to request contained in a letter from President Taft, of the Philippine Commission, to the Secretary of War under date of September 14, 1900, in which he said:

"It seems to the Commission of the greatest importance that every one in the United States who desires to do so may have an opportunity to apply for admission to the Philippine civil service and to take the competitive examinations.

"Unless this work can be done under the auspices and with the machinery of the United States Civil Service Commission it seems impossible to do it at all. The Philippine civil service board of course will have to confine its examinations to the Philippine Islands. * * *

[2] See pp. 307-309, *post*, for statement in regard to reclassification of Huron, S. Dak., post-office, which led to this amendment.

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"November 2, 1894," in the same proviso, the words "and has served continuously therein."

Section 5, Rule X, was amended by striking out in the proviso the words "a position appointment to which is made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and substituting therefor the words "an unclassified position in any part of the executive civil service other than a position of mere laborer or workman, or to serve under the authority of the General Government as a civilian in the insular possessions under the control of the United States;" and by striking out the words "Presidential appointment," in the ninth line, and substituting therefor the words "unclassified position."

March 29, 1900.

Section 4, Rule V, was amended:

(1) By inserting after the first proviso the following as a second proviso:

And provided further, That in case of positions for which no maximum age limitations are fixed herein, the Commission, upon consultation with and approval of the proper head of Department or office, may, by regulation, determine maximum age limitations and confine competition in examinations for such positions to persons within such limitations.

(2) By fixing the age limits for apprentices in the mints and assay offices at 18 to 24 years, instead of at 14 to 20 years, as in the case of all other apprentices.

(3) By fixing the age limits for keeper, assistant keeper, and officers of light-ships in the Light-House Service at 18 to 50 years.

(4) By fixing the age limits for matron and assistant matron in the Indian Service at 25 to 55 years.

(5) By fixing the age limits for observer in the Weather Bureau Service at 18 to 30 years.

April 17, 1900.

Rule X, section 4, was amended by adding after the word "entered," in the fourth line, the words "or held."

May 24, 1900.

The following was promulgated as a "special rule:"

Enlisted yeomen now on duty in the Bureau of Navigation and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, may be transferred and appointed, without examination, as civilian employees in said Bureaus in grades no higher than that of copyist, according to the character of work which they are now performing.

This special rule resulted from request contained in letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the Civil Service Commission under date of May 14, 1900, in which the following explanation of the necessity for such a rule was made:

The detail of enlisted men to the bureaus of Navigation and Medicine and Surgery was the result of increased work in said bureaus incident to the Spanish-American war. The amount of work in the two bureaus, however, has not decreased to such an extent since the close of the war that the services of these yeomen can be dispensed with. As it is against the policy of the Department to detail yeomen to shore stations, except in a war emergency, Congress was requested to make provision for additional civilian positions to which these yeomen could be transferred. They have become proficient in their duties, and could not be replaced by a like number of new appointees, who would of necessity lack experience in the work of the bureaus in question, without serious detriment to the Department's interests.

June 29, 1900.

Rule VI, section 27, was amended to except from examination all paymasters' clerks, War Department.

In letter to the President under date of June 28, 1900, the Acting Secretary of War explained the necessity of such amendment as follows:

In the appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June

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30, 1901, Congress increased the number of paymasters' clerks to ninety, thus providing a surplus of such clerks over the number of army paymasters in actual service. The Paymaster-General reports that it was the intent of this legislation to place these surplus clerks at his disposal for service in his office to form a reserve from which details of extra clerks to chief paymasters could be made where their services might be needed, or as extra clerks in the foreign service to replace those who might become impaired by unhealthy climates.

November 20, 1900.

Rule III, section 8, clause (m), was amended by adding at the end of the first sentence, in line 5: "Also all persons employed as ship draftsmen, marine engine and boiler draftsmen, architectural draftsmen, structural steel work draftsmen, electrical draftsmen, cartographic draftsmen, and ordnance draftsmen, including assistant or lower-class draftsmen of the various grades."

The necessity for this amendment is explained in a letter from the Secretary of the Navy to the President under date of November 16, 1900, as follows:

All per diem draftsmen in the Navy Department, navy-yards, naval stations, and at private shipbuilding and manufacturing establishments where work is done for the Department by contract were placed in the classified service under Executive order of May 6, 1896. Prior to that date draftsmen were appointed by the Secretary of the Navy upon the recommendation of the officer under whom hey were to work. The latter method proved unsatisfactory, and draftsmen were placed in the competitive classified service upon the recommendation of the Department. Since their classification the Department has experienced much difficulty and delay in securing from the Civil Service Commission eligibles who are competent to perform the work required. In fact, the periodical examinations held by the United States Civil Service Commission do not, for some reason, attract as applicants the class of persons having the qualifications required by the different bureaus of the Department. The demand for ship draftsmen, marine engine and boiler draftsmen, architectural draftsmen, structural steelwork draftsmen, cartographic draftsmen, and ordnance draftsmen has been for a number of years greater than the supply, and the fact that six or seven weeks intervene between the examination and the time that persons are notified of their standing, and the additional fact that applicants can not tell to what point in the country they will be detailed for work if they pass and receive appointment—most of them being married men—results in a very small number of competent persons making application for examination. To obviate the delay in obtaining competent men the Civil Service Commission has authorized temporary appointments and has held special examinations, but the Department has been unable in many instances to get competent men to accept temporary appointments of ninety days, although given the verbal assurance that they would be given permanent appointment, provided they pass the required examination. A head of department at one of the navy-yards stated within the past week that unless he can secure competent draftsmen within the next few weeks it will be necessary to discharge between 300 and 400 workmen because plans of work required can not be prepared.

It is recommended that ship draftsmen, marine engine and boiler draftsmen, structural steel work draftsmen, architectural draftsmen, electrical draftsmen, cartographic draftsmen, and ordnance draftsmen, including assistant or lower class draftsmen of the various grades, shall hereafter be appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 74 to 83, inclusive, Navy-Yard Order No. 23 Revised, and that the Secretary of the Navy may appoint for a period of not more than thirty days, pending result of examinations, such draftsmen as may in his judgment be necessary for the protection of the interests of the Government.

The examinations conducted by the Navy Department have proved eminently satisfactory in the cases of special mechanics and civilian assistant inspectors of work and material, etc., and in such examinations we have the benefit of the judgment of at least three technical officers, while the examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commission have the benefit of the experience of but one technical officer. The Navy Department's examinations for draftsmen will be held at or near the places where the services of the draftsmen are needed, and applicants can, prior to examination, acquaint themselves by observation as to the specific character of the work they will be called upon to perform and the place where it is to be performed. As in the cases of special mechanics and assistant inspectors of work and material, this is expected to result in obtaining a list of eligibles who, as a rule, will accept as soon as the positions for which they are examined are tendered to them. Besides, under

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the Navy Department's methods, it will take but two weeks, or at the longest three weeks, to hold an examination and to procure satisfactory draftsmen if they are in the country and desire employment, while at present the Civil Service Commission's methods for examination, certification, and appointment takes three months or longer. The Department thoroughly believes in the principle of appointments being made on the score of merit and the method now suggested still carefully preserves this principle, the advantage being that it secures more speedy results, which in the present state of the demand for draftsmen is of vital importance. To conduct the business of the Navy Department it is absolutely necessary to have an eligible list of draftsmen who will accept appointments when tendered.

February 26, 1901.

Rule V, clause 4, was amended so as to subject officers of light-house tenders to the same age limitations that previously applied to keepers, assistant keepers, and officers of light-ships, viz: [Minimum], 18; [maximum], 50. As amended. this item of the table of age limits in section 4 of Rule V reads as follows:

Keeper, assistant keeper, and officers of light-house tenders and light-vessels in the Light-House Service: [Minimum], 18; [maximum], 50.

March 2, 1901.

Rule VI was amended by adding to the positions therein excepted from the requirements of examination, under the Treasury Department, in paragraph 12, the positions of Chinese interpreters.

This amendment was recommended both by the Treasury Department and by the Commission on account of the difficulty experienced in obtaining persons other than Chinese who possessed the qualifications necessary for this position.

July 31, 1901.

Rule V, clause 4, was amended so as to subject all positions in the Post-Office Service to uniform age limitations as follows: Minimum, 18 years; maximum, 45 years.

This amendment was the result of correspondence between the Post-Office Department and the Commission, with the purpose of making all the requirements, including the examination itself, uniform for the two grades of clerk and carrier, so that eligibles for either grade might be made available for the other grade in case of necessity.

October 31, 1901.

The following special rule was promulgated:

SPECIAL RULE.

An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of the clerk designated to sign checks for the pension agent at the pension agency at Philadelphia, Pa., may be made without examination under the civil-service rules.

November 1, 1901.

The following special rule was promulgated:

SPECIAL RULE.

An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of steward of the White House may be made without examination under the civil-service rules.

November 6, 1901.

The following special rule was promulgated:

SPECIAL RULE.

An appointment to the vacancy now existing in the position of laborer, with the duties of coachman, in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy may be made without examination under the civil-service rules.

November 18, 1901.

Section 8 of civil-service Rule III was amended by striking out all of clauses (g),

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(h), (i), and (j) thereof and relettering the succeeding clauses accordingly. The clauses stricken out read as follows:

(g) Any person in the Quartermaster's Department at large of the United States Army employed as train master, chief packer, foreman packer, pack master, master baler, foreman of laborers, superintendent of stables, or forage master. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.

(h) Any person in the Medical Department at large of the United States Army employed as chief packer, packer, or assistant packer. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.

(i) Any person in the Ordnance Department at large of the United States Army employed as foreman, assistant foreman, forage master, weigher, skilled laborer, guard, or on piecework. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.

(j) Any person in the Engineer Department at large of the United States Army employed as subinspector, overseer, suboverseer, superintendent, master lock manager, deputy lock manager, assistant superintendent of canal, chief deputy inspector, deputy inspector, rodman, stadiaman, chainman, foreman, timekeeper, lock master, assistant lock master, custodian, storekeeper, fort keeper, torpedo keeper, assistant torpedo keeper, light keeper, board master, subforeman, master laborer, gauge reader, steward, dam tender, assistant dam tender, helper, carpenter's helper, machinist's helper, quarry master, blacksmith's helper, climber, barge master, recorder of vessels, track man, gardener, assistant gardener, or weigher. Appointments to these positions shall be made hereafter on registration tests of fitness prescribed in regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War and approved by the President.

November 26, 1901.

Rule III was amended by adding thereto the following section, to be numbered 9:

9. Whenever the duties of any Indian agency shall be devolved upon the superintendent of the Indian training school located at such agency, and the separate office of Indian agent shall thereby be discontinued, the person holding such Indian agency at the date of such discontinuance may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be made a classified employee in the Indian service at such agency, either as superintendent of such Indian training school or otherwise, upon such test of fitness as may be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission.

Rule X, clause 2, was amended by striking out the word "shall" and inserting the word "may" in lieu thereof in the following sentence: "but the provisions in relation to apportionment *shall* be waived upon the certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer is required in the interests of good administration," and by adding to said sentence the following words: "setting forth in detail the reasons therefor, which certificate shall be subject to the approval of the Commission."

November 27, 1901.

Section 4 of Rule III was amended by striking out all of the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

The post-office service shall include all officers and employees in free-delivery post-offices and in the rural free-delivery service, except persons employed merely as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate: *Provided*, That until regulations for appointments of carriers in the rural free-delivery service shall become operative said carriers shall not be treated as classified hereunder: *And provided further*, That transfers shall not be made from the position of carrier in the rural free-delivery service to any other position in the classified service.

The sentence stricken out by this amendment read as follows:

The post-office service shall include the officers and employees in any free-delivery post-office who have been, or may hereafter be, classified under the civil-service act.

NOTE.—Amendments of December 11, 23, and 27, in Rules X, VIII, II, and V, appear in the text of the rules, but are not set out here for lack of space, this report having been in the page proof at the time of their promulgation.

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PHILIPPINE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT.

AN ACT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF AN EFFICIENT AND HONEST CIVIL SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

By authority of the President of the United States, be it enacted by the United States Philippine Commission, that:

SECTION 1. The Commission shall appoint three persons to be members of a board to be called the Philippine Civil Service Board. The Commission shall designate one of such persons as chairman, and another as secretary, and may in its discretion designate from among the members of the board a chief examiner.

SEC. 2. No person shall be eligible for appointment as a member of the board unless he shall be a native of the Philippine Islands owing and acknowledging allegiance to the United States, or a citizen of the United States.

SEC. 3. Each member of the board shall during his incumbency reside in Manila, and shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars and his necessary traveling expenses while in the discharge of his official duties. In case the Commission shall designate a member of the board to act as chief examiner he shall receive in addition to his salary as a member of the board a further annual compensation of five hundred dollars.

SEC. 4. The board shall prepare rules adapted to carry out the purpose of this act, which is hereby declared to be the establishment and maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in all the executive branches of the government of the Philippine Islands, central, departmental and provincial, and of the city of Manila, by appointments and promotions according to merit and by competitive examinations where the same are practicable, and it shall be the duty of all officers in the Philippine civil service in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid, in all proper ways, in carrying said rules, and any modifications thereof, into effect.

SEC. 5. This act shall apply, except as hereinafter expressly provided, to all appointments of civilians to executive positions under:

(*a*) The military governor;
(*b*) The United States Philippine Commission;
(*c*) The treasurer for the islands;
(*d*) The auditor for the islands;
(*e*) The collector of customs for the islands;
(*f*) The collector of internal revenue for the islands;
(*g*) The director of posts for the islands;
(*h*) The civil service board;
(*i*) The bureau of forestry;
(*j*) The bureau of mines;
(*k*) The general superintendent of public instruction;
(*l*) Wardens of penitentiaries and prisons;
(*m*) The provost-marshal-general of Manila;
(*n*) The captain of the port at Manila.

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SEC. 6. The rules to be adopted by the board shall provide:

(*a*) For the classification of all offices and employments specified in section 5.

(*b*) For the appointment to those offices requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge, by competitive or noncompetitive examinations or otherwise, as the board shall determine.

(*c*) For the selection of members of the police force and of the fire department in the city of Manila and of guards at prisons and penitentiaries by competitive or noncompetitive examination or otherwise, as the board, after consultation with the military governor and his approval, shall determine.

(*d*) For the selection of laborers, skilled and unskilled, according to the priority of their applications, by such noncompetitive examinations as may be practicable, and which need not, if the board shall so limit them, relate to more than the capacity of the applicants to labor, their habits of industry and sobriety, and their honesty.

(*e*) For the promotion of members of one rank of the classified service to the next higher rank by competitive examination. In the competition the board may provide, in its discretion, for the allowance of credit to the previous experience and efficiency of the applicant in the civil service of the islands, to be estimated by the officer or officers under whose direction the service has been rendered, under such limitations as the board, by general rule, may prescribe; provided that such credit shall not be allowed to any applicant who shall not obtain a minimum average per centum to be fixed by the board.

(*f*) For a period of probation before the appointment or employment is made permanent.

(*g*) For the preparation and holding at Manila, Iloilo, and Cebu of open competitive examinations of a practical character for testing the fitness of applicants for appointment to the classified service, and the fitness of officers and employees for promotion therein; and for the preparation and holding of the same examinations in the United States under the auspices of the United States Civil Service Commission for original appointment.

(*h*) For selection, according to average percentage, from among those certified by the board as rated highest in such competition.

(*i*) For transfers under limitations to be fixed by the rules from one branch of the classified service to another, or from the Federal classified civil service of the United States to the classified service of the Philippine Islands.

(*j*) For reinstatements in the service under limitations to be fixed by the rules.

(*k*) For the examination in the Spanish language of all applicants who are citizens of the United States, and in the English language of all applicants who are natives of the Philippine Islands, whenever, in the opinion of the board, knowledge of both languages is essential to an efficient discharge of the duties of the positions sought.

(*l*) For the holding of noncompetitive examinations when applicants fail to compete after due notice has been given of an open competitive examination to fill an existing vacancy.

(*m*) For a thorough physical examination by a competent physician of every applicant for examination in the United States and for rejection of every such applicant found to be physically disqualified for efficient service in the Philippine Islands.

(*n*) For a limitation upon the age of those entering the lowest rank of the classified service, the maximum age under which shall not be greater than forty years and the minimum age not less than eighteen.

(*o*) For eliciting from all applicants for examination full information as to their citizenship, nativity, age, education, physical qualifications, and such other information as may reasonably be required affecting their fitness for the service which they seek to enter.

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(*p*) For the employment of clerks and other employees for temporary service where it is impracticable to make appointments as provided in this act, for terms not exceeding ninety days, but no person shall be employed under this exception for more than ninety days in a year.

(*q*) The enumeration herein of the subjects to be covered by the rules of the board shall not be regarded as exclusive, but the board shall have power to adopt any rules not in violation of the limitations of the act which will more efficiently secure the enforcement of the act.

SEC. 7. The board shall keep minutes of its own proceedings, and on or before the first day of January of each year shall make an annual report to the military governor and to the commission showing its proceedings, the rules which it has adopted, the practical effect thereof, and suggestions for carrying out more effectually the purpose of this act.

SEC. 8. The board shall supervise the preparation and rating and have control of all examinations in the Philippine Islands under this act. The board may designate a suitable number of persons in the Philippine civil service to conduct its examinations and to serve as members of examining committees, and when examiners with special, technical, or professional qualifications are required for the preparation or rating of examination papers, it may designate competent persons in the service for such special duty, after consultation with the proper officer or officers under whom they are serving. The duties required of such persons as members of examining committees or as special examiners shall be considered as part of their official duties, and shall be performed without extra compensation. When persons can not be found in the Philippine service with the necessary qualifications for special examining work that may be required, the board is authorized to employ, at a reasonable compensation, persons not in public employment for such work, which compensation shall be paid out of the general funds appropriated for the purposes of the board on its order.

SEC. 9. The board may make investigations and report upon all matters relating to the enforcement of this act and the rules adopted hereunder; and in making such investigations the board and its duly authorized examiners are empowered to administer oaths, to summon witnesses, and to require the production of official books and records which may be relevant to such investigation.

SEC. 10. The board shall have a permanent office in the city of Manila. When examinations are to be held by the board, either in Manila, Iloilo, or Cebu, officers having the custody of public buildings shall allow their reasonable use for the purpose of holding such examinations.

SEC. 11. The head of each office to which this act applies shall notify the board in writing without delay of all appointments—permanent, temporary, or probational—made in the classified service in his office, of all rejections after the period of probation, and of all transfers, promotions, reductions, resignations, or vacancies from any cause in said service, and of the date thereof; and a record of the same shall be kept by the board.

SEC. 12. When the board shall find that any person is holding a position in the civil service in violation of the provisions of this act or the rules of the board, it shall certify information of the fact to the disbursing and auditing officers through whom the payment of the salary or wages of such position is by law required to be made, and if thereafter the disbursing or auditing officer shall pay, or permit to be paid, to the person such salary or wages, the payment shall be illegal, the disbursing officer shall not receive credit for the same, and the auditing officer who authorizes the payment shall be liable on his official bond for the loss resulting to the proper government.

SEC. 13. Any person in the Philippine civil service who shall wilfully or corruptly, by himself or in cooperation with one or more persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in the matter of his right of examination by said board; or who shall

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wilfully, corruptly and falsely rate, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or standing of any person examined hereunder; or who shall wilfully and corruptly make any false representations relative thereto; or who shall wilfully and corruptly furnish any special or secret information for the purpose of improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, employed, appointed, or promoted, shall for each offense be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Any person who shall wilfully and corruptly become the beneficiary of an act in violation of the last preceding section shall be punished as provided in that section.

SEC. 15. No inquiry shall be made, and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information, relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined, for entrance into the service, or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion; provided, however, that disloyalty to the United States of America as the supreme authority in these islands shall be a complete disqualification for holding office in the Philippine civil service.

SEC. 16. Every applicant for admission to the Philippine civil service shall, before being admitted to examination in the islands, take and subscribe the following oath before a justice of the peace in and for the province in which he is, or before a member of the civil service board, the members of which are authorized to administer the same:

OATH OF APPLICANT.

I, ——— ———, having applied for admission to the civil service of the Philippine Islands, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these islands, and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders. and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God. (The last four words to be stricken out in case of affirmation.)

(Signature) ——— ———.

Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this —— day of ———, 19—.

——— ———.

The oath of the applicant shall be filed with the secretary of the board.

SEC. 17. No officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer or employee in said service any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever; and a violation of this section by the giving or receiving officer or employee shall subject the violator to a penalty of not exceeding $500 or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, and upon conviction he shall be removed from office.

SEC. 18. No person in the Philippine civil service shall be under obligation to contribute to a political fund or to render a political service, or be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so. Any person soliciting political contributions from public officers or employees shall be subject to the same penalties as those provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 19. In the appointment of officers and employees under the provisions of this act, the appointing officer in his selection from the list of eligibles to be furnished him by the board shall, where other qualifications are equal, prefer:

First. Natives of the Philippine Islands.

Second. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States.

SEC. 20. The requirements of this act for entrance into the civil service, or for promotion by competitive examination, shall not apply to the selection of the treasurer for the islands, the auditor for the islands, the collector of customs for the islands, the deputy collector of customs for the islands, the collector of inland revenue for the islands the director of posts for the islands, the head of the bureau of forestry,

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the head of the bureau of mines, the superintendent of public instruction, the members of the civil service board, or of one private secretary for the military governor, and for each member of the United States Philippine Commission. But, after eighteen months from the date when the board shall certify that it has a sufficient list of eligibles to supply vacancies, vacancies occurring in all the foregoing offices, except in the private secretaryships above described, shall be filled without examination from a class to be composed of the first, second, and third assistants in all the foregoing offices; the intention of this provision being that the appointing power may, by virtue hereof, transfer from one office to another a person deemed competent to fill the vacancy.

SEC. 21. The requirements of this act for entrance or promotion by competitive examination shall not apply to the office of cashier of the collector of customs for the islands, to the captain of the port at Manila, to the collector of customs at Iloilo, and to the collector of customs at Cebu, until one year after the date when the board shall make the certificate prescribed in the preceding section, after which vacancies in such offices shall be filled by promotion by competitive examination as in other cases.

SEC. 22. The persons now employed in the civil service of the Philippine Islands whose positions may be classified by the operation of this act and the rules herein provided for shall, unless dismissed by proper authority, continue in the service and discharge the duties assigned them, provided, that the board may, in its discretion, require by rule that all such employees shall pass examinations practically adapted to show their fitness to fill the positions now held by them and that in case of failure to pass such examinations to the satisfaction of the board they shall be dismissed from the service.

SEC. 23. This act shall not apply to the selection of school teachers of the department of public instruction, for which special legislation will be provided.

SEC. 24. The rules to be prepared and certified by the board shall be promulgated by executive order of the military governor.

SEC. 25. After the passage of this act no civilian shall be employed in the offices specified in section 5 of this act, except in accordance with its terms; provided, that between the time of its passage and the date when the board herein created shall officially inform the military governor and the Commission that it is ready to certify a list of persons eligible to appointment under the provisions of this act for any vacancy occurring, appointments for temporary service may be made to fill vacancies or newly created offices to continue until such certification is made and such vacancies can be regularly filled, under the requirements of this act and the rules of the board adopted in accordance herewith. Persons so temporarily appointed may compete in the examinations held for regular entrance to the classified service.

SEC. 26. In this act whenever a sum of money is mentioned, it shall be understood to refer to the money of the United States.

SEC. 27. Upon the passage of this act and the appointment and organization of the board, it shall be the duty of the head of each office to which this act applies, upon application by the board, to certify to the board a complete list of all the officers and employees engaged therein, together with a full statement of the duties performed by them, and the compensation received by them.

SEC. 28. No person shall be admitted to the competitive examinations to be held under this act who are not either:

(*a*) Citizens of the United States, or

(*b*) Natives of the Philippine Islands, or

(*c*) Persons who have, under and by virtue of the treaty of Paris, acquired the political rights of natives of the islands.

SEC. 29. This act shall take effect on its passage, and shall be referred to as the "Civil Service Act."

Enacted September 19, 1900.

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PART II.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

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PART II.—REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

[Regulations governing examinations, mode of making application, etc., appear in the Manual of Examinations published by the Commission.]

[NOTE.—In the Sixteenth Report, pp. 101–105, is presented a historical treatment of the subject of promotion regulations, under the following heads: "Authority for the Establishment of Promotion Regulations," "Adoption of Regulations," "Who may be Examined for Promotion to the Clerical Grades," and "Promotion from Nonclerical to Clerical Grades."

The subject of promotion regulations is also treated in previous reports as follows:

First Report, pp. 27–29: A discussion of the necessity for examinations for promotion, and the reasons why the Commission had not been able to apply the examination system to promotions up to that time.

Second Report, p. 26: The language used in the previous report is alluded to with approval.

Third Report, pp. 54–55: The language of the two preceding reports is quoted and reiterated; also at pp. vi–xi of the preface to the fourth edition of this report appear the regulations governing promotions in the New York customs district, promulgated January 4, 1887, and the "Regulations for Promotions in the Classified Departmental Service," as originally promulgated May 7, 1887.

Fourth Report, pp. 74–92: The whole question of promotion regulations, up to that time, is very fully discussed, the application of promotion regulations in the New York Custom-House being particularly treated, and the compulsory feature of those regulations dwelt upon, the promotion regulations themselves being given at pp. 202–206 of the same report.

Fifth Report, pp. 92–96: Regulations given in the Fourth Report are repeated without alteration or comment.

Sixth Report, pp. 52–56: The same regulations appear, with slight amendments.

Seventh Report, pp. 74–79, and Eighth Report, pp. 62–67: Regulations published in Sixth Report are repeated without alterations.

Ninth Report, pp. 60–64: The same regulations appear, with slight amendments, and the Presidential order of December 4, 1891, as to the keeping of records of efficiency in the Departments at Washington, is given at pp. 97–98 of the same report.

Tenth Report, pp. 84–85: Regulations republished, showing numerous amendments.

Eleventh Report, pp. 88–90: Regulations republished, showing still further amendments.

Thirteenth Report, pp. 23–24: A brief discussion of the authority for and need of promotion regulations; p. 63, civil-service rule in regard to promotions; pp. 121–171, various regulations promulgated in pursuance of said rule, including also other kindred regulations as to the Life-Saving Service, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Mints and Assay offices, Engineer Department at large, Ordnance Department at large, and the navy-yard service.

Fourteenth Report, pp. 17–18: Brief discussion of the authority for and need of promotion regulations, with some discussion of the regulations then in force; pp.

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163–196, regulations published in previous report republished, with additions and amendments, together with testimony as to the beneficial effects of the enforcement of the navy-yard regulations (p. 177), and a history of promotion examinations at the New York Custom-House (p. 190).

Fifteenth Report, pp. 17–19: A brief discussion of the authority for and the need of promotion regulations; pp. 87–124, regulations then in effect, including a rather full history of the subject of promotion regulations (p. 101).]

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTION FROM POSITIONS BELOW THE GRADE OF CLERK OR COPYIST.[1]

(Adopted June 22, 1896.)

REGULATION I.

No employee hitherto designated as a laborer and brought into the classified service by the Executive order of May 6, 1896, and no person holding any other subordinate position below the grade of clerk or copyist shall be promoted to the grade of clerk or copyist until the Civil Service Commission certifies that he is eligible from an examination equal in grade to the examination required for original entrance to the position to which the promotion is proposed.

REGULATION II.

Competitive examinations shall be provided in accordance with Rule XI for promotions from subordinate positions in the departmental service to grades equal to the grade of clerk or copyist. Until provision is made for ascertaining the office record of competitors in the manner hereinafter provided, the examination shall consist of the clerk-copyist examination or one equal to it in grade.

REGULATION III.

After service of two years any person who is more than 20 years of age and who occupies a subordinate position, the entrance examination for which is below the grade of clerk-copyist, may file an application with the Commission for promotion, in form and manner to be prescribed, and may be examined. The names of such competitors who obtain a general average of 70 per cent or over shall be entered upon a register of eligibles, from which certification for promotions shall be made to the lowest class in the grade for which examined, upon request of the head of the Department, in the same manner as for original entrance to the service. A separate register of eligibles shall be kept for each Department, or the Commission may keep separate registers for one or more bureaus of a Department when requested by such Department.

REGULATION IV.

Prior to each promotion examination the head of the Department for which the examination is to be held shall furnish a report of the office record of each applicant for promotion, in form and manner to be prescribed by the Commission, from which the relative efficiency of competitors shall be ascertained in accordance with the rules adopted for that purpose. The efficiency record shall be part of each promotion examination: *Provided*, That until such records are available the efficiency record may be omitted.

[1] See sec. 12, p. 167, *post*, for decision of the Commission regarding promotion of messenger boys in navy-yards.

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On August 28, 1897, the above regulations were amended by the following order:

"*Ordered*, That the limitation of eligibility of one year shall not apply to persons who pass any examination for departmental promotion, and such persons shall be considered as eligible for promotion at the grade attained in the examination, unless they shall request a reexamination at the end of the year for the purpose of improving said grade, in which event they shall, if they pass, be entered upon the register with the new grade attained; but if they fail, they shall be dropped from the register, and will not be allowed a reexamination within one year.

"It is also ordered that a person on the eligible register for such promotion shall be entitled to certification as long as he remains on said register, unless after being three times certified the appointing officer shall object in writing to a further consideration of that person's name, in which event said person shall only be certified upon the withdrawal of the objection of the appointing officer."

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTION.

(Adopted February 4, 1897.)

In pursuance of the requirement of section 7 of the civil-service act, and in conformity with Rule XI of the civil-service rules, promulgated by the President on the 6th day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the force of the Civil Service Commission are hereby promulgated:

Regulation I.

All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification from the eligible registers.

Regulation II.

1. No person shall be promoted to any grade from which he is barred by the age limitations prescribed by the civil-service rules.

2. No person whose record of efficiency is below 85 per cent of the possible maximum rating of his class or grade shall be eligible for promotion.

3. No person occupying a position below the grade of clerk-copyist shall be promoted to that grade until he shall have been employed two years in the departmental service and shall have passed, with an average percentage of 70 or over, the examination prescribed by the Commission: *Provided*, That persons appointed to subordinate grades through certification from the clerk-copyist or equivalent registers may be promoted to the grade of clerk-copyist at any time after appointment.

Regulation III.

1. An examination into the relative efficiency of employees, as shown by the efficiency record hereinafter provided for, and such further tests as the Commission may deem necessary, shall constitute an examination for promotion. No person except as hereinafter provided shall be eligible for promotion until he shall have passed such an examination.

2. Examinations for promotion shall be conducted by the board of promotion at such times as may be fixed by the Commission.

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REGULATION IV.

1. The chief of each division shall keep a record of the efficiency of all employees under his supervision.

2. The record of efficiency shall be kept on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of the relative merits of employees.

3. A record of those eligible for promotion shall be kept by the board of promotion. The board shall have access to efficiency records, and may at any time call for a transcript of the same.

4. The efficiency records shall be open to the inspection of all employees. If an employee questions his efficiency rating he may appeal in writing to the board of promotion. If the board does not sustain the chief of the division a full report of the case shall be filed by the board with the Commission for its decision.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS.

THE DEPARTMENT PROPER.

(Adopted January 16, 1897.)

In pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of the civil-service act, and in conformity with Rule XI of the civil-service rules, promulgated by the President on the 6th day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the departmental service of the Post-Office Department in the District of Columbia have been formulated by the Civil Service Commission after consultation with the Postmaster-General, and are hereby promulgated:

REGULATION I.

1. All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification from the Civil Service Commission.

2. Except as above provided, a vacancy in any class up to and including class 4 shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible in the next lower class of the same bureau. When such vacancy exists, the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles in the bureau, and from these names the Postmaster-General shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the bureau less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, the board of promotion shall certify in addition as many of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the other bureaus as may be necessary to make full certification.

3. When a vacancy exists in class 5, the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names and efficiency records of all eligibles of class 4 in the Department, from which the Postmaster-General may make a selection: *Provided*, That if there is attached to the vacant position a salary of more than $2,000 per annum the names of all persons in class 5 who are eligible for promotion shall be first certified.

4. When a vacancy exists in class 6, the Postmaster-General may promote any person from class 5 whom he may consider qualified.

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REGULATION II.

1. No person shall be promoted to any grade from which he is barred by the age limitations prescribed by the civil-service rules.

2. No person whose record of efficiency is below 85 per cent of the possible maximum rating of his class or grade shall be eligible for promotion.

3. No person occupying a position below the grade of clerk-copyist shall be promoted to that grade until he shall have been employed two years in the departmental service and shall have passed, with an average percentage of 70 or over, the examination prescribed by the Commission.

REGULATION III.

1. An examination into the relative efficiency of employees, as shown by the efficiency record hereinafter provided for and such further tests as the Commission may deem necessary, shall constitute an examination for promotion. No person, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible for promotion until he shall have passed such an examination.

2. Examinations for promotion shall be conducted by the board of promotion at such times as may be fixed by the Commission.

REGULATION IV.

1. The chief clerk of each bureau, under the direction of the head thereof, shall keep a record of the efficiency of all employees under his supervision, and a similar record of employees not assigned to any bureau shall be kept by the chief clerk of the Department.

2. The record of efficiency shall be kept on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission after consultation with the Postmaster-General, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of the relative merits of employees.

3. A record of those eligible for promotion shall be kept by the board of promotion. The board shall have access to efficiency records, and may at any time call for a transcript of the same.

4. The efficiency records of employees shall at all times be open to their inspection. If an employee questions his efficiency rating he may appeal in writing to the board of promotion. If the board does not sustain the chief clerk of the bureau the question shall be referred to the head thereof, and a full report of the case shall be filed by the board with the Commission.

THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

(Revised June 15, 1900.)

In pursuance of the requirements of Section VII of the civil-service act, and in conformity with Civil Service Rule XI, promulgated by the President on the 6th day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the Railway Mail Service have been formulated by the Civil Service Commission after consultation with the Postmaster-General, and are hereby promulgated:

REGULATION I.

The General Superintendent, the assistant general superintendent, and the chief clerk of the Railway Mail Service shall constitute the board of promotions, subject to the provisions of section 3 of Civil Service Rule XI.

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Regulation II.

For the purpose of defining the order of promotion under these regulations the officers and employees shall be classified as follows:

The classification up to and including class 4 shall be as provided in section 890 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1893.

Class 5 shall include clerks in charge of full railway post-offices and clerks assigned to duty in the various offices of the service and receiving a salary of $1,400 per annum.

Class 6 shall include clerks receiving salaries of $1,600 and assigned to duty as chief clerks in charge of lines.

Class 7 shall include all assistant superintendents and assistant division superintendents.

Class 8 shall include the assistant general superintendent, superintendents of divisions, and the chief clerk in the office of the general superintendent.

Class 9 shall include the general superintendent.

Regulation III.

1. All vacancies above those in the lowest class, not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction, shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification from the Civil Service Commission.

2. A vacancy in any class except the lowest, up to and including class 5, shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible from the next lower class of the same railway post-office. When a vacancy exists the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles, and from these names a selection shall be made: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the same railway post-office less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, and if the Postmaster-General shall require a full certification, the board of promotion shall certify, in addition, as many as necessary of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the connecting or adjacent railway post-office in the same division, whose clerks, by reason of the character of the mail handled therein, are, in the opinion of the board, best qualified.

3. A vacancy in any class except the lowest, up to and including class 5, in an office other than a railway post-office shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible from the next lower class of the same office. When such vacancy exists the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles, and from these names a selection shall be made: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the same office less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, and if the Postmaster-General shall require a full certification, the board of promotion shall certify, in addition, as many as necessary of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the railway post-offices in the same division.

4. When a vacancy exists in class 6 the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles in class 5 in the division in which the vacancy exists, and from these names the Postmaster-General shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the division less than three eligibles in class 5, and if the Postmaster-General requires a full certification, the board of promotion shall certify in addition as many as necessary of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class in the other divisions.

5. When a vacancy exists in class 7 the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the highest three eligibles in class 6 in the division in which the vacancy exists, and from these names the Postmaster-General shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the division less than three

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eligibles in class 6, and if the Postmaster-General requires a full certification, the board of promotion shall certify in addition as many as necessary of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class in the other division: *And provided further*, That if the duties to be performed in the vacant position be not confined to any division, the board of promotion shall certify the three eligibles in the service who, in the opinion of the board, are best qualified for the duties to be performed and for the responsibilities of the office. Clerks detailed to the office of the General Superintendent shall be considered for promotion in the divisions from which they are detailed.

6. When a vacancy exists in class 8 the board of promotion shall certify to the Postmaster-General the names of the three eligibles in class 7 who are best qualified for the duties to be performed and for the responsibilities of the office, and from these names the Postmaster-General shall make his selection.

7. When a vacancy exists in class 9 the Postmaster-General shall promote any person from the next lower class whom he may consider qualified.

Regulation IV.

1. No clerk below class 5 shall be eligible for promotion who has not passed examination on the States or cities he is required to be examined upon, with a standing of 95 per cent or better, within three years next preceding the date of vacancy; and to determine his eligibility his last examination on each State shall alone be considered.

2. No person shall be promoted by detail or transfer to a position which may be filled by a promotion of an employee who is eligible under these regulations.

Regulation V.

1. The case examination and car record of a clerk shall constitute the examination for promotion to any position in a railway post-office. No reexamination shall be required for promotion to higher positions, eligibility for promotion being determined by the board of promotion after considering such qualities as judgment, character, ability, and general qualifications of the persons competing. Records of efficiency and case examinations shall be made in such manner and on such forms as may be prescribed by the board of promotion after consultation with the Postmaster-General, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of relative merit.

2. When in the opinion of the board of promotion the qualifications of eligibles are practically equal they shall be certified in the order of their appointment to the class and line or office to which they are assigned.

NAVY DEPARTMENT—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS.

(Adopted March 26, 1897.)

In pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of the civil-service act, and in conformity with Rule XI of the civil-service rules, promulgated by the President on the sixth day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the departmental service of the Navy Department have been formulated by the Civil Service Commission, after consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and are hereby promulgated:

1. All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification

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from the Civil Service Commission: *Provided further*, That if a vacancy occurs in a position requiring exceptional or technical qualifications, and the board of promotion shall find that there is no eligible in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists who possesses the required qualifications, but that there are one or more persons in some lower class or classes who possess such qualifications, and that the interests of the service require the promotion of one of those persons to the vacant position, then the board of promotion, after such tests of fitness as the Commission may prescribe, shall certify to the Secretary of the Navy, from the highest class or classes in which such persons are serving, the names of the three persons, if there are so many, having the required qualifications, who are rated highest in efficiency, or a lesser number if there are not so many as three in the Department.

2. Except as above provided, a vacancy in any class up to and including class 4 shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible from the next lower class of the same bureau or office. When such vacancy exists, the board of promotion shall certify to the Secretary of the Navy the names of the highest three eligibles in the bureau or office, and from these names the Secretary of the Navy shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the bureau or office less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, and the Secretary of the Navy shall require a full certification, the board of promotion shall certify in addition as many of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the other bureaus or offices as may be necessary to make full certification.

3. When a vacancy exists in class 5, to which is attached a salary of $2,000 per annum, the board of promotion shall first certify to the Secretary of the Navy the names and efficiency records of all chief clerks of bureaus or offices in the Department, and the Secretary of the Navy may promote to such vacancy any one of such persons whom he may consider qualified: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of the Navy so desires, the board of promotion shall also certify to him the names and efficiency records of all eligibles of class 4 in the Department, from which he may make a selection.

4. When a vacancy exists in class 5, to which is attached a salary of more than $2,000 per annum, or a vacancy exists in class 6, the Secretary of the Navy may promote to such vacancy any person in class 5 or any chief clerk of bureau or office in the Department whom he may consider qualified.

5. No person shall be promoted to any grade from which he is barred by the age limitations prescribed by the civil-service rules.

6. No person whose record of efficiency is below 85 per cent of the possible maximum rating of his class or grade shall be eligible for promotion.

7. No person occupying a position below the grade of clerk-copyist shall be promoted to that grade until he shall have been employed two years in the departmental service and shall have passed, with an average percentage of 70 or over, the examination prescribed by the Commission.

8. An examination into the relative efficiency of employees, as shown by the efficiency record hereinafter provided for, and such further tests as the Commission may deem necessary, shall constitute an examination for promotion. No person, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible for promotion until he shall have passed such an examination.

9. Examinations for promotion shall be conducted by the board of promotion at such times as may be fixed by the Commission.

10. The chief clerk of each bureau or office, under the direction of the head thereof, shall keep a record of the efficiency of all employees under his supervision, and a similar record of employees not assigned to any bureau shall be kept by the chief clerk of the Department.

11. The record of efficiency shall be kept on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission, after consultation with the Secretary of the Navy, and shall embrace

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the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of the relative merits of employees.

12. A record of those eligible for promotion shall be kept by the board of promotion. The board shall have access to efficiency records and may at any time call for a transcript of the same.

13. The efficiency records of employees shall at all times be open to their inspection. If an employee questions his efficiency rating, he may appeal in writing to the board of promotion. If the board does not sustain the chief clerk of the bureau or office, the question shall be referred to the head thereof and a full report of the case shall be filed by the board with the Commission.

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO MARKING EFFICIENCY, OFFICE HABITS, ETC., ISSUED BY NAVY DEPARTMENT IN CONNECTION WITH ABOVE REGULATIONS.

In determining the actual efficiency of an employee, or the value of his services, five elements are considered: (1) Character of work, or the degree of its importance; (2) quality of work, or the degree of its excellence; (3) quantity of work, or the amount performed; (4) office habits, or punctuality, application, and conduct; (5) attendance, or the number of days' service rendered.

Reports of efficiency are made semiannually, but certification for promotion is based upon the average actual efficiency for the year next preceding the six months in which the certification is made, or for such lesser period as the employee may have served.

Character of work.—This element is given a weight of 3. A fixed mark or credit will be given for character of work according to its difficulty and importance. For this purpose the following marks will be used:

SUPERVISORY WORK.

1. Supervisory work of a routine character, involving no original thought, consideration, or investigation ..... Mark 75
2. Supervisory work of a routine character, involving some original thought, consideration, or investigation ..... Mark 85
3. Supervisory work not of a routine character, involving much original thought, consideration, or investigation ..... Mark 100

CLERICAL WORK.

1. Clerical work of a routine character, requiring care and accuracy, but no special skill or judgment ..... Mark 50
2. Clerical work of a routine character, involving no original thought or consideration, but requiring some skill as well as judgment ..... Mark 60
3. Clerical work of a routine character, involving some original thought, consideration, or investigation ..... Mark 70
4. Clerical work of a routine character, involving some original thought, consideration, or investigation, and requiring special clerical ability ..... Mark 80
5. Clerical work not of a routine character, involving much original thought, consideration, or investigation, and requiring the highest order of clerical ability ..... Mark 90
6. Clerical work not of a routine character, involving much original thought, consideration, or investigation, and requiring professional, technical, scientific, expert, or special knowledge, as well as a high order of ability ..... Mark 95

SKILLED LABOR.

1. Skilled labor not requiring the knowledge of a recognized mechanical trade ..... Mark 40
2. Skilled labor requiring the knowledge of a mechanical trade ..... Mark 60
3. Skilled labor involving duties of a supervisory character or considerable personal responsibility ..... Mark 70
4. Skilled labor requiring the knowledge of a mechanical trade and involving duties of a supervisory character and great personal responsibility ..... Mark 80

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WORK OF WATCHMEN OR MESSENGERS.

1. Routine work of watchmen or messengers, involving no special or unusual personal responsibility ..... Mark 40
2. Work of watchmen or messengers of a confidential character or involving special or unusual personal responsibility ..... Mark 55

If the employee shows special aptitude or fitness for a grade of work higher than, or different from, that upon which he is engaged, it should be noted under the head of "Remarks."

Quality of work.—This element is given a weight of 4. The mark for quality of work will be given without regard to character or quantity, and should indicate the accuracy, skill, promptness, penmanship, neatness, and intelligence with which the work is performed, as compared with the standard.

Quality of work should be rated as follows (fractions should not be used):

Excellent: Indicating work of extremely high quality	Mark 95 to 100
Superior: Indicating work of high quality	Mark 90 to 94
Good: Indicating work of average quality	Mark 80 to 89
Fair: Indicating work of acceptable but not good quality	Mark 70 to 79
Poor: Indicating work of very inferior quality	Mark 60 to 69

Lower marks indicate the unfitness of the employee for the work to which he is assigned. Extreme marks, high or low, should be explained under the head of "Remarks."

Quantity of work.—This element is given a weight of 3. The mark for quantity of work is given without regard to character or quality, and should indicate the amount of work actually performed, as compared with the standard. If the quantity of work performed is small because the duties of the employee do not fully occupy his time, it should be explained under the head of "Remarks," together with an estimate of the quantity of work he is capable of doing. If the work performed is of such a character that it is not practicable to keep a comparative record of the quantity of work, an estimated mark should be given for this element, and the fact that it is estimated should be noted under the head of "Remarks." Quantity of work should be rated as follows (fractions should not be used):

Very large	95 to 100
Large	90 to 94
Average	80 to 89
Below the average	70 to 79
Small	60 to 69

Lower marks indicate either that the employee has not sufficient work to fully occupy his time or that he is unfit for its performance.

Office habits.—No credit is directly given for good office habits, as an employee should strictly comply with office regulations. Deductions from the credit earned for character, quality, and quantity of work will be made for violations of regulations. A charge of 2 will be made for each infraction of office regulations with respect to punctuality or application, and a charge of 5 or a multiple of 5 will be made for misconduct, according to the gravity of the offense. Care should be taken to distinguish between necessary rest from fatiguing work and lack of application while assigned to work not fatiguing. The date and character of each case of misconduct should be specifically noted under the head of "Remarks."

General average and actual efficiency.—The general average of an employee is the average of the marks for character, quality, and quantity of work, less any deductions for office habits, and is determined as follows: Multiply the marks for character, quality, and quantity by their respective relative weights; find the sum of the products; subtract the aggregate deductions under the head of "Office habits," and divide the remainder by 10—the sum of the relative weights. If the employee was actually or constructively present during the entire period under consideration,

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his general average will indicate his actual efficiency; otherwise his actual efficiency is ascertained by multiplying his general average by the number of days of service actually or constructively rendered, and dividing by the number of calendar days in the period under consideration.

An employee shall be considered constructively present on Sundays and holidays, and also when not absent in excess of the time allowed by law for annual leave.

These rules will also govern in marking the efficiency of draftsmen and other employees whose duties are of a professional or technical character.

WAR DEPARTMENT—REGULATIONS GOVERNING ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AT LARGE.

(Adopted Feb. 18, 1897; promulgated in Circular 18060—Enc. 12, March 8, 1897.)

Pursuant to the provisions of the civil-service act, and in accordance with the civil-service rules promulgated by the President, all employees of the Ordnance Department at large of the United States Army, "except persons employed as mere laborers," have been classified, and the following regulations, to be observed in filling vacancies therein by promotion or otherwise, are hereby established.

Positions in the Ordnance Department at large will be distributed generally among the following schedules, as near as the duties which pertain to the positions will permit:

SCHEDULES.

Technical places	Schedule A.
Clerical places	Schedule B.
Special mechanics	Schedule C.
Mechanics	Schedule D.
Foremen and inspectors	Schedule E.
Skilled laborers	Schedule F.
Messengers and watchmen	Schedule G.
Places below classification	Schedule H.

Schedule A shall include chief engineer, draftsmen, constructing engineer, engineer operating testing machine, civil engineer, resident engineer, chemist, chief inspector, resident inspector at shops.

Positions in Schedule A will, when practicable, be filled by the promotion of persons found competent, after competitive examination, who hold positions in the Schedules B, C, D, E, F, or G, or from existing registers of eligibles established by the Civil Service Commission for original entrance to the service; or if suitable persons be not found in the service and can not be obtained from existing registers of eligibles, the Civil Service Commission will be requested to hold a special examination to fill the vacant position, in which examination such scientific or technical tests of fitness will be applied as are recommended by the Chief of Ordnance and approved by the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission.

Schedule B shall include: Clerks, stenographers, clerk and telegraph operator, clerk and typewriter operators, typewriters, clerk and timekeepers, copyists.

Positions in Schedule B will, when practicable, be filled by the promotion of persons who hold positions in the Schedules A, C, D, E, F, or G, on tests of fitness recommended by the Chief of Ordnance, approved by the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission; but if persons in the service are not competent the appointments may be made from the eligible registers of the Civil Service Commission; and should the persons on the eligible registers be found not suitable the Civil Service Commission will be requested to hold an examination to include such tests of fitness as the nature of the position may require.

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Schedule C shall include: Mechanical engineer, master mechanic, master workman, master machinist, master carriage maker, master carpenter, master painter, instrument maker, assistant to engineer at testing machine.

Positions in Schedule C will, when practicable, be filled from persons within the Schedules A, B, D, E, F, or G, on tests of fitness recommended by the Chief of Ordnance and approved by the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission; but should it not be practicable to promote persons within the above-named schedules the Civil Service Commission will be requested to hold a competitive examination, applying such tests of fitness as may be recommended by the Chief of Ordnance and approved by the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission.

Schedule D shall include: Steam engineer and machinist, locomotive engineer, engineman, fireman, machinist, pattern maker, blacksmith, painter, tool maker, screw maker, file cutter, case hardener, temperer, engraver, die sinker, filer, vitrioler, polisher, rigger, piper, case maker, tinsmith, plumber, saddler, wheelwright, hammersman, boiler tender, steam engineer, engineer (not civil or mechanical), assistant steam engineer, electrician, mechanic, carpenter, smith, printer, mason, gauge maker, cutter, browner, bluer, harness maker, tool grinder, wheelman, steam and gas fitter, melter, millwright, molder, tinner, weigher, farrier, bolt maker, heater, rotary filer.

Positions in Schedule D will be filled, when practicable, from persons within the Schedules E, F, or G, upon tests of fitness determined upon by the commanding officer; but should no person be found competent in the Schedules E, F, or G, the positions will be filled from a register of eligibles to be certified by the Civil Service Commission in the order of standing on such register, with such additional tests of fitness as may be recommended by the Chief of Ordnance and approved by the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission.

Schedule E shall include: Foreman, assistant foreman, inspector, assistant to inspector of ordnance, assistant in experimental firing, assistant inspector.

Positions in Schedule E will be filled, when practicable, by selection from the Schedules A, B, C, D, F, or G, in the Ordnance establishments of the United States, on tests of fitness recommended by the Chief of Ordnance, and approved by the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission; but should no persons in the services mentioned be found suitable, the position will be filled after such a competitive examination as the Chief of Ordnance may recommend and the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission approve.

Schedule F shall include: Assistant machinist, assistant smith, forage master, assistant millwright, assistant piper, steam-hammer driver, skilled laborer.

Positions in Schedule F will be filled from persons within the Schedules D, E, or G, if practicable; but should no person be found suitable in the Schedules D, E, or G, then the position will be filled from a register of eligibles to be certified by the Civil Service Commission in the order of standing on such register, with such additional tests of fitness as the Chief of Ordnance may recommend and the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission approve.

Schedule G will include: Messenger, guard, watchman.

Positions in Schedule G will be filled after a competitive examination similar to the examination of that grade in use by the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Schedule H will include: Machinist's helper, carpenter's helper, blacksmith's helper, machine attendant, shoptender, laborer, packer, furnace helper, boiler tender, oiler, tool keeper, sweeper, molder's helper, smith's helper.

All positions below the classified service, or positions filled by persons merely employed as laborers or workmen, will be within Schedule H, and may be filled upon tests of fitness recommended by the Chief of Ordnance and approved by the Secretary of War.

Positions included under the term "piecework" will be distributed as far as possible under such schedules as the commanding officer may determine.

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Promotions may be made from one class to another class within a schedule, upon such tests of fitness approved by the Civil Service Commission as the Secretary of War may determine, subject to the provisions of Rule XI of the civil-service rules.

An efficiency record will be kept in each of the ordnance establishments of the United States, and the commanding officer shall have the power to reduce an employee from one class to a lower class, or from one schedule to a lower schedule, in case the employee does not attain and maintain the minimum rate of efficiency fixed for such class or schedule, subject to the approval of the Chief of Ordnance and the Secretary of War; but transfers from a lower class to a higher class, or from a lower schedule to a higher schedule, will be made only in accordance with these regulations.

No officer will dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any demand to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any person in the Ordnance Department at large because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

The provisions of the civil-service act relative to political assessments will be strictly observed.

These regulations may be modified at any time on the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, approved by the Secretary of War and the Civil Service Commission.

These regulations shall take effect on and after February 20, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS.

(Adopted December 1, 1896.)

In pursuance of the requirements of section 7 of "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, and in conformity with Rule XI of the revision of the civil-service rules promulgated by the President on the 6th day of May, 1896, the following regulations governing promotions in the departmental service of the Department of Agriculture have been formulated by the Civil Service Commission after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, and are hereby promulgated:

REGULATION I.

SECTION 1. All vacancies above those in the lowest class of any grade not filled by reinstatement, transfer, or reduction shall be filled by promotion: *Provided*, That if there is no person eligible for promotion, or if the vacant position requires the exercise of technical or professional knowledge, it may be filled through certification by the Civil Service Commission.

SEC. 2. Except as provided in section 1 of this regulation, a vacancy in any class shall be filled by the promotion of an eligible in the next lower class of the same bureau, division, or office. When such vacancy exists the board of promotion review shall certify to the Secretary of Agriculture the names of the three eligibles in the bureau, division, or office having the highest records of efficiency, and from these names the Secretary of Agriculture shall make his selection: *Provided*, That if there shall be in the bureau less than three eligibles in the class next below that in which the vacancy exists, the board of promotion review shall certify as many in addition of the highest eligibles in the corresponding class of the other bureaus as may be necessary to make a full certification.

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REGULATION II.

SECTION 1. No person shall be promoted to any grade from which he is barred by the age limitations prescribed by the civil-service rules.

SEC. 2. No person whose record of efficiency is below 85 per cent of the possible maximum rating of his class or grade shall be eligible for promotion.

SEC. 3. No person occupying a position below the grade of clerk-copyist shall be promoted to that grade until he shall have been employed two years in the departmental service and shall have passed, with an average percentage of 70 or over, the examination prescribed by the Commission.

REGULATION III.

SECTION 1. The chief clerk of each bureau, under the direction of the head thereof, shall keep a record of the efficiency of all employees under his supervision, and a similar record of employees not assigned to any bureau shall be kept by the chief clerk of the Department.

SEC. 2. The record of efficiency shall be kept on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission, after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, and shall embrace the elements which are essential to a fair and accurate determination of the relative merits of employees.

SEC. 3. A record of those eligible for promotion shall be kept by the board of promotion review. The board shall have access to efficiency records, and may at any time call for a transcript of the same.

SEC. 4. The efficiency reports made by the chiefs of the several bureaus, divisions, and offices of the Department of Agriculture, respecting the value of the personal services in the Department of each person serving under them, and filed with the appointment clerk for the chief clerk of the Department, shall be the basis of all promotions, demotions, and continuations on the rolls of the Department.

SEC. 5. The following shall be the form of efficiency report to be used in the Department of Agriculture:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ..., 189

TO THE CHIEF OF THE .....:

You are directed to report upon the following-named person, as the questions herein propounded may require, and to file the report with the appointment clerk for the chief clerk.

J. STERLING MORTON,
Secretary.

EFFICIENCY REPORT.

M..... is employed under your supervision. This person's salary is $..... per annum.

Upon what character of work is this person generally employed? Is it clerical? Supervisory? Routine? Is it of a varied and exceptional character? Does it involve original thought, consideration, or investigation? If it is skilled labor, state the kind, and whether it is supervisory or routine. If it is that of messenger, watchman, charwoman, or mere laborer, state the fact.

.....

How high on a scale of 10 do you rate the quality of this person's work? .....

How high on a scale of 10 do you rate the quantity of work per month done by this person? .....

How high on a scale of 10 do you rate the punctuality of this person? .....

How high on a scale of 10 do you rate the deportment of this person? .....

How many days absent from duty on account of sickness during the six months last past? .....

How many days absent from duty otherwise than on account of sickness during the six months last past? ..... On account of annual leave? ..... Without leave? ..... Furloughed? .....

Does this person show, in your opinion, any special fitness for work of a higher intellectual character than that to which assigned?

.....

Have you any further statement to make respecting this person? If so, make it here.

.....

(Signed) .....

Chief of the .....

No. .....

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(MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THIS PERSON, COMPILED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.)

First appointed....., 18 , at a salary of $ .....per annum.....

.....

.....

Classified civil-service record:

.....

.....

SEC. 6. An examination into the relative efficiency of employees, as shown by the efficiency record hereinbefore provided for, and such further tests as the Commission may deem necessary, shall constitute an examination for promotion from one class to another class. No person, except as herein provided, shall be eligible for promotion until he shall have passed such an examination.

SEC. 7. Examinations for promotion from one grade to another grade shall be conducted by the board of promotion examiners at such times as may be fixed by the Commission.

SEC. 8. Efficiency reports shall be called for by the chief clerk immediately before the termination of the first half of the fiscal year, and also immediately before the termination of the fiscal year, and may be called for at such other times as the interests of the Department seem to require.

THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS.

In making promotions in the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries, length of service, seniority, previous efficiency, and adaptability for the position will be taken into consideration, in addition to which an examination to test the special qualification of the candidate will be held under the direction of a board of promotion nominated by the Commissioner and approved by the United States Civil Service Commission.

J. J. BRICE, *Commissioner.*

JANUARY 22, 1897.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS.

(Revised August 30, 1899.)

REGULATION I.

In pursuance of the provisions of section 5 of Rule VIII the positions of printer's assistant, skilled helper, operative, plate printer, engraver, page, messenger boy, and apprentice or student in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall not be subject to the provisions of the law and rules regulating apportionment of appointments, the position of minor clerk to be regarded as coming under the designation of operative; and all other positions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shall be subject to such provisions.

REGULATION II.

Promotion may be made at any time after absolute appointment, but not before, from the position of printer's assistant to the position of operative, preference being given to those longest in the service who have been found faithful and efficient and are qualified for such promotion. The same principle shall govern other promotions within the nonapportioned service of the Bureau.

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REGULATION III.

Promotion from the highest class and grade in the nonapportioned force may be made to the lowest class of any grade of the apportioned force in the Bureau, subject to the provisions of Rule XI as to examination and apportionment.

THE UNITED STATES SUBTREASURY SERVICE—REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

(Adopted August 9, 1899; promulgated in Treasury Department Circular No. 105, August 10, 1899.)

The officers and employees in the offices of the several assistant treasurers of the United States included within the provisions of the civil-service law and rules are hereby arranged in the following classes and schedules:

I.—CLASSIFICATION AND SCHEDULES.

(1.)

* * * [Classification here given is the same as in Civil-Service Rule XIII.] * * *

(2.)

Schedule A.—Fiduciary positions: The officers, chiefs of division, tellers, assistant tellers, and other employees in the several monetary divisions, embracing those engaged in the handling of money, bonds, coupons, checks, and other representatives of money.

Schedule B.—Clerical positions: Chiefs of division, bookkeepers, and other employees engaged upon merely clerical work.

Schedule C.—Miscellaneous positions: Employees in nonclerical positions, including the superintendent of the building, detectives, messengers, hall men, and porters.

Schedule D.—Employees having the care and custody of the building, including engineers, watchmen, janitors, and laborers.

II.—EXAMINATIONS.

Where vacancies can not be suitably filled by transfer or promotion, the following competitive examinations shall be provided to test the fitness of applicants for admission to the different schedules, and special registers shall be established for this service, copies of which shall be kept by the local subtreasury civil-service boards:

Schedule A.—The existing first-grade examination in orthography, penmanship, copying, letter writing, and arithmetic, and such other subjects pertaining to the duties of the position to be filled as the assistant treasurer may determine. Applicants for examination for this schedule must have had at least three years of experience in similar duties.

Schedule B.—The existing first-grade examination in orthography, penmanship, copying, letter writing, and arithmetic, and for appointments to vacancies in the class of bookkeepers which can not be filled by promotion the elements of bookkeeping. Applicants for examination for this schedule must have had at least three years of experience in similar duties.

Schedule C.—The existing third-grade examination in orthography, penmanship, copying, letter writing, and arithmetic, and such practical questions pertaining to the duties of the position to be filled as the assistant treasurer may determine.

Schedule D.—Noneducational tests, the applicant to be graded upon (1) physical ability, as determined by age and physical condition, (2) ability and character as

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workman, (3) experience; as brought out in answers to questions in the application and vouchers, and the medical certificate.

Rigid tests of character and integrity shall be applied to all applicants by the local subtreasury civil-service boards, and only those satisfactorily meeting such tests shall be eligible to compete in the examinations. The tests shall consist of confidential inquiries to former employers and others, and such other means as may be found practicable and satisfactory to the several assistant treasurers and the Civil Service Commission.

In addition to the subjects above enumerated, experience in similar duties shall be considered an element in each of these examinations for Schedules A and B, to be graded as follows:

Less than three years' experience, excluded from examination.
For three years' experience, a credit of 70 per cent.
For four years' experience, a credit of 75 per cent.
For five years' experience, a credit of 80 per cent.
For six years' experience, a credit of 85 per cent.
For seven years' experience, a credit of 90 per cent.
For eight years' experience, a credit of 95 per cent.
For nine years' experience, a credit of 98 per cent.
For ten or more years' experience, a credit of 100 per cent.

The subject of experience shall have a relative weight of at least 30 per cent of the entire examination.

A board of examiners shall be appointed in each subtreasury from among the officers and employees therein, in accordance with Civil Service Rule IV, section 5.

III.—Promotions and Transfers.

No promotion shall be made from Schedule C to any position in Schedules A or B until after one year's service, except where there are no eligibles who are willing to accept such promotion, and after examination prescribed for original entrance to the position to which promotion is proposed. Promotions may be made from one class to another class within a schedule, or from Schedule B to Schedule A, upon such tests of fitness as the assistant treasurer may determine, not disapproved by the United States Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., subject to the provisions of Civil Service Rule XI.

No promotions shall be made from Schedule D to any position in the other schedules, except after examination prescribed for original entrance to the position to which promotion is proposed.

An efficiency record shall be established in each division, and the assistant treasurer shall have the power to reduce an employee from one class to a lower class in case the employee does not attain to the minimum rate efficiency fixed for such class; but transfers from a lower class to a higher class shall be made only in accordance with the tests provided for in the preceding paragraph.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

No officer shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any demand to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person in the subtreasury service because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

The provisions of the civil-service act relating to political assessments will be strictly observed.

Nothing in these regulations shall be permitted to interfere in any way with the assignment of any employee in the subtreasury service to any temporary duty that may be deemed necessary by the assistant treasurer.

These regulations shall take effect on and after August 10, 1899.

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MINT AND ASSAY SERVICE—REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND TRANSFERS.

(Adopted April 3, 1899.)

The following regulations governing appointments to and promotions and transfers in the mints and assay offices are hereby promulgated and shall be enforced on and after July 1, 1899:

Regulation I.

A board of examiners shall be designated by the United States Civil Service Commission at each mint or assay office having 10 or more employees. These boards shall perform such duties as the Commission may direct in connection with examinations and registrations for appointments to and promotions in that service.

Regulation II.

A vacancy in any position in the mint or assay service shall be filled preferably and in order as follows:

First. By the promotion or transfer of an employee in that service.

Second. By the transfer of a qualified person from another branch of the classified service.

Third. By selection from suitable existing registers of persons found qualified by examination or registration by the Civil Service Commission.

Fourth. By selection after examination or registration in the manner provided for by these regulations.

Regulation III.

Applications for examination may be filed at any time with the board of examiners at the office in which they seek employment, and the examinations shall be held on such dates and at such places as may be fixed by the Commission; but applicants for positions subject to registration examination may register for employment at any time.

Regulation IV.

Applications for examination or competitive registration, and also the medical certificates which applicants for certain positions are required to furnish in regard to their physical condition, shall be made upon forms provided by the Commission, which may be obtained from, and must be filed with, the board of examiners at the mint or assay office in which applicants seek employment. Where there are no boards of examiners, the blanks may be obtained from and filed with the United States Civil Service Commission.

Regulation V.

No application for appointment to or employment in any mint or assay office shall be accepted from any person who can not furnish satisfactory evidence as to his character and integrity, and before any such person is selected for appointment or employment further inquiry shall be made as to his character and integrity by the board of examiners, the superintendent, and the operating officer of the department in which such person is to be employed.

Regulation VI.

The application of an applicant for examination or competitive registration, who gives a false name or residence, or presents false certificates, or practices or attempts to practice any deception or fraud in securing his examination, registration, or appointment, shall be canceled as soon as the fact is ascertained; and, if appointed, such applicant shall be discharged from the service.

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REGULATION VII.

No recommendation of or statement concerning an applicant, competitor, eligible, or employee involving any disclosure of his political or religious opinions or affiliations shall be received, filed, or considered by the Commission, by any board of examiners, or by any nominating or appointing officer.

REGULATION VIII.

For convenient reference, the positions in the mint and assay service shall be arranged in the following schedules:

Excepted positions	Schedule A.
Scientific positions	Schedule B.
Clerical positions	Schedule C.
Mechanical trade, or other skilled positions	Schedule D.
Positions below classification	Schedule E.

Original appointments to the mint and assay service to positions in the general schedules shall be made as follows:

To positions in Schedule A, after nomination by the superintendent and the operating officer and an educational test of fitness.

To positions in Schedules B and C, after competitive examinations, but without registration examination.

To positions in Schedule D, after an educational test of fitness and registration examination.

To positions in Schedule E, after a simple educational test, or such other test of fitness as may be prescribed by the Treasury Department, as these positions are not in the classified service.

REGULATION IX.

The following-named positions are excepted from competitive examination or registration by the civil-service rules, and vacancies therein may be filled by persons nominated by the superintendent or the operating officer, provided such persons have passed the noncompetitive examination prescribed by the Commission after consultation with the proper officers of the Treasury Department:

EXCEPTED POSITIONS.—SCHEDULE A.

General department.—Chief clerk, who is designated by law to act for the superintendent during his absence or disability, cashier, private secretary, deposit weigh clerk.

Coiner's department.—Assistant coiner.

Melter and refiner's department.—Assistant melter and refiner.

Assayer's department.—Assistant assayer.

TESTS OF FITNESS.

The test of fitness for appointment to an excepted position shall embrace the following subjects, with the relative weights as indicated:

The practical tests or questions shall be such as the Director of the Mint may determine upon as necessary for the position to be filled.

	Relative weight.
Spelling	5
Arithmetic	25
Letter-writing	15
Penmanship	5
Practical tests or questions	50
Total	100

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REGULATION X.

Vacancies in any of the following-named positions in Schedule B, requiring persons of scientific attainments, shall be filled either by promotions from positions within the schedule upon any test of fitness determined upon by the superintendent and the operating officer, or by selections from certifications of eligibles from competitive examinations by the Civil Service Commission:

SCIENTIFIC POSITIONS.—SCHEDULE B.

Foreman in melting and refining department.
Refiner.
Superintendent of refinery.
Assistant assayer.
Second assistant assayer.
Third assistant assayer.
Weighers in assayer's department.
Chief engineer.
Chief electrician.
Engravers.
Superintendent of machinery.
Assistant superintendent of machinery.
Chemist.
Foreman of laboratory.
Foreman of deposit melting.
Assistant foreman in melting and refining department.
Assistant in melting and refining department.

TEST OF FITNESS.

The test of fitness for original appointment to a scientific place shall embrace the following subjects, with the relative weights as indicated:

	Relative weight.
Spelling	5
Arithmetic	5
Letter-writing	10
Penmanship	5
Practical tests or questions	75
Total	100

REGULATION XI.

Vacancies in any of the following-named positions in Schedule C, requiring persons of clerical attainments, shall be filled either by promotions from positions within the schedule upon any test of fitness determined upon by the superintendent and the operating officer, or by selections from certifications of eligibles from competitive examinations by the Civil Service Commission:

CLERICAL POSITIONS—SCHEDULE C.

Abstract clerks.
Assayers' computation clerks.
Assistant bookkeepers.
Assistant curators.
Assistant custodians.
Assistant inspectors.
Assistant weigh clerks.
Bank messengers.
Bookkeepers.
Cashiers' clerks.
Clerks.
Copyists.
Inspectors.
Medal clerks.
Pay clerks.
Registrar clerks.
Registrars of accounts.
Registrars of deposits.
Shipping clerks.
Statistical clerks.
Storekeepers.
Time clerks.
Warrant clerks.
Weigh clerks.

The examinations by the Civil Service Commission to test the fitness of persons for original appointments to clerical positions shall consist of the following-named subjects of the clerk examination and also of an exercise in the elements of accounts, with the relative weights as indicated:

Spelling consisting of twenty words selected.

Arithmetic consisting of the fundamental rules, addition, fractions, percentage, interest, discount, and analysis.

Letter-writing consisting of a test in the use of the English language for use in business correspondence.

Penmanship consisting of a rating of legibility, rapidity, neatness, and general appearance.

Copying from plain copy consisting of an exercise in making an exact copy of a few printed lines.

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Elements of accounts consisting of an exercise in stating business transactions in the form of an account.

	Relative weight.
Spelling	10
Arithmetic	25
Letter-writing	25
Penmanship	10
Copying from plain copy	15
Elements of accounts	15
Total	100

REGULATION XII.

The following-named positions are subject to competitive registration after an educational examination, but promotions within the schedule may be made upon any tests of fitness determined upon by the superintendent and the operating officer. Original appointments therein shall be made to the proper grade and to the lowest position of the grade, provided that a vacancy in any position requiring the exercise of technical or professional knowledge may be filled by original appointment. The list shall be open for applicants to register at any time after they have passed a simple educational examination, which may be taken at any time, wherever there are local boards for this service. Where there are no such local boards, applicants will be examined and registered only on the occurrence of a vacancy. The names of those who have registered during any month shall be entered on the lists with their respective ratings on the first of the succeeding month in the order of their standing:

MECHANICAL TRADES OR OTHER SKILLED POSITIONS.—SCHEDULE D.

Adjusters.
Adjusters and reviewers.
Annealers.
Assistant custodians.
Assistant engineers.
Assistant in coining room.
Assistant inspectors.
Assistant weighers.
Assistant foreman of coining room.
Assistant foreman of melting and refining department.
Assistant foreman of rolling room.
Assistant forewoman of adjusters.
Assistant forewoman of sewing room.
Assistants in acid room.
Blacksmiths.
Bullion samplers.
Carpenter.
Captain of watch.
Chief doorkeeper.
Classified laborers.
Classified workmen.
Cleaners.
Conductors.
Counters.
Cutters.
Deposit melter.
Die sinker.
Electrician.
Elevator conductor.
Employees in sweep cellar.
Engineers.
Fireman.
Foreman in acid room.
Foreman in assayer's department.
Foreman of annealers.
Foreman of carpenters.
Foreman of cleaners.
Foreman of coining room.
Foreman of laborers.
Foreman of machinists.
Foreman of rolling room.
Forewoman of adjusters.
Forewoman of sewing room.
Gas fitter.
Gas-plant tender.
Gate keepers.
Gold boilers.
Helpers in assayer's department.
Helpers in coiner's department.
Helpers in melting and refining department.
Housekeeper.
Inspectors.
Janitors.
Laboratory helpers.
Machinists.
Machinists' helper.
Medalist.
Melters and assistant melters of all kinds.
Messengers.
Millwrights.
Minor coin counters.
Oiler.
Painter.
Plumber.
Provers.
Rollers.
Sewing women.
Silver reducers.
Skilled workmen in assayer's department.
Steam fitter.
Telephone operator.
Watchmen.

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TESTS OF FITNESS.

Part I.—Educational test.

The preliminary examination by the local board to test the educational fitness of persons for original appointment to the above positions shall include the following subjects, with the relative weights indicated in the accompanying table:

Letter-writing.—Test in the use of the English language for ordinary correspondence.

Arithmetic.—Tests in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers, as used in simple problems, and of United States money.

Plain copy.—Test to be the exact copy of a few printed lines, in the handwriting of the competitor.

Penmanship.—To be marked on the legibility, neatness, and general appearance of the competitor's handwriting as shown by the *plain copy.*

	Relative weight.
Letter-writing	30
Arithmetic	40
Plain copy	20
Penmanship	10
Total	100

Part II.—Registration test.

Applicants who pass the educational test and who desire to register shall furnish statements (on the forms prescribed by the Civil Service Commission) in reference to the trade or occupation for which they wish to register, together with certificates from persons for whom or with whom they have worked at the trade or occupation for which they wish to register.

The following elements shall be considered in rating persons who desire to register, with relative weights as indicated in the accompanying table:

Age.—An applicant who is over 25 and not exceeding 45 years of age shall be given a maximum credit of 100 for age. All applicants less than 25 or more than 45 years of age will receive a mark proportionately less than 100.

Character as workman.—An applicant will be required to furnish evidence as to the quality of work he is capable of performing, his ability as a *rapid* or *slow* workman, and his record as to *habits* of industry and carefulness in connection with his trade or occupation. In the consideration of these points an applicant will be rated according to the following plan:

For quality.— If a poor workman, 70 or less; if an average workman, 70 to 85, and if an exceptionally good workman, 85 to 100.

For quantity.—If his production is small in quantity, 70 or less; if it is an average quantity, 70 to 85, and if it is exceptionally large in quantity, 85 to 100.

For industry and carefulness.—If he lacks industry or is inattentive or lacks punctuality, 70 or less; if he has the reputation for average industry, attention, and punctuality, 70 to 85; if he is exceptionally industrious, attentive, and punctual, 85 to 100.

Range of experience.—An applicant who has served the regular period of apprenticeship required by his trade, and has thus acquired the status of journeyman, shall be given a mark of 70 for range of experience. For each full year's experience as a journeyman, to and including two years, on the various branches of his trade, he shall be given a mark of 10 in addition to 70, and for each full year's experience over two and not exceeding seven years on the various branches of his trade, he shall be given a mark of 2 in addition to 90. For seven or more years' experience as journeyman on the various branches of his trade a maximum mark of 100 shall be given.

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Graduates of reputable schools where technical instruction is given in the mechanical industries may submit evidence of graduation in lieu of service as an apprentice and be given a mark of 75 for range of experience. For each full year's experience of such graduate as journeyman in the various branches of his trade, to and including two years, he shall be given a mark of 10 in addition to 75, and for each full year's experience in the various branches of his trade over two and not exceeding four years, he shall be given a mark of 2 in addition to 95. For five or more years' experience in the various branches of his trade as a journeyman, a maximum mark of 100 shall be given.

Physical qualifications.—An applicant whose application and vouchers show him to have no physical defects or disqualifications for the trade for which he desires to be examined shall receive a mark of 100 for physical qualifications. An applicant whose application or vouchers show any physical defects which may impair his efficiency in the practice of the trade for which he wishes to be examined will have a proportionate deduction made from 100, according to the nature of the defect or disqualification, and the remaining mark will be his mark for physical qualifications.

Mints and assay offices.—Proposed credits for age in mechanical trades registration.

Age.	Credit.	Age.	Credit.	Age.	Credit.
Twenty	95	Fifty-one	93	Sixty-two	62
Twenty-one	96	Fifty-two	91	Sixty-three	58
Twenty-two	97	Fifty-three	89	Sixty-four	54
Twenty-three	98	Fifty-four	87	Sixty-five	50
Twenty-four	99	Fifty-five	85	Sixty-six	40
Twenty-five to forty-five	100	Fifty-six	82	Sixty-seven	30
Forty-six	99	Fifty-seven	79	Sixty-eight	20
Forty-seven	98	Fifty-eight	76	Sixty-nine	10
Forty-eight	97	Fifty-nine	73	Seventy	0
Forty-nine	96	Sixty	70		
Fifty	95	Sixty-one	66		

Subjects and weights of competitive registration.

	Relative weight.
Age	1
Character as a workman	4
Experience as a workman	4
Physical qualifications	1
Total	10

FINAL RATING FOR REGISTRATION, PARTS I AND II COMBINED.

An applicant who fails to obtain a mark of 70 in either the educational or competitive registration tests shall not have his name entered upon the register of eligibles.

Applicants who attain 70 or more in both the educational and the competitive registration tests shall be averaged finally as follows:

	Relative weight.
Part I, educational tests	30
Part II, registration tests	70
Total	100

REGULATION XIII.

Any classified position in the mint and assay service not included in any of the foregoing schedules by designation, or any classified position created hereafter, may be assigned to such schedule of classified positions as in the opinion of the superintendent and the operating officer it should, by the nature of the work, properly belong. A classified position in one schedule may, on the recommendation of the Director of the Mint, be transferred to any other schedule of classified positions when such transfer would be in the interest of the service.

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Regulation XIV.

POSITIONS BELOW THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.—SCHEDULE E.

Positions below the classified service, or the positions filled by persons merely employed as laborers or workmen, shall not be subject to competitive examination or registration by the Civil Service Commission, but the Treasury Department requires that no person shall be appointed to or be employed in an unclassified position or on unclassified work who can not read and write the English language and who does not furnish satisfactory and rigid tests of character and integrity based upon certificates furnished by former employers and others.

Regulation XV.

For the purpose of filling a vacancy which can not be suitably filled by promotion, transfer, or reinstatement, certification shall be made of the names of the highest three eligibles on the appropriate register, and from this certification a selection shall be made in accordance with the civil-service rules.

Regulation XVI.

No person habitually using intoxicating beverages to excess shall be appointed to or retained in any position in any mint or assay office.

Regulation XVII.

No officer in any mint or assay office shall dismiss or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of, any person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

Regulation XVIII.

In making removals or reductions, or in imposing punishment for delinquency or misconduct, penalties like in character shall be imposed for like offenses, and action thereupon shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

Regulation XIX.

A person holding a position on the date said position is classified under the civil-service act shall be entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class or grade appointed upon examination under the provisions of said act, these regulations, or the prior regulations.

Regulation XX.

The provisions of the civil-service act relative to political assessments shall be strictly observed.

Regulation XXI.[1]

There may be appointed, in the operating departments of each mint and assay office of the United States, one or more apprentices, as the Director of the Mint and the superintendents and operative officers of the mints and assay offices may deem advisable in the interests of good administration of the public service: *Provided*, That no person shall be eligible for appointment as apprentice who is under eighteen years

[1] Regulation XXI was added as an amendment, under date of May 12, 1900, by Department Circular No. 68.

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of age or over twenty-four years of age, and that apprentices in the assaying, melting and refining, and coining department must be graduates in metallurgy or mechanical engineering and chemistry from technical schools of recognized standing: *Provided further*, That the selection of apprentices shall be by competitive examination to be conducted by the Civil Service Commission at such times and places as the needs of the service may require, and under such additional tests of fitness as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Director of the Mint, and the Civil Service Commission, and after such special tests of moral character as may be satisfactory to the superintendents and operative officers of the mints and assay offices: *And provided further*, That the term of service for apprentices shall be three years, subject to removal under the provisions of the rules touching removals from competitive places in the classified service. On the completion of his term of service as apprentice, the employee shall be eligible for appointment to any permanent position in the operating department in which his term of service as apprentice has been served.

THE CUSTODIAN SERVICE—REGULATIONS GOVERNING ADMISSION TO.

(Form 1149; revised to December 1, 1900.)

The following regulations governing admission to the custodian service have been adopted by the Commission and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

1. No person shall be appointed to any position in the custodian service named in sections 6, 7, and 9 except upon examination and certification by the United States Civil Service Commission.

2. In cities in which there are Federal buildings, the positions of assistant custodian, engineer (steam) of the first-class, assistant custodian-janitor, dynamo tender, elevator conductor, engineer (steam) of the second-class and of the third-class, fireman, janitor, watchman, wireman, and other similar positions for such public buildings pertain to the custodian service.

3. Registers are made up for each city, and applicants in a city, or in the vicinity of a city, who pass the examination have their names entered upon a register of eligibles and are certified for appointment to positions in the Federal building of that city when vacancies exist. Preference in certification to these positions will be given to legal residents of the place where the vacancy exists.

4. Applicants must be citizens of the United States and, under the regulations of the Treasury Department, are required to be not less than 21 nor more than 50 years of age.

5. Applications for examination shall be made upon the blank forms of application furnished by the Commission, which may be obtained from the secretary of the local board for the custodian service at the place where the person seeks employment, or from the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C.

EXAMINATIONS CONTAINING EDUCATIONAL TESTS, CUSTODIAN SERVICE.

6. *Assistant custodian.*—Subjects, first-grade basis examination with a weight of 75, and experience with a weight of 25. The credit for experience will be based upon the knowledge and experience of the competitor in civil or mechanical engineering or construction work, or in the trade of carpenter, cabinetmaker, plumber, or steam fitter. Such knowledge and experience will be determined from the information shown in the blank forms 304 and 394, which must be executed and filed with the Commission. Time allowed, five hours. This examination will be held only when

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eligibles are needed. For character of first-grade basis examination, see section 8. Below will be found a table of the subjects and weights of this examination:

Subjects.	Weights.
1. Spelling	12.5
2. Arithmetic	12.5
3. Letter-writing	12.5
4. Penmanship	12.5
5. Copying from plain copy	12.5
6. Copying from rough draft	12.5
7. Experience	25
Total	100

7. *Engineer (steam), first-class.*—For places of great responsibility requiring long experience and a thorough knowledge of machinery, with a first-class engineer's license, appointments will be made from the first-class engineer examination. The subjects of this examination are the first-grade basis (see section 8), practical questions relating to the special duties to be performed, ability and character as a workman, and experience. Time allowed, seven hours. Application forms, 304 and 394. This examination will be held only when eligibles are needed. Below will be found a list of the subjects and weights of the examination, followed by specimen practical questions, indicating the scope of the examination:

Subjects.	Weights.
1. Spelling	5
2. Arithmetic	5
3. Letter-writing	5
4. Penmanship	5
5. Copying from plain copy	5
6. Copying from rough draft	5
7. Practical questions	50
8. Character as a workman	10
9. Experience	10
Total	100

PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS.

1. What is your trade or occupation? 2. How long have you been engaged in such trade or occupation? 3. What qualifications or fitness do you possess, and what experience have you had, which fit you for the position for which you are being examined? 4. Have you an engineer's certificate? If so, when and where was it issued?

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

1. What are the three principal types of freight and passenger elevators now in use in large buildings? 2. Describe the principles and peculiarities of any make of the two following types of elevators: (*a*) Hydraulic, (*b*) electric. 3. Describe the construction of (*a*) the arc lamp and (*b*) the incandescent lamp. 4. Which class of lights is the most efficient as regards economy, the arc or the incandescent light? 5. What is the meaning of the term "constant potential," as applied to the electric current? 6. What kinds of light are mostly used on constant potential currents? 7. Make a sketch showing lamps arranged in series and lamps arranged in multiple arc. 8. What is the Edison three-wire system, and what are its advantages? 9. Sketch and describe (*a*) a series-wound dynamo; (*b*) shunt-wound dynamo; (*c*) compound-wound dynamo. 10. What are the advantages of multiple expansion steam engines? 11. Make a sketch of a slide steam valve and a piston steam valve, and give the advantages of each for high steam pressures. 12. What are the causes and effects of wire drawing? 13. Sketch a good indicator diagram from a condensing engine cutting off at two-thirds stroke, and indicate on the sketch the technical name of each line. 14. Sketch and describe the following three types of boilers: (*a*) Fire tube or tubulous; (*b*) marine return water tube; (*c*) outside furnace, built in. 15. Describe

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the advantages and disadvantages of fire-tube boilers, and state which type, in your opinion, is best adapted for a large building for all purposes. 16. Describe the hot-water heating system as fitted in large buildings. 17. Describe what you consider the most efficient system of heating a large public building. 18. Describe the best method of installing a steam-heating plant in a large building, taking steam from a set of fire-tube boilers. Diagrams may be used to illustrate answers.

8. *First-grade basis.*—The subjects and the general scope of this basis examination are as follows:

1. *Spelling:* Twenty words slightly above average difficulty. 2. *Arithmetic:* Fundamental rules, fractions, percentage, interest, discount, and analysis. 3. *Letter-writing:* Test in the use of the English language for business correspondence. 4. *Penmanship:* Marked on legibility, neatness, and general appearance. 5. *Copying from plain copy:* An exact written copy of a few printed lines. 6. *Copying from rough draft:* Draft of letter with interlineations, erasures, etc., to be copied for signature. Time allowed, five hours.

For further information see Manual of Examinations, which can be had upon appplication to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EXAMINATIONS CONTAINING NO EDUCATIONAL TEST, CUSTODIAN SERVICE.

9. *Assistant custodian-janitor, dynamo tender, elevator conductor, engineer (second-class), engineer (third-class), fireman, janitor. watchman, wireman, and other similar positions.*—The educational tests which heretofore have been part of these examinations have been eliminated, and the examinations now consist solely of noneducational tests. The elements and relative weights in the examination are: Physical ability as determined by age and physical condition, weight 2; ability and character as a workman, weight 4; experience, weight 4. The ratings on these elements will be based on the information furnished by the applicant on blank form 1052, which must be executed and filed with the Commission.

10. The method of rating will be as follows:

(*a*) *Age.*—An applicant who is 30 and not exceeding 45 years of age shall be given a maximum credit of 100 for age. All applicants less than 30 or more than 45 years of age will receive a mark proportionately less than 100 per cent.

(*b*) *Character as a workman.*—An applicant will be required to furnish evidence as to the *quality* of work he is capable of performing, his *ability* as a *rapid* or *slow* workman, and his record as to *habits* of industry in connection with his trade or occupation. In the consideration of these points an applicant will be rated according to the following plan: Quality—poor, 60 or less; fair, 70; good or average, 80; very good, excellent, or equivalent expressions, 90. Quantity—poor, 60 or less; fair, 70; good or average, 80; very good, excellent, or equivalent expressions, 90. Industry—poor, 60 or less; fair, 70; good or average, 80; very good, excellent, or equivalent expressions, 90.

(*c*) *Experience.*—An applicant who has served the regular period of apprenticeship required by his trade and has thus acquired the status of journeyman, shall be given a mark of 70 for experience. For each full year's experience as journeyman, to and including two years he shall be given a mark of 10 in addition to 70, and for each full year's experience over two and not exceeding seven years, he shall be given a mark of 2 in addition to 90. For seven or more years' experience as a journeyman a maximum mark of 100 shall be given.

(*d*) *Experience.*—An applicant for a position where an apprenticeship is not required shall be given a mark of 70 for one year's experience. For two full years' experience he shall be given a mark of 5 in addition to 70, and for each full year's experience over two and not exceeding seven years, he shall be given a mark of 5 in addition to 75. For seven or more years' experience a maximum mark of 100 shall be given.

(*e*) *Physical qualifications.*—An applicant whose application and vouchers show him to have no physical defects or disqualifications for the practice of the trade for which he desires to be examined shall receive a mark of 95 for physical qualifications. An applicant whose application or vouchers show any physical defects which may impair his efficiency in the practice of the trade for which he wishes to be examined will have a proportionate deduction made from 95, according to the nature of the defect or disqualification, and the remaining mark will be his mark for physical qualifications.

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11. Persons are considered physically disqualified for any of these examinations who have suffered the loss of an arm or a leg or who are ruptured or have other serious disability.

12. Any person possessing the necessary qualifications and desiring to compete in any of *these noneducational examinations* should apply at any time for information and application blank to the secretary of the local board for the Custodian Service at the public building where employment is desired or directly to the Commission at Washington, D. C.

13. Applications for examination may be filed at any time with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C. If an applicant desires to apply for more than one kind of position in the service, a separate application must be filed for each position.

14. The names of persons who are found, upon examination, to be eligible will be entered upon the register of eligibles at the beginning of March, June, September, and December, provided the applications are received prior to the close of business on the 15th day of the month preceding, unless because of a lack of eligibles for any position the demands of the service require the establishment at once of a register of eligibles, in which case the names of eligibles will be entered upon the register immediately.

15. Each applicant shall furnish two vouchers as to his experience in the line of work in which he seeks employment from persons by whom or with whom he has been employed.

16. The following elements shall be considered in the examination: (1) Age; (2) character as a workman; (3) experience; (4) physical condition. These elements shall be weighted as follows in the examination: Age, 1; character as a workman, 4; experience, 4; physical condition, 1. (See sec. 9.)

17. In determining the general average of a competitor, the mark on each element shall be multiplied by the number indicating the relative weight of that element, and the sum of these products divided by the sum of the relative weights will be the general average. In the grading of papers of applicants for the positions of fireman-watchman and watchman-fireman, or any other combined experience, a separate average will be given for each kind of experience as well as a combined average for the combined experience, and the names of those persons who may secure an eligible average on each kind of experience will be entered on a separate register for that particular experience, and if they secure an eligible average on the combined experience will be entered on the register for the combined experience.

18. The names of all competitors who attain a general average of 70 or over shall be entered in the order of their general averages upon a register of eligibles which shall be on file at the Commission. A copy of the register of eligibles shall be furnished to the secretary of the Custodian Board.

19. The names of those who are given eligible averages and those who are given ineligible averages will be entered on Forms 107 and 108, respectively, and these forms will be transmitted to the secretary of the local board quarterly, viz, during the months of March, June, September, and December. Upon their receipt the secretary of the local board will mail notices on Forms 105 and 106 to each person named on reports (Forms 107 and 108) and will make two copies of the eligible register on Form 140, one copy of which should be posted in the corridor of the public Federal building and one copy should be furnished the Custodian. The original reports should then be immediately returned to the Commission.

20. Whenever a vacancy exists in the force under the control of the Custodian, that official shall make requisition upon the Civil Service Commission, through the Secretary of the Treasury, for a certification of eligibles, and the Commission shall certify, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to the Custodian from the proper register

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specially established for the Custodian Service, the names of the three eligibles standing highest on that register who have not been three times certified, and from this certification a selection shall be made, and immediately reported by the Custodian to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval and transmission to the Civil Service Commission. Whenever an appointment is made, the Custodian shall immediately advise the secretary of the local board in writing of the fact, in order that be may make the necessary change in the list of eligibles posted in the corridor.

21. No eligible is entitled to more than three certifications for employment. When an eligible has received three certifications without selection, his name must be dropped from the register, and the only way in which he can again become eligible is by taking another examination.

22. The period of eligibility shall be one year from the date of entering the name on the register of eligibles, but an eligible who shall reach the maximum age limit during the period of eligibility shall not be certified for appointment.

23. A person who takes an examination will not be allowed reexamination for the same position, or for any position covered by the same examination, until approximately one year after the date of the former examination, except upon special authority of the Commission, to be granted when, in its opinion, equity or the needs of the service demand such action: *Provided*, That persons who pass or fail in any examination may, upon filing a new application, be reexamined at the corresponding examination held about one year later, though the full year may not have elapsed. In the event that they attain eligible averages in such reexaminations, their names will be entered upon the register in the order of their grades, together with the other eligibles from the examination, and said entry will be treated as canceling their eligibility from the former examination. But in the event of their failing in the second examination the eligibility from the previous examination shall continue. Reexaminations other than those named above will be granted only in very exceptional cases in which injustice has for any reason been done or suffered, and in such cases the request for reexamination must be accompanied by a sworn statement of the alleged facts upon which it is based. A simple statement that the applicant did not do himself justice will not be regarded as sufficient ground for allowing a reexamination.

24. Whenever a person is selected for employment he is expected to report for duty at once. Should a person who is selected be unable to report at once in person he should immediately acknowledge, either by telegraph or letter, the receipt of the appointment tendered, and inform the custodian when he can report for duty. Should he be unable to report within fifteen days he will be considered as having declined the appointment.

25. If a tendered appointment be declined by an eligible, his name will not be further certified unless within fifteen days he requests, in writing, the benefit of the remaining certifications to which he may be entitled. The Commission will be notified of all such requests by letter.

26. When an eligible has been selected for appointment and reports for duty, he becomes, as contemplated in section 3 of Civil Service Rule VIII, a probationer for the period of six months, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity are satisfactory, his retention in the service will be equivalent to his permanent engagement; but if, at the end of the probational period, his conduct or capacity be not satisfactory, he shall be notified, in writing, that he will not be retained in the service because of such unsatisfactory conduct or want of capacity, and such notification shall discharge him from the service.

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THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE—REGULATIONS GOVERNING ADMISSION TO THE GRADE OF SURFMAN.

(Form 396; revised to December 1, 1900.)

The following regulations governing admission to the grade of surfman in the Life-Saving Service have been adopted by the Commission and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury:

1. No person shall be appointed to the grade of surfman in the Life-Saving Service except upon examination and certification by the United States Civil Service Commission.

2. Applications for examination shall be made upon the blank forms of application furnished by the Commission, which may be obtained from the superintendent of any life-saving district, the keeper of any life-saving station, or any officer of the Life-Saving Service.

3. For the purpose of establishing registers of eligibles for surfmen to meet the demands of the service the coast whereon life-saving stations are located is divided into sections, as follows:

First district.—Section 1, coast of Maine; section 2, coast of New Hampshire. Applications will be received from persons residing on the coast of New Hampshire south of Hampton River for employment in section 1 of the second district.

Second district.—Section 1, from the northern boundary of Massachusetts to Barnstable Bay, except City Point Station; section 2, from Barnstable Bay to the eastern boundary of Rhode Island; section 3, City Point Station. The City Point Station consists of a vessel anchored in the harbor of Boston, and the service there requires experienced sailors rather than surfmen.

Third district.—Section 1, coast of Rhode Island (except Block Island) and Fishers Island; section 2, coast of Block Island.

Fourth district.—Section 1, from Montauk Point to and including Quogue Station; section 2, from Quogue to Fire Island Inlet; section 3, from Fire Island Inlet to entrance to New York Bay.

Fifth district.—Section 1, from Sandy Hook to Barnegat Inlet; section 2, from Barnegat Inlet to Absecon Inlet; section 3, from Absecon Inlet to Delaware Bay.

Sixth district.—Section 1, from Delaware Bay to the northern boundary of Maryland; section 2, from the northern boundary of Maryland to the northern boundary of Virginia; section 3, from the northern boundary of Virginia to entrance to Chesapeake Bay.

Seventh district.—Section 1, from entrance to Chesapeake Bay to the northern boundary of North Carolina; section 2, from the northern boundary of North Carolina to New Inlet; section 3, from New Inlet to Ocracoke Inlet; section 4, from Ocracoke Inlet to the northern boundary of South Carolina.

Eighth district.—Section 1, coast of South Carolina; section 2, coast of Georgia; section 3, east coast of Florida.

Ninth district.—Section 1, west and south coasts of Florida; section 2, coast of Texas.

Tenth district.—Section 1, coast of Lakes Ontario and Erie; section 2, Louisville, Ky. To this district is added section 2, to make provision for the Louisville Station at the falls of the Ohio River.

Eleventh district.—Section 1, coast of Lake Huron; section 2, coast of Lake Superior.

Twelfth district.—Section 1, east coast of Lake Michigan; section 2, west coast of Lake Michigan, except the Evanston Station; section 3, Evanston Station. In filling vacancies in the position of surfman at the Evanston Station preference will be given to students of the Northwestern University.

Thirteenth district.—Section 1, coast of Washington; section 2, coast of Oregon; section 3, coast of California.

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4. Applications for examination may be filed at any time, and must be filed with the keepers of stations nearest the applicants' places of residence. The applications must be forwarded at the beginning of each month by the keepers, through the district superintendents, to the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for transmission to the Commission for examination. The names of persons who are found upon examination to be eligible will be entered upon the register of eligibles but twice a year—at the beginning of June and the beginning of December—unless because of a lack of eligibles for any section the demands of the service require a special examination to establish a register of eligibles, in which case the names of eligibles will be entered upon the register immediately.

5. Each applicant shall furnish two vouchers as to his experience as a surfman, sailor, or boatman, from persons by whom or with whom he has been employed as such. The term surfman includes not only a person who has had experience as such in the Life-Saving Service, but also a person who has not been employed in that service but has had experience in handling boats as a surf fisherman or as a wrecker. He must also furnish a certificate of his physical condition. It is required, whenever practicable, that the medical examination of applicants for the position of surfman shall be made by a medical officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Service. When, however, it would work a hardship to an applicant to reach such medical officer the examination may be made by any reputable physician. In such case the physician must be vouched for by the keeper nearest the physician's place of residence or by the district superintendent. Whenever scales are not available and it is impracticable for the physician to weigh the applicant as required by question 1 of the "Record of Medical Examination," he should use his best judgment in estimating the weight of the applicant.

6. The physical examination must be made within ten days preceding the filing of the application, and if the applicant is selected for appointment he must pass another physical examination within five days preceding his entrance upon duty, which second physical examination *must* be made by a medical officer of the United States Marine-Hospital Service.

7. An applicant must be a citizen of the United States; not under 18 nor over 45 years of age; not less than 5 feet 6 inches in height; not less than 135 nor more than 205 pounds in weight; must reside in the district in which he seeks employment, and not more than 5 miles inland from the ocean, bay, or sound shore, or the shore of the Great Lakes (except applicants for the Louisville Station at the Falls of the Ohio River); and must be able to read and write the English language; and must be a good swimmer.

8. No person shall be examined who has not had at least three years' experience as a surfman, sailor, or boatman; but if there are no eligibles in and for the section where the vacancy exists, and certification can not be made from any other section because there are insufficient eligibles to make a certification for the existing vacancy, applicants having had less than three years' experience or no experience at all, may be examined.

9. The following elements shall be considered in the examination: (1) Physical condition; (2) experience; (3) age. These elements shall be weighted as follows in the examination: Physical condition, 5; experience, 4; age, 1.

10. In determining the general average of a competitor, the mark on each element shall be multiplied by the number indicating the relative weight of that element, and the sum of these products divided by the sum of the relative weights will be the general average.

11. A competitor who furnishes a medical certificate showing him to be physically sound shall be marked 100 for physical condition. A rating on physical condition will be given only to applicants who are "physically sound," and to those who vary therefrom only in the degree of their deficiency from what is considered a proper physical development, when a proportionate deduction from 100 shall be made.

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12. A competitor who has had five or more years' experience as a surfman (or as a Falls boatman, if examined at the Louisville station, or as a sailor, if examined for City Point station), shall be marked 100 for experience. A proportionate deduction shall be made from 100 for less than five years' experience.

13. A competitor who has had five or more years' experience as a sailor and can show that he is perfectly familiar with the handling of boats in broken water shall be marked 70 for experience. A proportionate deduction from 70 shall be made for less than five years' experience as a sailor.

14. A competitor who has had five or more years' experience as a boatman shall be marked 40 for experience. A proportionate deduction from 40 shall be made for less than five years' experience as a boatman.

15. A competitor who has had experience as a surfman and who has also had separate experience as a sailor or boatman, or in all of these occupations, shall be given a mark for experience calculated upon the experience in each occupation, but the aggregate mark for experience in any one or more of these occupations shall not exceed 100.

16. Applicants who furnish satisfactory evidence of actual experience in surf work, other than as a surfman in the Life-Saving Service, a surf fisherman, or a wrecker, and such as would be obtained by launching boats through the surf for the purpose of going out to nets, by employment in the erection of piers, breakwaters, etc., or in rafting, will be rated on an equality with surfmen rather than with ordinary boatmen.

17. A competitor between the ages of 25 and 40 shall be marked 100 for age; between the ages of 18 and 25 a deduction of 1 from 100 shall be made for each year or fraction thereof under 25, and between the ages of 40 and 45 a deduction of 1 from 100 shall be made for each year or fraction thereof in excess of 40.

18. The names of all competitors who attain a general average of 70 or over shall be entered in the order of their general averages upon a register of eligibles, which shall be on file at the Commission. A copy of the register of eligibles for each life-saving district shall be furnished to the superintendent thereof.

19. District superintendents are allowed to give out the relative standing of an eligible upon the register only upon request of the eligible himself.

20. Whenever a vacancy exists at a station, the keeper thereof shall make requisition upon the superintendent of the life-saving district in which the station is located for a certification of eligibles, and the superintendent shall certify the names of the three eligibles standing highest on the register for the section in which the vacancy exists who have not been three times certified, and from this certification a selection shall be made.

21. No certification shall be made of eligibles for one section to a vacancy in another section if there are eligibles residing in the section where the vacancy exists. If there are no such eligibles, certification shall be made, in the order of their general averages, of such eligibles in the nearest available section or sections in the district who have expressed in their applications a willingness to accept employment in the section where the vacancy exists.

22. No eligible is entitled to more than three certifications for employment, whether he is certified to the same station three times or to different stations. When an eligible has received three certifications without selection his name is dropped from the register, and the only way in which he can again become eligible is by taking another examination.

23. The General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, the superintendent and assistant superintendent of each life-saving district, and the keeper of each life-saving station shall act as representatives of the Commission in the discharge of the duties required of them by these regulations.

24. Each station keeper, each district superintendent, and the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, shall carefully examine and note any misstate-

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ments known to any of them which may be made by an applicant in his application; and shall call attention to any disqualification under section 3, Rule V, Civil Service Rules, or to any other matter within his knowledge, which, in his opinion, should render an applicant ineligible for the position of surfman.

25. When two or more eligibles on a register have the same general average, the length of service (preference being given to a surfman over a sailor or boatman; at the Louisville station preference being given to a Falls boatman, and at City Poin station to a sailor over a surfman or boatman) shall govern in determining thei relative standing on the register and the order in which they shall be certified.

26. The period of eligibility shall be one year from the date of entering the name on the register of eligibles, but an eligible who shall reach the maximum age limit during the period of eligibility shall not be certified for appointment.

27. Any person whose name is upon the register of eligibles may, upon filing a new application, take the regular examination held one year subsequent to the one in which he attained his eligibility, but his new eligibility will not begin until his eligibility as the result of the former examination has expired.

28. Whenever a person is selected for employment as a surfman in the Life-Saving Service he is expected to report for duty at once, and will be required to enter into a written agreement to serve as such, according to the terms and under the conditions therein stipulated. Should a person who is selected be unable to report at once in person he should immediately acknowledge, either by telegraph or letter, the receipt of the appointment tendered, and inform the keeper when he can report for duty. Should he be unable to report within fifteen days he will be considered as having declined the appointment.

29. If a tendered appointment be declined by an eligible his name will not be further certified, unless within fifteen days he requests, in writing, the benefit of the remaining certifications to which he may be entitled, giving reasons which must be satisfactory to the Commission for declining the position tendered: *Provided*, That a second certification will not be permitted in any case where an eligible has once declined an appointment because the location of the station for which he was selected was not satisfactory to him. The Commission will be notified of all such requests by letter through the General Superintendent from the district superintendent, and such remaining certifications are not to be granted until the district superintendent receives authority for such action from the Commission.

30. When an eligible has been selected and has signed the "Articles of engagement for surfmen" (Form 1803 Life-Saving Service), he becomes, as contemplated in section 3 of Civil-Service Rule VIII, a probationer for the period of six months, at the end of which period, if his conduct and capacity are satisfactory, his retention in the service will be equivalent to his permanent engagement for the full term of his contract; but if at any time during this probationary period his conduct or capacity be not satisfactory, he shall be notified by the keeper that he will not be retained in the service because of such unsatisfactory conduct or want of capacity, and such notification shall discharge him from the service. In such cases the keeper must forward at once to the General Superintendent, through the district superintendent, a full statement of the action taken and the circumstances upon which it was based. No portion of the inactive season will be included in the six months' probation.

31. Whenever a keeper has made a selection from a certification he shall immediately forward to the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, for transmission to the Commission, a statement giving the name of the person selected, whose place he takes (Form 332), and certifying upon honor that the selection was made with reference to fitness only and without reference to political or party affiliations. (See section 10, act of May 4, 1882, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service and to encourage the saving of life from shipwreck.")

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LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

No regulations have been formally promulgated for this service, but under date of May 7, 1898, general instructions were issued to local boards in this service by the chairman of the Light-House Board, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission. From these instructions, as amended by clause 11 of the minutes of the Commission of October 22, 1898, the following résumé of the principles governing the present practice with reference to the Light-House Service is condensed:

1. When the local board has under consideration matters relating to employees under the direction of the inspector, the inspector will act as chairman of the board and the clerk to the inspector will act as secretary. When the local board has under consideration matters relating to employees under the engineer, the engineer will act as chairman of the board and the clerk to the engineer will act as secretary. The records will be kept and correspondence conducted accordingly, in general compliance with the Regulations of the Light-House Establishment. A majority of the local board, including a chairman as designated above, shall constitute a quorum empowered to act as the full board.

2. Local boards, when first established, shall notify the public (by posters, circular letters, or newspaper announcements when such can be published without expense) that they will receive applications upon the proper forms for vacancies then impending; and at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such notice the local board shall rate the applications received up to that time and establish therefrom registers as provided below.

3. All persons seeking appointment in the Light-House Service in the grades of keeper, assistant keeper, master, pilot, mate, engineer, carpenter, blacksmith, machinist, and the like, shall make application therefor on Form 1025, which may be obtained from, and when properly executed should be filed with, the local board for the light-house district in which the applicant seeks employment.

4. No educational test is given, but each applicant is graded upon the following elements of information furnished in his application (Form 1025): Age, with a relative weight of 1; character as a workman, with a relative weight of 4; experience, with a relative weight of 4; and physical condition, with a relative weight of 1.

(*a*) *Age.*—Every applicant between the ages of 25 and 45 years will be given a maximum rating of 100 on the element of age; and for every year less than 25 or more than 45, 2 points will be deducted from this maximum rating.

(*b*) *Character as a workman.*—This element will be rated as varying from "poor," for which a mark of 70 or less will be given, to "exceptional," which grades from 85 to 100.

(*c*) *Experience.*—Each applicant will be graded in this element upon the basis of the length of time he has worked as a journeymen at his trade.

(*d*) *Physical condition.*—In this element a maximum rating of 100 is given to every applicant who has no physical disqualification or defect; and for all such disqualifications or defects a proper deduction from 100 is to be made.

In arriving at the general average of each applicant, the rating of each element is multiplied by the relative weight of that element, and the sum of the products thus obtained is divided by 10, the quotient being the general average.

In all cases where any special kind of experience or knowledge is required to enable the applicant to perform properly the duties of light-house keeper or officer of a light-vessel, which is not sufficiently brought out by the answers to the questions in Form 1025, local boards will require each applicant to file such additional evidence as will fully demonstrate his ability in the required line. All such evidence must be in writing and must be filed with the application made on Form 1025.

When local boards are about to examine candidates for positions requiring expert knowledge, such as officers of light-house vessels, they are authorized in their dis-

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cretion to call to their assistance the best equipped tender master or tender engineer or other person under their control.

In case the Treasury Department specially requests it, the Civil Service Commission will conduct examinations for positions of officers of either light-ships or light-house tenders, but in the absence of such request all examinations will be conducted by the local boards. All eligibles obtained from such examinations conducted by the Commission will be registered with the local board for the district in which such persons are eligible for appointment.

5. All applicants who obtain upon rating a general average of 70 or over are eligible for appointment, and their names shall be entered, in the order of their grades, upon the proper eligible register.

6. (*a*) Different registers of eligibles shall be established for the grade of light keeper for each of the following classes according to the ability shown to be possessed by the different applicants:

Those able to run revolving light-house machinery;

Those able to run steam fog-signal machinery;

Those qualified in both the above;

Those able to handle boats and run revolving or steam machinery, or both;

Those able only to care for fixed lights on shore.

(*b*) Different registers of eligibles shall be established for each of the following grades: Master, pilot, mate, and engineer of light-house vessels and light tenders, carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, and other trades positions.

7. All registers of eligibles shall be made in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the local board and the other two to be forwarded to the central board for the Light-House Service, one of which will be forwarded by that board to the Civil Service Commission. Once every three months these registers will be revised by the entering thereon, in the proper order of their grades, of eligibles obtained by the rating of all applications filed during the three months next preceding such revision, and two copies of such revised registers shall be forwarded to the central board as in the case of the original registers. If the needs of the service require it, applications may be rated and the registers revised before the expiration of three months from the last revision.

8. The period of eligibility of each eligible is limited to one year, unless he is sooner appointed or is dropped from the register by reason of being three times considered for appointment without being selected.

9. In filling any vacancy, the names of the three eligibles standing highest upon the appropriate register will be considered and one of such eligibles will be appointed. The name of the person so selected will be stricken from the register and the word "Selected" written opposite it. Any name which has been thus considered in connection with three vacancies and which has not been selected for appointment, will be stricken from the register, and the notation "Three times considered" made opposite it. All names which have remained one year upon the register will be stricken therefrom, and the notation "Eligibility expired" entered opposite each.

10. Every selection for appointment will be reported by the local board to the central board for the Light-House Service, for the purpose of report to the Civil Service Commission, by whom such selections are reviewed and checked.

11. All applications, whether the applicants have upon rating proved to be eligible or ineligible, are to be carefully preserved by the local board.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

No regulations have been formally promulgated for this service, but under date of September 10, 1897, instructions were issued to the medical officers in charge (through the Supervising Surgeon-General), and from these instructions as modified by section

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5 of the minutes of the Commission of February 19, 1898, and by the Manual of Examinations, the following statement is condensed:

1. These regulations do not apply to the following positions:

(*a*) Not subject to any of the provisions of the civil-service rules except sections 1, 2, and 3 of Rule II: Interne; any local physician employed temporarily as acting assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service; any person employed in the Marine-Hospital Service as quarantine attendant at the Gulf, South Atlantic, Tortugas, Reedy Island, or Angel Island quarantine; and any person temporarily employed as quarantine attendant on quarantine vessels or in camps or stations established for quarantine purposes during epidemics of contagious diseases in the United States and beyond the seas.

(*b*) Subject to educational examination by the Civil Service Commission in accordance with the civil-service rule: Acting assistant surgeon, and hospital steward. (For description of these examinations see Manual of Examinations.)

2. Every person seeking appointment in any one of the minor employments (such as quarantine attendant, nurse, master, deck hand, pilot, seaman, cook, cabin boy, ship keeper, boatman, engineer for quarantine duty, engineer in marine hospitals, etc.) shall make application therefor under the designation of hospital attendant by filing Form 1093, which will, upon request, be furnished by the medical officer in charge of the Marine-Hospital establishment at which employment is sought.

3. In connection with application Form 1093, a certificate of physical examination made by a medical officer of the Marine-Hospital Service must be filed by each applicant.

4. Application (Form 1093, with medical certificate) must be filed with the medical officer in charge at the Marine-Hospital establishment at which employment is sought, who will act in lieu of a board of examiners for the purpose of receiving and rating applications and establishing eligible registers.

5. There is no educational test for these minor positions, and the applicant is graded upon the basis of the following elements of information as furnished in Form 1093, filed by him: Age, with relative weight of 1; character as workman, with relative weight of 4; experience, with relative weight of 4; and physical condition, with relative weight of 1.

6. The names of all applicants graded as high as 70 per cent on the general average shall be entered upon the register of eligibles for hospital attendant in the order of their averages. The registers are to be prepared in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the officer in charge, one to be sent to the office of the Supervising Surgeon-General, and one to the United States Civil Service Commission.

7. The officer in charge shall revise his register of eligibles on the 1st of each month by entering thereon, in the order of their ratings, the names of applicants who have filed their applications during the previous month, and shall send copies of such revised register to the Supervising Surgeon-General and to the United States Civil Service Commission.

8. Upon the occurrence of a vacancy the officer in charge shall, in accordance with the civil-service rules, select for appointment one of the three persons standing highest upon the register of eligibles for the particular kind of work desired.

9. These selections shall be shown in the monthly report of changes, so that they may be reviewed and checked by the Civil Service Commission in connection with its copies of the registers of eligibles.

10. Persons employed in the Marine-Hospital Service at the date upon which it was brought within the provisions of the civil-service rules (May 6, 1896) have the same status as persons thereafter regularly appointed in accordance with the civil-service rules.

11. Persons temporarily appointed since the classification of the service gain thereby no status for regular appointment, but must file application and compete with all other applicants for regular appointment.

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SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS' OFFICES—REGULATIONS GOVERNING APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND TRANSFERS.

(Adopted January 19, 1897.)

I.—Classification and Schedules.

The officers and employees at the offices of the several United States shipping commissioners, included within the provisions of the civil-service law and rules, are hereby arranged in the following classes and schedules:

[The classes here referred to are the same that obtain throughout the classified service (see Civil Service Rule XIII), and the schedules are as follows:]

Schedule A.—Executive positions: Such officers or employees as are authorized to act as executive officers, deputy shipping commissioners, etc.

Schedule B.—Clerical positions: Including bookkeepers and other employees engaged upon clerical work.

Schedule C.—Miscellaneous positions: Including messengers, janitors, and other similar classified employees.

II.—Examinations.

Where vacancies can not be suitably filled by transfer, promotion, or reinstatement, the following competitive examinations shall be provided to test the fitness of applicants for admission to different schedules; and, where necessary, special registers of eligibles shall be established for this service.

Schedule A.—The first-grade examination in orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, and arithmetic, with such practical questions pertaining to the duties of the position to be filled as may be determined upon by the Commissioner of Navigation and the Civil Service Commission.

Schedule B.—The first-grade examination in orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, and arithmetic, and the elements of accounts, and such practical questions pertaining to the duties of the position to be filled as may be determined upon by the Commissioner of Navigation and the Civil Service Commission.

Schedule C.—The third-grade examination in orthography, penmanship, copying, letter-writing, and arithmetic, and such practical questions pertaining to the duties of the position to be filled as may be determined upon by the Commissioner of Navigation and the Civil Service Commission.

In addition to the subjects above enumerated, experience in work of a similar character shall be considered an element in each of these examinations, to be graded as follows:

For three years' experience, a credit of 70 per cent.
For four years' experience, a credit of 75 per cent.
For five years' experience, a credit of 80 per cent.
For six years' experience, a credit of 85 per cent.
For seven years' experience, a credit of 90 per cent.
For eight years' experience, a credit of 95 per cent.
For nine years' experience, a credit of 98 per cent.
For ten years' experience, a credit of 100 per cent.

The subject of experience shall have a relative weight of 25 per cent of the entire examination.

Wherever necessary, a board of examiners shall be appointed from among the officers and employees of the shipping commissioner's office, in accordance with Civil Service Rule IV, section 5.

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III.—Promotions and Transfers.

No promotion shall shall be made from one schedule to another until after one year's service, and after examination prescribed for original entrance to the schedule to which promotion is to be made. Promotions may be made from one class to another within a schedule, upon such tests of fitness as the shipping commissioner may determine, and the Secretary of the Treasury approve, provided the tests be not disapproved by the Civil Service Commission, subject to the provisions of Rule XI of the civil-service rules.

Transfers from a lower class to a higher class in such cases shall be considered as promotions, and shall be made only in accordance with the promotion tests herein provided for.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

No officer shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any demands to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person in the United States shipping commissioner's service because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations.

The provisions of the civil-service act relating to political assessments will be strictly observed.

Nothing in these regulations shall be permitted to interfere in any way with the assignment of any employee in the shipping commissioner's service to any temporary duty that may be deemed necessary by the shipping commissioner.

These regulations shall take effect on and after January 20, 1897.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS.

(Effective May 20, 1896.)

Until permanent promotion regulations shall be applied to a customs district the following promotions may be made therein at any time after absolute appointment:

(*a*) Any employee, to the next higher class in the same grade upon any test of fitness determined upon by the nominating officer.

(*b*) Any employee, to the lowest class in any other grade, or to a class no higher than the class from which transferred, upon passing a noncompetitive examination for that grade.

(*c*) Storekeepers and assistant storekeepers shall be classed as clerks, and vacancies in that class shall be filled by assignments from the grade of clerk.

"OCCASIONAL EMPLOYEES."

On March 16, 1897, a circular letter was addressed the principal officers of the customs by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

To Principal Officers of the Customs:

In filling vacancies in the regular grades for continuous employment, from the ranks of those employed for occasional duty, it is desired by the Department that selection for permanent appointment be made in the order of seniority in the service in all cases, except where the nominating officer gives good and sufficient reason why the temporary employee longest in the service is not, by virtue of ability, efficiency, or conduct, entitled to such permanent appointment.

L. J. Gage, *Secretary.*

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The following instructions, based upon the letter quoted above, were promulgated by the Commission on April 10, 1897, for the guidance of secretaries of customs boards:

1. Hereafter the names of employees who are paid only when actually employed but who are carried upon the rolls of permanent employees will be entered, in the order of their original entrance into the service, upon a separate roster, to be known as the "Roster of Occasional Employees."

2. Vacancies in the regular grades for continuous employment will hereafter be filled from the ranks of those employed for occasional duty by promotion in order of original entrance to the service, unless the nominating or appointing officer shall give good and sufficient reason why the occasional employee longest in the service is not, "by virtue of ability, efficiency, or conduct," entitled to such promotion.

3. At all the customs ports where persons are employed for occasional duty certificate for original employment will be issued only for such occasional service.

4. Vacancies in the higher grades will be filled by promotion in accordance with existing promotion regulations, and the lowest class of any grade will be filled by promotion from the ranks of those persons employed in that grade for occasional duty in the manner outlined above.

5. The facts relative to appointments for occasional duty, as well as all promotions from places requiring only occasional duty to permanent positions, should be carefully noted in the miscellaneous column of Form 143.

6. Each nominating officer at the port should be handed a copy of this circular.

NEW YORK, N. Y., CUSTOM-HOUSE—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS.

(Revised June 28, 1901.)

Regulation I.

1. Vacancies, except in the lowest class of any grade, shall be filled by promotion, transfer, or reinstatement, unless specially provided for by open competitive examination.

2. All promotions, unless specially excepted, shall be from the class immediately below that in which the vacancy exists, after service of at least six months therein, and upon certification by the board of examiners: *Provided*, That if in any examination for promotion the competitors in the next lower class shall not exceed three in number the board of examiners may, at its discretion, open the examination to those who have served less than six months in that class and to one or more of the classes below, or, if more than three competitors are not obtained by this means, to open competition.

Regulation II.

Any person wishing to be examined for promotion must personally record his application in a book provided for the purpose in the office of the secretary of the board of examiners, stating the position and office in which he is employed and the position for which he wishes to be examined. Those persons only who hold positions in the classified service at this port not excepted from competitive examination are eligible to be examined for promotion.

Regulation III.

1. Examinations for promotion to Classes E, 1, 2, 3, and 4, clerk's grade, in all offices, shall be held annually, commencing on the second Monday in December. Applications must be recorded with the secretary of the board of examiners not later

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than November 20. These examinations may be held at other times when, in the opinion of the board of examiners, approved by the Civil Service Commission, it shall be necessary.

2. Any clerk, junior clerk, or messenger in Class A, B, C, or D who has been absolutely appointed may be examined for promotion to clerk, Class E, and any clerk who has served for six months in Class E, 1, 2, or 3 may be examined for promotion to the next higher class in the office in which each is employed.

3. Any sampler who has served one year as such may be examined for promotion to clerk, class 1, appraiser's office.

4. Any inspector for admeasurement of vessels who has served one year as such may be examined for promotion to clerk, class 2, surveyor's office.

Regulation IV.

Examinations for promotion to the grade of inspector shall be held annually, commencing on the last Monday in February. Applications must be recorded with the secretary of the board of examiners not later than January 31. Any person in the classified service who has served at least two years therein shall be eligible for these examinations, and competition for this grade shall be restricted to such persons. Examinations for this grade shall be equivalent to the examination for clerk, class 2.

Regulation V.

Examinations for promotion to the grades of weigher and gauger shall be held when required to fill vacancies. Any assistant weigher, assistant gauger, or inspector who has served one year as such shall be eligible for these examinations, and competition for these grades shall be restricted to assistant weighers, assistant gaugers, and inspectors.

Regulation VI.

1. Examinations for promotion or transfer not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations may be held at such times as, in the opinion of the board of examiners, approved by the Civil Service Commission, the needs of the service may require.

2. When examinations other than those scheduled for December and February are ordered, due notice thereof shall be posted in the office for which such examinations are to be held, stating the time of examination and the time when applications must be recorded.

Regulation VII.

1. The examinations shall be held upon such subjects as, in the opinion of the board of examiners, with the approval of the Civil Service Commission, the general nature of the business of the office and the special nature of the positions to be filled may require. In the examinations for clerk, weigher, and gauger, weight equal to that of the written examination shall be given to the efficiency with which the several competitors shall have performed their duties.

2. Every competitor obtaining a general average of 70 per cent shall be eligible for promotion, provided he has attained an average of 70 per cent on his written examination.

Regulation VIII.

From the list of eligibles from which promotion is to be made the three eligibles highest in grade in the office or in the division in which the vacancy exists shall be certified for each vacancy, the requisition of the nominating officer to indicate which kind of certification is desired: *Provided*, That a person whose name is on the promotion

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eligible register and who is transferred from one division to another division shall not be eligible for certification in the division to which transferred until he has served six months therein, or has entered upon a new period of eligibility as the result of another regular promotion examination taken subsequent to the transfer: *Provided further*, That no eligible shall be certified more than three times, and that the period of eligibility shall be one year from the date of registration, except that the eligibility of persons reexamined for the same class shall expire when the new register takes effect.

REGULATION IX.

1. Vacancies in the grades of deputy collector, auditor, and deputy naval officer may be filled by promotion from the next lower class and transfer under Regulation X; vacancies in the grade of deputy surveyor may be filled by promotion from inspector and transfer under the second clause of Regulation X. Examinations for these grades shall be equivalent to the examinations for clerk, class 4.

2. Vacancies in class 2, assistant weigher's grade, may be filled by promotion from Class E, assistant weigher's grade, in order of seniority in appointment, upon certification that the person to be promoted has served at least six months in such position.

3. Vacancies in the grade of storekeeper may be filled by assignment of clerks in the same class, or by promotion of clerks in the next lower class, and storekeepers shall be entitled to the same opportunities for promotion as clerks of the same class.

4. Vacancies in the grades of stenographer, carpenter, engineer, bookbinder, and superintendent of supplies may be filled by promotion in each grade, respectively, upon certification that the person to be promoted has passed an examination for the position to which he is to be promoted, or by open competitive examination, without regard to the class in which the vacancy exists. Vacancies in the grades of teller and appointment clerk may be filled by promotion or transfer of any person in the classified service upon certification that the person to be promoted or transferred has passed an examination for the position of teller or appointment clerk, respectively. Employees in any grade named in this clause, appointed to such grade through special examination therefor and without the examination required for clerks in the same class, shall not be eligible to the privileges of clerks for promotion or transfer, although they may be borne on the official roll as clerks.

5. Vacancies in classes 5 and 6 not otherwise provided for may be filled by promotion from the next lower classes in the same grade, respectively, upon certification that the person to be promoted has served at least six months in the class from which he is to be promoted.

6. Vacancies in any class below Class E may be filled by promotion of persons in the same grade without certification and without regard to class, or by appointment from the registers of those eligible for entrance to the service in the grade in which the vacancy exists.

7. The requisition for promotion under clause 5 of this regulation shall contain a statement to the effect that the person proposed for promotion is the one, in the opinion of the nominating officer, best qualified for the position to be filled, giving his reasons therefor.

REGULATION X.

Any person holding a position not excepted from competitive examination may be transferred—

1. To a position in no higher class, and which does not require an examination involving higher or essentially different tests, with the consent of the heads of both offices where the transfer is not within the same office, upon certification by the board of examiners that he has served six months consecutively in the classified service of the office in which he is employed; and

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2. To a position in no higher class, but which requires an examination involving higher or essentially different tests, with the consent of the heads of both offices where the transfer is not within the same office, upon certification by the board of examiners that he has served five years consecutively in the classified service of the office in which he is employed and has passed an examination for the position to which he is to be transferred.

Provided, That a person whose name is on the promotion eligible register, and who is transferred from one office to another office, shall not be eligible for promotion in the office to which transferred until he has entered upon a new period of eligibility as the result of another regular promotion examination taken subsequent to the transfer.

REGULATION XI.

The Civil Service Commission may at any time amend these regulations or substitute other regulations therefor.

Promulgated for the information and guidance of nominating and appointing officers, members of the board of examiners, and employees interested, June 28, 1901.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—REGULATIONS GOVERNING PROMOTIONS.

(Revised February 23, 1901.)

1. The employees of the Government Printing Office shall be grouped as follows:

First group.—All skilled laborers.

Second group.—All persons employed in the mechanical trades, including proof readers and copyholders.

Third group.—All persons employed in a clerical capacity.

2. Where vacancies are not filled by transfer, reinstatement, or original appointment, promotions from class to class in the same grade within any group may be made on any test of fitness prescribed by the Public Printer and not disapproved by the Civil Service Commission.

3. Any person employed in one group who has previously been regularly employed in any other group and has been found qualified may be retransferred to his former group and grade without examination. No other person shall be transferred or promoted from one group to another group until he has passed the examination prescribed in section 4 or section 5 of these regulations.

4. Competitive examinations shall be held at such times as the Commission, on consultation with the Public Printer, may direct to determine the eligibility of employees of the first or second group for promotion to another group. Any employee of the first or second group who has served at least six months therein may file an application for promotion, indicating the grade or grades for which he wishes to be examined. The examination shall be the same as for original entrance to the grade to which promotion is sought. When a vacancy exists in any grade in the second or third group, which the Public Printer wishes to fill by promotion from another group, he shall make requisition on the Commission, and the names of the three eligibles standing highest on the promotion register for the grade specified shall be certified, one of whom shall be selected for promotion by the Public Printer.

5. When a vacancy exists in the third group in the grade of clerk, the duties of which clerical position require also a knowledge of one of the mechanical trades or skilled occupations, promotions may be made from the second or the first group to the third group in the following manner: The Public Printer shall designate five or more employees having a knowledge of the required trade or skilled occupation, who from the efficiency reports are shown to be the best qualified for the position to be filled. The persons so designated shall take the examination of the first grade, with

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such practical questions pertaining to the duties of the position to be filled as may be determined upon by the Public Printer and the Civil Service Commission. The names of such competitors who obtain a general average of 70 per cent or over shall be entered upon a register of eligibles, from which certification for promotion shall be made, upon the request of the Public Printer, in the same manner as for original entrance to the service, and each certification shall contain the highest three names on the register, if so many, and from this certification the Public Printer shall select at least one person for promotion. It is hereby provided that the promotion of a classified employee to act as private secretary to the Public Printer may be made without regard to the provisions and restrictions of these regulations.

6. No promotion of employees shall be made during their probationary period: *Provided*, That a person who is shown by the records of the office to have formerly satisfactorily served for at least six months in the same group to which probationarily appointed, and to have been separated from the service without delinquency or misconduct, may, subject to the other conditions of these regulations, be promoted without regard to the limitation of this section.

7. The Public Printer shall designate and report to the Commission the group to which each position shall be assigned, and no change in such assignment shall be made without authority of the Commission.

8. All changes, transfers, promotions, and demotions, and the reasons for such promotions and demotions, shall be reported to the Commission.

9. In order to carry out the foregoing regulations, the Public Printer shall nominate to the Commission not less than three persons to act as a board of promotion for the Government Printing Office.

The Grouping of Employees by Designation.

FIRST GROUP.

(All skilled laborers.)

Assistants in charge of piece sewers.	Charge of warehouse.	Leather parers.
Assistant doorkeepers.	Counters.	Messengers.
Boxers.	Directresses.	Numberers.
Captains of watch.	Doorkeepers.	Operators.
Charge of charwomen.	Examiners.	Paper cutters.
Charge of counting room.	Feeders.	Perforators.
Charge of delivery room.	Firemen.	Sawyers.
Charge of glue room.	Floor hands (not mechanics).	Sewers.
Charge of gold sweepings.	Folders.	Stablemen.
Charge of helpers.	Gold workers.	Telephone operator.
Charge of numbering.	Helpers.	Wagon master.
Charge of piece sewers.	Hoisters.	Wagon messengers.
Charge of sewing machines.	Hydraulic pressmen.	Watchmen.
Charge of stitching machines.	Knife grinders.	Wiremen.
	Leather cutters.	Yardmaster.

SECOND GROUP.

(All persons employed in the mechanical trades, including proof readers and copyholders.)

Assistant foremen of divisions.	Chief machinist.	Makers-up.
Assistant foreman of printing.	Compositors.	Marblers.
Binders.	Copyholders.	Painters.
Blacksmiths.	Electricians.	Plumbers.
Carpenters.	Electrotypers.	Pressmen.
Charge of carpenters.	Engineers.	Readers.
Charge of pamphlet machine.	Floor hands (mechanics).	Roller makers.
Charge of plates.	Foreman of binding.	Saw grinders.
Charge of web presses.	Foremen of divisions.	Stereotypers.
Charge of "Y."	Foreman of printing.	Superintendent of building.
Chief electrician.	Imposers.	Superintendent of paper warehouse.
Chief engineer.	Machinists.	

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THIRD GROUP.

(All persons employed in a clerical capacity.)

Cashier.	Private secretary.	Superintendent of documents.
Chief clerk.	Storekeeper.	Telegrapher.
Clerks.		

Limits of Districts, for the Purpose of Certification, in the Various "Field" Services of the Classified Service.

Section 9 of Civil Service Rule VIII provides that—

For filling vacancies in positions outside of the District of Columbia, and in positions in the pension agency, the depot quartermaster's office, and other local offices in the District of Columbia, the territory of the United States shall be arranged in such sections or districts as the Commission may determine; and an eligible shall be certified, in his order, to vacancies in the section or district in which he resides, and upon his written request to vacancies in any one or more of the other sections or districts: *Provided*, That in the custom-house service, post-office service, or internal-revenue service an eligible shall be certified only to vacancies in the customs district, post-office, or internal-revenue district where he was examined.

In pursuance of this section the Commission has arranged districts of certification for the following branches of the service: Shipping commissioners' offices; immigration service; General Land Office; navy-yard service; tagger and stock examiner, Department of Agriculture; Railway Mail Service; Indian Service; pension agencies; Steamboat-Inspection Service; Marine-Hospital Service; Light-House Service; Life-Saving Service; mint and assay service; cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service; assistant custodian and janitor service; subtreasury service; Engineer Department at large; Ordnance Department at large; Custom-House Service; Post-Office Service; Government Printing Service; Internal-Revenue Service.

The details in regard to such districts as applicable to any particular position are stated in the "Manual of Examinations" in connection with the description of the examination for such position, and a general statement of the limits of such districts is published in the Fifteenth Report, pp.142–165.

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PART III.

DECISIONS.

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PART III.—DECISIONS.

In previous reports the Commission has presented digests of decisions rendered by Federal and other courts upon questions that have arisen under the various civil-service laws. These digests of decisions will be found in the Fourteenth Report, pages 201–244, and the Fifteenth Report, pages 169–206. In this connection the Commission also invites attention to the recent publication by Matthew Bender, of Albany, N. Y., entitled "Collier on Civil Service." This work was prepared by William Miller Collier, President of the New York State Civil Service Commission, and contains tables of decided cases and digests of decisions by both Federal and State courts on civil-service questions, and also an account of the various civil-service laws and rules, and the forms in use in carrying them into effect.

No further work in the way of digesting the court decisions of civil-service cases has been undertaken by the Commission since that above referred to as published in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth reports. The kindred topics, Decisions of the Commission and Opinions of Attorneys-General, which were presented in the same connection in the two previous reports referred to, have, however, been revised and brought down to date, and are presented below.

DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION.

(Revised to November 1, 1900.)

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DECISIONS.

AGE LIMIT.

1. *Rights of applicants under previous limit, when limit is changed.*—When the minimum age limit was raised from 18 to 20, those who were over 18 but under 20 who had filed applications before the change were allowed to take the examination with the understanding if the period of eligibility of any who became eligible should expire before they became 20, that all such should be allowed reexamination on their old applications, so that they might not be deprived of rights which had accrued under the old rule. (Minutes, Mar. 2, 1893, vol. 10, p. 264.)

2. *For transfer to Railway-Mail Service.*—Age limitation does not bar transfer from Post-Office Service to Railway-Mail Service of persons who have been for a period of years engaged upon the work of city distribution on detail to the Railway-Mail Service from the Post-Office Service, and who are to be engaged upon city distribu-

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tion after such transfer, the transfer not requiring any change in the duties already performed by them on detail. (Minutes, July 13, 1898, clause 1; Aug. 7, 1899, clause 15; Sept. 11, 1899, clause 2.)

APPLICATION.

1. *Addresses of applicants not to be furnished to private parties.*—Requests for permission to copy names and addresses of applicants will be denied. This is information which should not be made accessible to private individuals for private enterprises. (Minutes, July 3, 1897, vol. 21, p. 288.)

2. *Cancellation of.*—A false statement made in an application, or failure to correct any faults or supply any deficiencies in an application when called upon by the Commission to do so, will be regarded as ground for cancellation of the application and of any examination which may have been given upon the same. (Minutes, Jan. 6, 1899, clause 9; Jan. 18, 1899, clause 2, etc.)

3. *Citizenship: Applicants who are not native-born citizens of the United States must produce evidence of full citizenship.*—Hereafter no application for examination in any branch of the classified service made by a person who is not a native-born citizen of the United States shall be approved by any person or board authorized to approve applications until the final naturalization paper or other record evidence of full citizenship is produced. The declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States does not constitute citizenship, and does not entitle the person who has made it to a civil-service examination. After the approval of the application of a naturalized person the final papers or record evidence of such naturalization may be returned to the applicant. (Minutes, Apr. 23, 1892, clause 2. See Manual of Examinations, Titles, Citizenship; Jurat and Legal Residence.)

4. *County officer's certificate of residence.*—The officer's certificate (as to legal residence) on Form 304 (application for examination), executed by a Federal officer, is not, in the opinion of the Commission, a compliance with the statute, and can not, therefore, be accepted. (Minutes, Sept. 5, 1899, clause 7.)

5. *Seals.—Held,* that official seals on application papers must be impressed through the paper, and that rubber stamps, etc., will not suffice. (Minutes, Nov. 19, 1897, clause 10.)

6. *Same.*—Applicant who has lost sight of one eye can not be appointed in the Railway-Mail Service. (Minutes, Apr. 23, 1894, clause 8.)

County officer's certificate of legal residence.—(See Legal Residence, sec. 2, p. 158.)

APPOINTMENT.

1. *Effect of declination, Life-Saving Service.*—At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, it is ordered that if a tendered appointment in the Life-Saving Service be declined by an eligible, his name will not be further certified unless within fifteen days he requests in writing the benefit of the remaining certifications to which he may be entitled, giving reasons, which must be satisfactory to the Commission, for declining the position tendered: *Provided,* That a second certification will not be permitted in any case where an eligible has once declined an appointment because the location of the station for which he was selected was not satisfactory to him. (Minutes, Oct. 15, 1900, clause 3.)

2. *Voluntary service not permitted.*—The performance of voluntary service without compensation for the purpose of acquiring the necessary knowledge and skill to pass an examination prescribed by the Commission is in contravention of law. (See act of May 1, 1884, 23 Stat., 17, sec. 1; Minutes, Oct 9, 1888.)

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APPORTIONMENT.

1. *Waiver of, in case of transfers.*—Examinations can not be allowed under Rule X, section 2, for transfer to the departmental service to nominees residents of a State that has received its full share of appointments unless the officer making the requisition for the transfer or the nomination for appointment shall state that the conditions of good administration in his department demand the appointment of the particular person named because of certain qualifications possessed by him to meet the special requirements of the place, and that such requirements can not be met by the ordinary methods of promotion and appointment. (Letter Book U, p. 91, Mar. 7, 1892; Minutes, Sept. 19, 1888, clause 6, and Minutes, Dec. 23, 1896.)

The amendment of May 29, 1899, to Rule X, clause 2, however, requires that the provisions in relation to the apportionment shall be waived in such cases as are contemplated above, upon the certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer is required in the interest of good administration.

2. *Preference claimants (1754, R. S.).*—Certification of claimants entitled to preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, shall be made without regard to apportionment. Such an applicant will not be denied examination or certification even though his State has received an excessive share of appointments. (Minutes, Sept. 17, 1886, clause 17.)

3. *Bureau of Engraving and Printing.*—In pursuance of the provisions of Rule VIII, section 5, all positions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will be treated as in the apportioned service except those expressly excepted therefrom by said section, namely, the positions of printer's assistant, skilled helper, and operative, the designation of operative not being a general designation, but a definite and specific designation applied to the position next above that of printer's assistant. (Minutes, Sept. 1, 1898, clause 5.)

4. *Persons promoted from nonapportioned to apportioned service to be charged.*—Messenger boys and others who were appointed in the nonapportioned service through examination and who were permitted to take the examination for promotion and were subsequently certified and promoted from the nonapportioned to the apportioned service will be charged under the regulations governing the apportionment. (Minutes, May 1, 1899, clause 14.)

5. *Persons classified by Executive order not charged to the apportionment.*—The provisions of the civil-service act and rules regulating the apportionment are held not to apply to those classified employees who entered the (departmental) service in Washington, D. C., prior to the classification of the positions to which they were appointed, and who have continued in said service ever since. Having been classified in positions which at the time were apportioned, their appointments are not to be charged to the apportionment of their respective States, and subsequent transfers and promotions of such persons may be made without regard to the apportionment. (Minutes, Dec. 5, 1899, clause 4; Mar. 1, 1898, clause 4; May 22, 1899, clauses 5 and 9.)

6. *Reinstatements.*—Reinstatements to the apportioned service are to be charged to the apportionment of the States in which the persons reinstated show legal residence at the time of reinstatement, even though such persons may have been legal residents of other States at the time of their separation from the service previously. (Minutes, July 20, 1899, clause 10.)

Reinstatement not barred by.—(See Reinstatement, sec. 11, p. 170.)

Transfer as affected by.—(See Transfer, secs. 2, 3, and 4, pp. 177–8.)

CERTIFICATION.

1. *Districts of.*[1]—In order to comply with the provisions of section 9 of Civil Service Rule VIII, it is hereby ordered that in all cases in which sections or districts in any particular service or branch of the service are now or shall be hereafter fixed by

[1] See p. 136, *ante*.

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law, Executive order, or the order of the proper Executive Department, such sections or districts thus existing or created shall be, and the same are hereby, adopted by the Commission as the sections or districts, as if created by the Commission, as provided for in said section 9 of Rule VIII.

In the Post-Office service each postal district shall embrace all the territory included within the general postal delivery, and not necessarily within the limits of free delivery of each post-office. (Minutes, July 1, 1899, clause 6.)

2. *Indian Service—where lack of eligibles from any district, eligibles from other districts to be certified.*—Whenever there are not sufficient eligibles in any district to make a complete certification, the names of eligibles from other districts will be included in the certification; but if such eligibles decline to accept appointment outside of their own districts they will not be charged with the certification on which their names are entered. (Minutes, Aug. 9, 1897, clause 5.)

3. *Districts of, Internal-Revenue Service, nonresidence.*—The Commission will give due consideration to request of the Treasury Department for certification to be confined to the legal residents of any internal-revenue district, but it has no authority to remove any name from the register simply on the ground that the person is not a resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, as under section 9 of Rule VIII an eligible can be certified to vacancies only in the district in which he was examined. (Minutes, Feb. 19, 1900, clause 8.)

4. *Districts for certification for messenger boy, Weather Bureau.*—In accordance with the wishes of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is hereby ordered that messenger boys for duty in the Weather Bureau to be stationed outside of Washington, D. C., be certified under the following scheme: Preference in certification will be given to eligibles residing in the State in which the vacancy exists. Should there be no eligibles in that State, or less than three, eligibles may be certified who reside in adjoining States, or in States nearest the place where the vacancy exists. (Minutes, Oct. 10, 1899, clause 13.)

5. *Effect of fraud upon.*—Names of eligibles have been dropped from certifications for the positions of engraver and of topographic draftsman on account of fraud on the part of the competitors in submitting as samples of their own performance pieces of work which afterwards appeared not to have been done by them. (Minutes, May 27, 1899, clause 5; Dec. 12, 1899, clause 18.)

6. *False statement in regard to age.*—Whenever for reasons satisfactory to the Commission a person is admitted to examination who has made a false or incorrect statement relative to age in previous applications, the fact shall accompany the papers, should the person's name be certified for appointment. (Minutes, Dec. 9, 1895, vol. 19, p. 557.)

7. *Number entitled to.*—An eligible is not entitled to more than three certifications to the same appointing officer for the same position. Even should an eligible fail to receive the benefit of such certifications, as by failure to receive notice of his selection from the third certification, the Commission can not allow an additional certification if the cause of failure to receive the benefit of the previous certifications was due to the eligible's own fault, as to his failure to give notice of his change of address. (Minutes, Mar. 11, 1899, clause 3.)

But if the failure to receive the benefit of the third certification, as by failure to receive notice of selection therefrom, be due to other fault than that of the eligible, the circumstances of the case will be considered by the Commission in taking action. (Minutes, Apr. 25, 1899, clause 7; May 26, 1899, clause 8; Apr. 6, 1900, clause 6.)

8. *Same; in custom-house service.*—Any person taking any of the three grades of examination will be entitled to have his name entered upon the registers for any or all the positions of that grade, as he may elect, and will be entitled to be independently certified to each nominating or appointing officer three times from the register for each position. [Except in the New York Custom-House, in which an eligible is

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entitled only to three certifications to each appointing officer. Minutes, May 8, 1900, clause 3.] A certification to a position not included in the application is not to diminish the number of certifications which would otherwise be made to the positions which were included in the application. (Minutes, Oct. 27, 1900, clause 4: Nov. 2, 1898, clause 7; Mar. 10, 1899, clause 2.)

9. *Customs Service; "occasional" storekeeper.*—Certificate can not be issued for the grade of regular clerk when there is a person employed in the district as an occasional storekeeper who has not been promoted to the regular or permanent force. (Minutes, May 28, 1897, clause 7, vol. 6, p. 232.)

10. *Number entitled to, in Internal-Revenue Service.*—Eligibles from the internal-revenue examination who have in their applications indicated more than one position covered by that examination to which they desire to become eligible, will be entitled to be certified independently to each nominating or appointing officer three times for each position named in the application. (Minutes, Oct. 27, 1900, clause 4.)

11. *Internal-Revenue Service.*—In making certifications for the Internal-Revenue Service a person shall be certified for the position of deputy collector, storekeeper, and gauger, and for other positions, in accordance with the particular position indicated by the applicant in his application paper; and that in case of the certification of a person for a position not indicated by him, and which he declines, said certification shall not be charged as one of the three to which he is entitled. (Minutes, Feb. 25, 1898, clause 3.)

12. *Of employees in other departments.*—The Public Printer objected to select from certification containing the names of two persons already in the service in another department. Commission refused to sustain the objection, holding that the persons having been examined were entitled to certification. (Minutes, May 16, 1899, clause 5, Civil-Service Rule X, clause 2.)

13. *Course to be pursued in case an eligible certified to a place declines the same and asks the benefit of the remaining certifications the rules allow.*—The eligible is not to be again certified to the identical place which he has declined, but should be certified to the next (place), a vacancy to which he is entitled to certification. If, however, the identical place which he declined, after having been filled, should again become vacant, he should be again certified to that place if at the time entitled to certification. In other words, the rule to be invariably followed is the certification of the names of the three eligibles having highest grade at the time of the certification. (Minutes, Oct. 28, 1893.)

14. *Restoration to the eligible register upon declination of appointment.*—Where a person declines appointment and asks the benefit of remaining certifications, his name is not to be placed on a certificate issued for the precise place which he declined. When more than one certification to places of a precisely similar class are made at the same time, they shall, so far as such eligible's request is concerned, be treated as being a certificate for the precise place. (Minutes, May 23, 1894, clause 13, vol. 17, p. 255.)

15. *Benefit of remaining certifications after declination.*—Hereafter the Commission will not allow requests for the benefit of remaining certifications, except in special cases, unless such requests are made within thirty days from the date of the Commission's letter informing an eligible of the regulations relative to the benefit of remaining certifications which the rules allow. (Minutes, Feb. 2, 1897, clause 1.)

16. *From higher registers to fill lower places.*—Certification may be made from a high-grade register for filling a low-grade position, though there be eligibles on the lower grade register, if, in the Commission's opinion, such action is necessary, and provided that permission be obtained by the local board from the Commission before the issuance of any such certificate. (Minutes, Dec. 3, 1896, clause 6, vol. 20, p. 437.)

17. *As of date of receipt of request.*—Date of receipt of request for certification determines whether a particular eligible shall be certified when year of eligibility has expired between the date of the receipt of the request and the date of the certificate. (Minutes, Oct. 10, 1896, clause 2, vol. 20, p. 378.)

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18. *Not in force after selection and return.*—A selection having been made from a certification and the papers returned to the Commission, that certification is no longer in force, and no further selection can be made therefrom. (Minutes, Dec. 5, 1893, clause 1; see also Abstract of opinion of the Attorney-General of Apr. 8, 1891, p. 185, *post*; and Pulaski *v.* Lyman, Washington Law Reporter, vol. 21, p. 403.)

19. *Political or religious conditions excluded.*—Each eligible is entitled to three certifications, and the postmaster, in making selections from certifications, if he permits an eligible to be three times certified without selection, is not required to state his reasons, but he is forbidden by the rules to allow political or religious considerations to influence his action. (Minutes, Nov. 12, 1894, clause 12.)

Temporary appointment no bar to.—(See Temporary appointment, sec. 2, p. 177.)

CLASSIFICATION.

1. *Laborer classified May 6, 1896.*—A laborer assigned to clerical duty on May 6, 1896, became, by authority of the classification order of the President of that date, classified as a classified laborer, and not as a clerk, and can reach the grade of clerk only in accordance with the provisions of the promotion regulations for that purpose. (Minutes, Mar. 12, 1900, clause 2.)

2. *Position of unskilled laborer—Discretion of department in filling same.*—The Commission finds that the position formerly held by T. is one created and appropriated for by Congress as that of a mere laborer, and therefore such a position is expressly excluded from classification by the terms of the civil-service act, provided, of course, its occupant performs only the duties of this position—that is, of mere laborer. While occupying this position T. was brought into the classified service in pursuance of the direction of the President that all positions whose occupants are designated as laborers or workmen, but who prior to May 6, 1896, and at that time were regularly assigned to the performance of classified duty, should be classified. This was a case where the employee was classified in pursuance of this direction of the President because of the fact that he was performing classified duty, although at the time borne on the rolls in a position of mere laborer. When a person is thus classified the position of mere laborer which he holds at the time becomes also classified, but *only* by virtue of the person's classification, and not by virtue of the duties of the position itself. The status in the classified service of this kind of position is entirely different from that of a position (for example, clerk, messenger, page, etc.) which is classified by virtue only of its designation and natural duties, and entirely independent of and without reference to the person holding it. This latter kind of position, being classified by virtue of its designation and its natural duties, can not be removed from the classified service unless by order of Congress or the President. On the other hand, a position of mere laborer, which becomes classified as shown above merely by reason of the classification of the person filling it, has no status in the classified service independent of its occupant; therefore, whenever any such position of mere laborer which has thus been classified becomes regularly vacant, it is within the option of the department whether the position shall be treated as continuing in the classified service or as in the unclassified service, provided, of course, that if treated as in the unclassified service, and appointment accordingly made thereto without compliance with the civil-service law and rules, the person appointed shall not be assigned to the performance of any classified duty; and that, if treated as continuing in the classified service, the position must be filled in compliance with the civil-service law and rules.

Assuming that the position in question in the Post-Office Department is one created and appropriated for by Congress as that of mere laborer, and that it has now become vacant, the request of the Department for authority to now treat the position as in the unclassified service will be granted. (Minutes, Nov. 26, 1898, clause 4.)

3. *Position of page, Post-Office Department.*—The Commission finds that the position of page is one which, at the direction of the President, the Department has specifically

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classified by name; that it is one which is classified by virtue of its designation and the natural duties belonging to it. Both the designation and the natural duties of the position of page are other than those of mere unclassified laborer. This position is not one which became classified by virtue of the fact that at the time of the President's direction to classify the occupant of the position was assigned to the performance of classified duty, the only positions thus classified being those of mere laborer, in which cases the classification of the position is merely incidental to and by virtue of the classification of the occupant. The position of page, being classified only by virtue of its designation and natural duties, the Commission holds that it can not be removed from the classified service unless by action of Congress or of the President. (Minutes, Dec. 5, 1898, clause 1.)

4. *Postal service—Conditions arising which work classification.*—A substation was made a full station by the Post-Office Department, to take effect February 1, 1898. The position of clerk in charge at the substation came within the provisions of Rule III, section 8, and under the provisions of that section was excluded from the classified service. Upon the substation becoming a full station the conditions by reason of which this position was excluded from the classified service ceased, and that position by operation of the law was brought into the classified service. (Minutes, Feb. 7, 1898, clause 1.)

5. *Same—When classification goes into effect in post-offices.*—When the free-delivery service is established at a post-office such office becomes classified on the day that the free-delivery service goes into effect. (Minutes, Apr. 30, 1896, clause 16.)

6. *Same—President's order of January 5, 1893.*—Under the opinion of the Attorney-General of May 5, 1893, *the free-delivery offices* embraced in the President's order of January 5, 1893, become classified offices when the first examination is held. (Minutes, June 16, 1893, clause 1.)

7. *Post-offices, persons classified in.*—All persons in classified post-offices who are engaged in handling mails are classified employees and can only be appointed in accordance with the rules. (Minutes, Nov. 19, 1894, clause 13.)

8. *Classified office becoming unclassified.*—An office once subject to the examinations does not cease to be subject to them merely because of any change in the number, the grades, or the classes of employees. (Minutes, May 14, 1888, vol. 7, p. 370; see, however, Op. of Atty. Gen., Oct. 23, 1899,[1] Op. Atty. Gen., XXII, p. 614, in which it is held that a classified post-office at which free-delivery service is discontinued becomes thereby unclassified.)

9. *Military Postal Service: Held, persons appointed thereto not included in the classified service.*—From the statement of the Department it * * * appears that these persons in reality act in the capacity of temporary postmasters at temporary post-offices not free delivery, and are all stationed outside of this country in different parts of the possessions recently taken from Spain, which as yet must be regarded as foreign territory. The Commission holds that these positions are in the unclassified service, on either one of the following grounds: (1) They may be treated as coming within the provisions of Rule III, section 8 (c), which exclude from classification persons employed in a confidential capacity in a foreign country; or (2) they may be treated as postmasters at nonfree-delivery offices. (Minutes, Oct. 24, 1898, clause 6.)

10. *Per diem employees.*—Under the terms of the departmental classification all the employees who, on the one hand, are not appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or, on the other hand, are not employed merely as laborers or workmen, are classified and subject to the civil-service rules, and if not specifically excepted from examination are subject to examination. The manner of their employment and payment does not in the least affect this question. It makes no difference whether they are employed at an annual salary specifically provided for by appropriations, or at a compensation fixed by the head of the Department and paid out

[1] A brief of this opinion is given at p. 191 of this report.

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of the lump sum appropriated for the specific work, or whether the employment is permanent or temporary. They are in any case classified employees, and must be appointed in the manner provided by the civil-service rules.

11. *Registration positions in navy-yards.*—Rule III defines and expressly sets forth the positions which shall be in the classified service. The Commission finds no provision in Rule III covering these positions at navy-yards, and consequently must hold that these positions are not in what is known as the classified service under the provisions of the civil-service law and rules.

The Commission regards this class of positions and the regulations of the Department covering employment therein as separate and apart from the classified service, holding that the Executive order of November 2, 1896, in this matter has the effect, so far as the Commission is concerned, merely of making the Commission, ex officio, an advisory body to be consulted by the Secretary of the Navy whenever he desires to amend the regulations for these positions, the Commission's approval to be secured to any such amendment. (Minutes, Mar. 3, 1900, clause 2.)

Apportionment not charged in case of persons classified by Executive order.—(See Apportionment, sec. 5, p. 146.)

Occasional performance of classified duty.—(See Reinstatement, sec. 35, p. 174.)

DEFINITIONS, ETC.

1. *Lowest class or grade.*—"Lowest class or grade" means lowest class in a grade for which an entrance examination is provided. (Minutes, May 21, 1888, clause 2, vol. 7, p. 397.)

2. *Secret Service.*—To constitute secret service, the employment as well as the service must be concealed. (See Op. of Atty. Gen., May 7, 1885, Vol. XVIII, p. 172; see also Manual of Examinations, "Secret Service.")

3. *Storekeeper—Customs Service.*—A storekeeper employed for occasional duty has the same status as a clerk employed for occasional duty. (Minutes, May 28, 1897, clause 7, vol. 21, p. 232.)

ELIGIBLES AND REGISTERS OF ELIGIBLES.

1. *Request for preparation of register.*—The Commission should be advised in advance by a Department or office of the need of preparing a register of eligibles from which expected vacancies can be filled, if there is no such register. (Letter Book X, p. 42.)

2. *Nonexistence of registers not to be presumed.*—The rule contemplates that the first step to be taken by a Department in filling a vacancy is to submit a request for a certification. It is not for the Department to assume that there are no eligibles nor to take any steps preliminary to making a temporary appointment until after a request for certification has been made. As soon as such a request has been received by the Commission, steps are immediately taken to issue the proper certificate; or, should there be no register of eligibles, a temporary appointment is authorized without further request from the Department, pending the establishment of a register of eligibles, so that the work of any Department shall not suffer through any delay on the part of the Commission in supplying eligibles to fill any vacancy which may exist in any branch of the service. (Sixteenth Report, C. S. C., p. 143.)

3. *Preparation of registers.—Cancellation of papers.*—Ordered, that in any case in which the papers of a competitor (who makes an eligible average) are incomplete, as, for instance, through failure to file the necessary application, the papers of such competitor will be suspended until completed or canceled. This action shall in no way delay the completion of registers from the examination held; but such registers shall be made up immediately of the eligibles whose papers are complete in every particular. Should a competitor whose papers have been suspended under this minute subsequently (within a reasonable time, not exceeding two months) complete the papers as required, the name of such competitor will then be entered upon the reg-

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ister; but if the papers are not completed in that time they will be canceled. (Minutes, July 20, 1899, clause 17.)

4. *Collusion in examination not to delay preparation of regular register.*—Where there is a charge of collusion or misconduct against a competitor in any examination, the entry upon the register of the names of the other competitors in that examination shall not be postponed to await investigation of the charge. The name of the suspected or accused person will, if such person is exonerated upon investigation, be placed upon the register at a later date, the year of eligibility to begin with the date of such entry. (Minutes, May 14, 1898, clause 3.)

5. *Opening of registers to the public.*—In order to secure uniform practice in connection with furnishing information to eligibles the Commission on July 18, 1898, informed the heads of the several Executive Departments, independent bureaus, and commissions that unless good reason to the contrary was shown by such officers before August 1, 1898, the Commission would, on and after August 10, 1898, furnish to any eligible information as to his or her relative standing on the respective register. Therefore, as no good reason has been shown why this information should not be furnished, except as to certain registers for the Department of Agriculture, namely, the registers for assistant microscopist, observer in the Weather Bureau, tagger, stock examiner, and meat inspector, regarding which registers the Department of Agriculture made special request that no information be furnished to eligibles concerning relative standing,

It is hereby ordered by the Commission that on and after this date an eligible on any register except those mentioned above may, upon proper request, in person or by letter, or by authorized representative, be informed of his or her relative standing on such register. The Commission further orders that by this action it is not intended to permit any register to be inspected, but simply that information as to the relative standing of a particular eligible will be communicated in all cases where practicable, on the form provided for that purpose.

It is further ordered, That where an examination is held to fill some particular position, no information in regard to grade or relative standing shall be communicated to any one until after certification is made, selection reported, and the appointment made. (Minutes, Sept. 2, 1898, clause 2.)

The above action was reaffirmed by clause 8 of Minutes of February 6, 1900, when it was further ordered that all special cases where requests are made for an inspection of the entire register shall be submitted to the Commission for its orders.

6. *Eligibility under more than one examination.*—The entire classified service is arranged in branches as follows: The departmental branch (including the Railway-Mail Service and the Indian Service), the custom-house branch, the post-office branch, the Government Printing branch, and the Internal-Revenue branch.

A person may at the same time be an applicant for or an eligible from as many examinations, in as many branches of the service, as he may desire, upon filing the proper applications and passing the examinations, except that no person shall at the same time be an applicant for or eligible from examination for more than one postal, customs, or internal-revenue district; but an eligible for one postal, customs, or internal-revenue district may be examined for another postal, customs, or internal-revenue district upon filing with his application for such examination a written request for the cancellation of his present eligibility for a postal, customs, or internal-revenue district, which eligibility will not be canceled, however, except upon his passing said examination: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this regulation shall not apply in cases of examinations which are held only when eligibles are needed and for which consequently it is desirable that all persons possessing the necessary qualifications should compete.

Whenever a person whose name is upon more than one register is appointed from one of such registers, his eligibility on all registers expires upon such appointment.

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He may, however, upon his written request at any time within the period for which eligibility would run if not canceled by appointment, have his eligibility revived on one or more of such registers for the balance of such period.

In any branch of the service an applicant may, if he so desires, upon filing one application and upon indicating it in his application, have his name entered upon the registers for all positions for entrance to which the same examination is given, provided he is physically qualified and within the proper age limitations. Applicants will not, however, be allowed to change the designations of the registers upon which they desire their names entered, as indicated in their applications, after the date set for the close of receipt of applications for any examination.

All minutes or regulations inconsistent with the above are hereby repealed.

(Minutes, Apr. 27, 1899, clause 9.)

7. *Transfer of eligibility: Internal-Revenue Service.*—The Commission holds that a person who has passed an examination in one internal-revenue district is only eligible for certification in that district, and that there is no authority for the transfer of his eligibility to the register of another district. (Minutes, July 19, 1898, clause 2.)

8. *Same: Customs Service.*—Proposed transfer of the names of S. and B. from the register for the Galveston customs district to that for the Siluria district, they having been examined in the Galveston district through error of the local board.

The Commission holds that S. and B. having taken their examination in the Galveston customs district are eligible for certification and appointment only in said district, as provided in section 9 of Rule VIII, and the Commission has no jurisdiction to certify to their change of register from the Galveston customs district to the Siluria district, and the application for such transfer must be disallowed. (Minutes, Nov. 14, 1898, clause 1.)

9. *Cancellation of eligibility under a prior examination.*—Where any person applies for and passes an examination which necessitates cancellation of eligibility under any former examination, such cancellation shall not be made until the name is entered upon the register from the new examination. And if an eligible average is not attained, eligibility on the former register is to continue, the Application Division to make in all necessary cases such a memorandum on the outside of application papers as will insure cancellation from the old at the time the name enters the new register. (Minutes, Mar. 14, 1898.)

10. *Extension of eligibility under section 4 of Rule VII:* (*a*) *Applies to entire register.*—The Commission holds that the discretion granted under section 4 of Rule VII as amended May 29, 1899, was for the purpose of extending the period of eligibility not of any individual upon a register but only of the entire register, according the like privilege to every eligible thereon, and then only in case the needs of the service require it. (Minutes, July 7, 1899, clause 8.)

(*b*) *Does not apply to persons certified off.*—The Commission holds that under the first proviso of section 4 of Rule VII eligibility which has ceased to exist by reason of three certifications to the same department can not be revived for such department, but that the extension therein provided for applies only to eligibility which has not ceased by operation of the rules; that the proviso applies only to persons whose names have been on the register for a full period of one year, or, in other words, those whose eligibility has not otherwise ceased under the requirements of the rules. (Minutes, Oct. 14, 1899, clause 8.)

(*c*) *Effect of extension of eligibility.*—Register created by extension of eligibility under section 4 of Rule VII is regarded as a new register, and previous certifications are not charged against it. (Minutes, May 5, 1900, clause 4.)

11. *Eligibles enlisted in the military or naval service.—Ordered,* That the action of the Post-Office Department in connection with eligibles who have enlisted in the military service of the United States, based on the circular of the First Assistant

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Postmaster-General, under date of June 24, 1898,[1] be, and the same is hereby, approved. * * *

The Commission considers that amended clause 4 of Rule VII was not intended to apply to persons who were serving in the Regular Army or Navy of the United States at the outbreak of the war with Spain. (Minutes, Oct. 19, 1898, clause 2.)

12. *Restoration of name to register.*—Wherever a person accepts appointment to a position in any Department or office to which he has been certified, and afterwards, before the expiration of his probationary period, becomes separated from the service without delinquency or misconduct, the name of such person may, upon his request in writing, be restored to the proper register for certification to any other Department or office until the expiration of the period of one year from the date when his eligibility on the register first began: *Provided*, That such person shall accompany his request for restoration to the register with a statement in writing showing reasons satisfactory to the Commission for his desire for such restoration. (Minutes, Aug. 1, 1898, clause 2.)

13. *Expiration of eligibility during temporary service.*—A person appointed for temporary service from a register of eligibles and whose year of eligibility may have expired during such period of temporary service may, upon the request of the appointing officer, be certified for permanent appointment, provided the relative standing on the register of the said eligible at the time of selection for temporary appointment would have entitled him to certification at that time for permanent appointment. (Minutes, Feb. 12, 1898, clause 8.)

14. *Certain eligibles temporarily exempt from taking basis examination.*—Persons who are now eligible or attain eligibility hereafter on the basis part of any first, second, or third grade examination will not again be required to take the same grade basis as a part of any auxiliary examination for a period of five years; although, if they so desire, they may be reexamined on the basis not oftener than once a year. Eligibility, however, in those examinations requiring only the basis subjects, such as clerk, tagger, messenger, etc., will not be continued beyond one year. (Minutes, July 23, 1898, clause 6.)

15. *Stenography and typewriting registers.*—The minutes of December 4, 1897, are hereby amended to read as follows:

The register of eligibles for stenographers and typewriters will hereafter be prepared by States, in the same manner as for clerks, and certifications from this register will be made according to the rule of apportionment, as provided in section 3 of clause 1 of the minutes of November 29, 1897, in all cases in which the salary is less than $840 per annum. In cases where the salary is $840 per annum or more certifications from this register will be made according to grade, regardless of legal residence.

The Commission holds that the provisions of clause 4 of the minutes of February 25, 1898, refer to eligibles in stenography alone, in typewriting alone, and in stenography and typewriting combined. (Minutes, Feb. 25, 1898, clause 4; Mar. 25, 1898, clause 4.)

16. *Internal-revenue districts, nonresidence.*—The Commission will give due consideration to request of the Treasury Department for certification to be confined to the

[1] In order that persons on the eligible register who have enlisted in the military service of the United States, or who may enlist hereafter, may not lose their standing on the eligible register, the following general rule has been adopted by the Department to govern appointments in the classified post-office service.

Whenever a vacancy in the clerical force of a classified post-office occurs, or whenever it becomes necessary to appoint a substitute clerk, if the certification contains the name of any person who has enlisted in the military service of the United States, such person shall be entitled to appointment. If appointed to a regular clerkship, he will simply be regarded as absent without pay on military duty and the temporary vacancy will be filled in the usual way, and the place kept open for him, as in the case of regular clerks in the military service. If appointed as a substitute clerk, the rules governing promotions of substitutes will apply. The only exception to this rule is in the case of eligibles entitled to preference under the provisions of section 1754, Revised Statutes.

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legal residents of any internal-revenue district, but it has no authority to remove any name from the register simply on the ground that the person is not a resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, as under section 9 of Rule VIII an eligible can be certified to vacancies only in the district in which he was examined. (Minutes, Feb. 19, 1900, clause 8.)

Certification after declination of appointment.—(See Certification, secs. 13, 14, 15, p. —.)

Promotion, subordinate grades to clerk in Departments at Washington; no time limit to eligibility.—(See Promotion, sec. 17, p. 168.)

Reinstatement, eligibility for, not to be prolonged by request for certificate when no vacancy exists.—(See Reinstatement, sec. 32, p. 174.)

Temporary appointments from register.—(See Temporary Appointments, sec. 5, p. 177.)

EXAMINATIONS:

1. *Papers regarded as confidential.*—Examination papers are confidential documents between the competitors and the examiners, and are not to be submitted to appointing officers except upon request for certification. (Minutes, Oct. 24, 1899, clause 6.)

2. *Inspection of papers.*—No person will be permitted to inspect the papers of applicants who habitually or regularly does so for many different persons, and permission will not be granted to any representative of an applicant to see his papers after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice of standing, except upon a statement of the reasons by the applicant, approved by the Commission. (Minutes, Feb. 26, 1895, clause 4.)

3. *Grading.*—Where the same person applies for more than one examination, and all the subjects of one of the examinations applied for constitute also a part of any other of the said examinations, the papers shall be graded as if each examination had been taken separately. In all cases where one of the separate examinations so applied for is not held at the time of the semiannual series at which such applicant is examined, the eligible rating for the examination not held at that time shall not be entered upon the register until the ratings are entered from the next succeeding examination of the same kind. (Minutes, Aug. 29, 1900, clause 8.)

4. *Averages in, duplicate notices of.*—Ordered that in any case where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commission that the original notice of average has been lost or destroyed, a duplicate—so marked—be furnished to the competitor upon his request therefor. This changes the previous practice of the Commission of declining in all cases to furnish such duplicate notices. (Minutes, Oct. 15, 1900, clause 5.)

5. *Appeal from markings: Customs and Postal Service.*—Inspection by competitor of his papers may take place in the presence of the secretary of the board or of any other member when necessary, the competitor to make no copy of questions or answers, and the board to review no papers except on appeal made in writing. Ordinarily appeals should be made directly to the Commission, but the board may review papers on appeal, and, if errors in the markings are discovered, may obtain consent of the Commission for their correction. It is not desirable that the board should hear oral statement or argument by appellants in the support of their appeals. (Minutes, Apr. 24, 1888, clause 6, vol. 7, p. 301.)

6. *Eligibility under second examination.*—When an applicant whose name is upon any register of eligibles shall be again examined for the same register, his name will be entered upon the register under such examination at the same date with other eligibles, and if the term of eligibility has not expired under the first examination, the new entry shall be treated as canceling the old, and when any person applies for and passes an examination which necessitates cancellation of eligibility under any former examination, such cancellation shall not be made until the name is entered upon the register from the new examination. And if an eligible average is not attained eligibility on the former register is to continue. (Minutes, Aug. 31, 1897, clause 2, vol. 21, p. 336, and Mar. 14, 1898, clause 9.)

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7. *Dismissal from another position no bar to.*—Dismissal for poor work in one position or branch of the service is not a bar to examination for another position requiring a different kind of work; statement as to cause of separation to be forwarded in case of certification for appointment. (Minutes, Dec. 6, 1895, clause 13, vol. 19, p. 553.)

8. *Collusion in, cause for cancellation of papers.*—Collusion or cheating in the examination is sufficient ground for cancellation of the competitor's examination, and failure or refusal of person interested, when so requested, to afford the Commission the proper facilities for and assistance in ascertaining the truth or falsity of such charge is construed by the Commission as confession of guilt for the purpose of canceling the examination and barring the competitor from future examinations. (Minutes, Jan. 6, 1899, clauses 7 and 8; Jan. 12, 1899; Jan. 25, 1899.)

Collusion in, not to delay preparation of registers.—(See Eligibles and Registers of Eligibles, sec. 4, p. 152.)

9. *Custom-House Service, three grades of examination.*—No person can at the same time be an applicant or an eligible for more than one of the three grades of examination in the Custom-House Service. (Minutes, Mar. 10, 1899, clause 6.)

10. *Assistant microscopist; Medical certificate.*—As the medical certificate in the case of assistant microscopist is considered by the Department of Agriculture as a part of the examination, it is ordered that hereafter the names of persons who pass shall not be entered upon the register until the medical certificate in proper form has been completed. All persons who attain eligible averages in the examination will receive with their notices of standing a blank form of certificate to be filled out by a physician, showing whether their physical condition is such as to meet the requirements specified. The certificate must be executed immediately upon its receipt and returned to the Commission, when the name will be entered upon the register of eligibles. (Minutes, Sept. 16, 1898, clause 5; and Manual of Examinations, p. 28.)

Certain eligibles temporarily exempt from taking basis examination.—(See Eligibles and Registers of Eligibles, sec. 14, p. 154.)

Eligibility under more than one examination.—(See Eligibles and Registers of Eligibles, sec. 6, p. 152.)

Promotion examinations.—(See Promotion, secs. 15–20, p. 168.)

Of temporary appointees.—(See Temporary Appointments, sec. 1, p. 176.)

For transfer.—(See Transfer, sec. 9, p. 178.)

Voluntary service, with view of acquiring ability to pass examination, prohibited.—(See Appointment, sec. 2, p. 145.)

EXAMINING BOARDS.

1. *Pay of substitute carriers employed as examiners.*—The Post-Office Department holds that the opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, rendered July 23, 1892[1] (see sec. 30, p. 186, *post*), in relation to the pay of letter carriers while serving on boards of examiners, and of their substitutes, covers the case of a member of the board of examiners for the post-office who is a substitute letter carrier. (Minutes, May 31, 1893, clause 11.)

2. *Selection of examiners from different political parties.*—Whenever in any office all the members of the board are of one political party, as rapidly as practicable one or two of the members of the board shall be changed, so as to have two or more parties represented. (Minutes, May 29, 1893, clause 12.)

3. *How far political affiliations of members considered.*—It is not the province or practice of the Commission to take cognizance of the political predilections of

[1] A letter carrier who is a member of the local board of examiners shall receive full pay for each day he is engaged with other members of the board in conducting a civil-service examination, and orders defining his duties as letter carrier shall not affect him while so employed. The eight-hour law must be strictly complied with, and under no circumstances shall such letter carrier consume more than eight hours per day as member of such board. (Order of First Assistant Postmaster-General of Feb. 8, 1895.)

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officials serving on examining boards, except in so far as to give the public assurance of nonpartisan action in not constituting any board wholly of the members of one political party and carrying into the membership of each board the same wise principle declared in the civil-service act in constituting the Commission itself of members of different parties. (Minutes, May 11, 1888, clause 7.)

Nominations for all boards should be made in such form as to obtain a record of the political affiliations of the persons nominated for membership therein, in order that the Commission may be assured that the provisions of Rule IV, clause 5, are complied with. (Minutes, July 3, 1896, clause 3.)

4. *Members of political associations not to serve on boards of local examiners.*—A person in the public service who is a member of any political committee, or of any association organized for the purpose of or engaged in the work of promoting the interest of any political party, shall not be eligible to membership on any board of examiners of the Commission, and participation in political conventions by representatives upon such boards will be a cause for relieving them from duty thereon. (Minutes, Jan. 22, 1896, vol. 20, p. 41; Oct. 10, 1887, vol. 6.)

5. *Secretary, selection of.*—Where upon investigation it is found that available material exists in such post-offices, some employee other than the assistant postmaster or chief clerk acting as assistant postmaster shall be designated as secretary of such board. (Minutes, Jan. 3, 1896, clause 16.)

6. *An agency of the Commission.*—In its creation a board of examiners is not beyond and outside of the jurisdiction of the head of the office; but after its creation it is an agency of the Commission and not of the head of the office, and must perform its work under the direction of the Commission (section 3, civil-service act). This must be so, or the Commission might find itself very much embarrassed in the execution of the law and the rules. It is imperative that the intercourse between the Commission and the examiners be direct. Under the law and rules, the first connection that the head of the office has with any business of the board is when he wishes to fill a vacancy and makes a requisition upon the board for a proper certification. He deals with the board in this matter and in all other matters as the agents of the Commission and not as his own subordinates. In the discharge of their duties as employees of the office the members of the board are wholly under the jurisdiction of its head. In the discharge of their duties as examiners they are wholly under the jurisdiction of the Commission. This should produce no clashing, and, as a rule, does not. While maintaining its own rights and authority under the law and rules, the Commission is always careful not to trespass upon the rights and authority of others and will never countenance any assumption of authority on the part of its examiners which does not rightfully belong to them. (Letter Book R, p. 78, Mar. 9, 1891; XV, p. 107.)

7. *Supplies for examiners to be furnished by the offices for which the examinations are held.*—The civil-service rules were framed with the understanding, and they seem clearly to imply, that in practice the carrying on of the examinations and the supply of stationery and of the means of safely keeping the records shall come from the offices for which the examinations are to be held. Rooms are not only to be heated and lighted, but are to be "furnished" for the purposes of such examinations; and in all proper ways the examinations and the execution of the rules are to be facilitated. The work incident thereto is to be regarded as a part of the public business to be performed at such office. The rooms could not be said to be "furnished" or the examinations to be "facilitated" if the boards should be left without the stationery, etc., indispensable. This duty is not dependent on the rules, but is imposed by the civil-service law. (See section 2, clause 1, and section 3, side heading, Duties of public officers.) As such supplies have heretofore been furnished by the offices themselves, the Commission has assumed that this view of the matter has had the concurrence of the Post-Office Department. (Letter Book Q, p. 111, Nov. 25, 1890; IX, p. 23.)

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EXCEPTED PLACES.

1. *Duties of.*—Where a person is appointed to an excepted place he must perform the legitimate duties of the place, and of no other place, unless the duties of the other place are performed in addition to and not in lieu of the duties of the excepted place. (Minutes, Apr. 17, 1894, clause 16; May 23, 1888, clause 4.)

2. *Made competitive, effect upon reinstatement.*—The transfer of a position from the excepted list to the nonexcepted list has the same effect upon that position as the classification of an unclassified place has upon such position, so far as to give the same rights in the matter of reinstatement to a person separated from an excepted place before it is made nonexcepted, as is given to a person separated from an unclassified place before its classification. (Minutes, Jan. 22, 1895, clause 4.)

3. *Removal for political reasons forbidden.*—Section 3 of Rule II provides that no person in the executive civil service shall dismiss, or cause to be dismissed, or make any attempt to procure the dismissal of, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations. All excepted positions are within the classified service, and, under section 2 of the civil-service act and Rule II, no removal may be made from such positions for political reasons. While under section 2 of the civil-service act positions within the classified service may be excepted from the requirement of examination, they are not excepted from the separate prohibition of removal for political reasons. The President, in the civil-service rules, has recognized this construction of the act and carried out its provisions by forbidding changes in the classified service, including excepted places, for political reasons. (Minutes, June 10, 1896, and letter to Postmaster-General, Apr. 1, 1896, File 478.)

Promotion to excepted place not to be forced upon nonexcepted employee.—(See Promotion, sec. 6, p. 167.)

Reinstatement, status for.—(See Reinstatement, secs. 1-3, p. 169.)

LEGAL RESIDENCE.

1. *How determined.*—The Commission holds that legal residence depends largely upon the person's intent, this intent of course to be shown by declarations and overt acts. One of the best evidences to support a legal residence is bodily presence. Complying with these conditions of legal residence, one day is sufficient time for a person to change or acquire legal residence in any particular place. (Minutes, Apr. 8, 1899, clause 8.)

N. B.—This has reference solely to the legal residence to be shown by applicants for examination, and is entirely independent of any statutory requirement with reference to a voting residence. The period actually covered by such legal residence is a question of fact to be established by the county officer's certificate.

2. *County officer's certificate.*—The required form of certificate of legal residence will be accepted from an applicant for either the apportioned or the nonapportioned service if executed by an officer of the county in which the applicant is a resident, provided his official character is properly authenticated under official impression seal. (Minutes, Aug. 25, 1899, clause 10.)

3. *Same, not required of persons already in apportioned service.*—*Ordered*, That a person in the departmental service in the District of Columbia—or, in other words, a person in the apportioned service—who files an application for examination, shall not, in pursuance of the act of July 11, 1890, be required to furnish the certificate of an officer in the county in which such person claims to be a legal resident. (Minutes, Aug. 10, 1898, clause 4.)

4. *Same, when residence is in two counties.*—Where a person has resided continuously all his life in one State, but has moved from one county to another, he may make application by proving his residence in the two counties in which he has made his domicile. (Minutes, Apr. 1, 1895; May 3, 1895.)

5. *Establishment of new legal residence.*—Whenever an eligible desires to change his

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legal residence to another State he will be required to establish new legal residence by the same proof, namely, county officer's certificate and two citizens' vouchers, as as is required of an applicant to establish legal residence in the first instance. (Minutes, Mar. 22, 1898, clause 1.)

6. *Establishment of a legal residence a prerequisite to certification for original appointment * * * and transfer.—Ordered*, That no certification for * * * transfer or original appointment be issued unless the papers of the persons to be certified are complete in every particular, especially so far as the application blank is concerned in which the legal residence is disclosed. (Minutes, Dec. 6, 1897, clause 2.)

7. *Transfer from nonapportioned to apportioned service.*—Persons who have been appointed in the nonapportioned service through examination and certification, and who at that time proved their legal residence, and who have been continuously in the Government service since their appointment and still claim legal residence in the State from which they were appointed, shall not, in the event of their transfer to the apportioned service, be required to file another application establishing their legal residence, but they shall be charged to the State from which originally appointed. (Minutes, May 21, 1898, clause 4.)

8. *Reinstatement to the apportioned service.*—A person to be reinstated who was charged to the apportionment, if reinstated within a year from the date of separation from the service, shall not be required to file an application proving legal residence provided he claims residence in the same State from which originally appointed. (Minutes, May 12, 1898, clause 1.)

9. *Reinstatement precedent to transfer to nonapportioned service.*—A person reinstated merely for the purpose of transfer to the nonapportioned service will not be required to file the usual certificate establishing legal residence, and will not be charged to the apportionment. (Minutes, Apr. 30, 1898, clause 3.)

10. *Eligibles seeking transfer.*—Where a person to be transferred has taken an examination and his name is upon the register of eligibles, the fact that he is an eligible will be allowed to stand in lieu of his being required to again file an application showing legal residence. (Minutes, Apr. 28, 1898, clause 1.)

11. *Reinstatement of Spanish war veterans.*—In case of persons reinstated in the service, or reassigned to duty, from which they have been separated in order to enter the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Spain, the proving of legal residence is waived, their separation from the service for this purpose being regarded rather as a furlough than as an actual and final separation from the service. (Minutes, Feb. 9, 1899, clause 1.)

12. *Nonapportioned departmental and Government Printing services.*—Applicants for the nonapportioned departmental service and for the Government Printing Service are required to furnish the same evidence of legal residence as is required of applicants for the apportioned departmental service, except that the length of the residence shown is immaterial in this case. (Minutes, Aug. 25, 1899, clause 10.)

13. *Customs Service.*—Statute requires an inspector to reside in a place where duties are to be performed. Certification is made in strict accordance with the rules not in contravention of the statute. The statute does not require that the applicant shall reside at a certain place, but only that the inspector shall reside there. The practice of the Treasury Department conforms to the statute. (Minutes, Dec. 13, 1889, clause 1.)

POLITICAL.

1. *Partisan activity of officeholders: Executive order of July 14, 1886; circular of October 15, 1893.*[1]—"Your attention is invited to the following extracts from the Executive instructions of July 14, 1886, which are still in force, and which are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employees in the

[1] See pp. 215-222, *post*, for an account of other official warnings upon this subject issued by the Civil Service Commission and by the heads of Departments.

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executive civil service. These instructions were issued as orders by each of the departments at the time, in accordance with the direction of the President. They were also included in the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1893 (see sec. 435). On May 23, 1894, they were republished by the Postmaster-General:

"'Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid, in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending, by display of obtrusive partisanship, their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials.

"'They should also constantly remember that their party friends, from whom they have received preferment, have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as officeholders to dictate the political action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization.

"'The influence of Federal officeholders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair; and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

"'Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges; but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding.

"'A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those intrusted with official place, and a consideration of the necessity, under our form of government, of political action free from official coercion.'

"The Postmaster-General, in a letter dated August 8, 1898, stated that the order of the President above quoted had been neither revoked nor modified.

"Those who enter the classified civil service upon the ground of ascertained merit, as established by the civil-service rules, and are protected therein, should be quick to recognize the reciprocal obligations thereby imposed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be subject to adverse political criticism.

"The Commission believes that the best interests of the service will be promoted by the nonparticipation of all members of its boards of examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees.

"While attendance at a political convention as a delegate, or membership upon a political committee, is not in itself a violation of the civil-service rules, the Commission holds that all partisan activity, if sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the Civil Service Commission, is sufficient cause for removal from membership on any of its boards of examiners.

"Section 2 of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, provides that no person in the public service 'has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.'"

2. *Partisan activity of officeholders; authority of the Commission.*—The Commission has no authority to take any action relative to the political conduct of an officeholder unless it is charged that he has violated the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, section 2, part 2, sub. 6, in the use of "his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body," or the civil-service rules, by the use of "his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the results thereof," or in influencing a dismissal for a refusal to be coerced in political action, to contribute money for political purposes, or for a refusal to ren-

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der political service. The conduct of an officeholder not falling within these prohibitions is a matter wholly for the consideration of the appointing power, in which this Commission can not interfere. The utility of these provisions of the law and rules quoted rests in some degree as precepts, as only gross forms of their violation can be easily proved. See also President Cleveland's warning against the use of official positions to control political movements, at pages 541 and 542, Fourth Report. This warning is embodied in the Postal Regulations. (Letter Book U, pp. 324, May 23, 1892; 336, May 24, 1892; and Letter Book Q, p. 68, Nov. 18, 1890.)

See extract from letter of General Superintendent Railway-Mail Service.[1]

3. *Same: Candidacy of letter carrier.*—The Commission has no objection to a letter carrier being a candidate for another office while a letter carrier, provided the candidacy for such office does not involve him in partisan activity, nor interfere with the full discharge of his official duties. (Minutes, Jan. 23, 1894, clause 8.)

4. *Same: Service in connection with elections.*—Upon inquiry whether an employee in the mail service may act as delegate or on the committees for any party or parties in the city, county, or State elections, or act in any capacity as judge, clerk, or challenger, or, in fact, in any position in connection with an election, the Commission decided that it was not its province to direct in matters of this sort, but that it has always discouraged Government employees from taking any active part in party or political matters. (Minutes, Jan. 23, 1894, clause 8.)

5. *Assessments and contributions: Collection of notes.*—A person who knowingly assists in exacting political contributions from his fellow-employees should be removed from office, even though he had no other part in such contribution than collecting notes given, and though for such service he is not liable to criminal prosecution. (Letter Book XV, p. 202.)

6. *Same: Soliciting by letter in a public building.*—The Commission holds that addressing a letter to a Government employee in a Government building soliciting political contributions is a solicitation in that building within the meaning of section 11 of the civil-service act. (Minutes, Mar. 23, 1897, clause 6. See also Sixteenth Report, pp. 147-155.)

7. *Same: Notary public in public building.*—Where a person commissioned as a notary public receives a certificate from the head of one of the Executive Departments allowing him to do business in an office under the control of such head, and acts under the authority of the Federal officials, and makes an agreement with those in authority in the office to allow him to do business therein, he is a public officer or employee, within the meaning of section 11 of the civil-service act, and, as such, may be prohibited from soliciting political contributions. (Minutes, Oct. 19, 1894, clause 1.)

8. *Appointing officer's duty to disregard and return recommendations based on political opinions.*—It is the duty of every officer concerned in making appointments to refuse to receive or entertain any letters disclosing an applicant's politics, or any letters written on behalf of an applicant on political grounds, and to explain to the writers that he does not and will not receive their communications if based upon such

[1] The Department does not attempt or desire to control the political opinions of anyone connected with the service, but it has for years insisted that the clerks shall not take an active interest in politics in the way of attending conventions as delegates, making political speeches, or assisting in the management of political campaigns. It holds, and has held, that the interests of the service can be best subserved by requiring the clerks to attend strictly to their official duties and to maintain amicable relations with those with whom they come in contact, both in their official and in their personal character. It freely accords them the right to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience, and to express their political opinions in courteous and gentlemanly language, but more than this is detrimental to the best interests of the service and in violation of the order of the President issued July 14, 1886, which was published in the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1887. (Letter of General Superintendent Railway-Mail Service, May 14, 1894.)

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grounds, and that he will not keep them on file. (Minutes, Jan. 24, 1893, clause 8; Jan. 31, 1894, clause 11.)

9. *Political considerations should be disregarded in appointments and removals.*—Entrance to the classified service is upon the merit of the applicant without regard to his political opinions or affiliations. An appointing officer who appoints or refuses to appoint an applicant because the applicant does or does not entertain certain political opinions violates the law; and an appointing officer who removes an employee because that employee refuses to render political service, to be coerced in political action, or to contribute money for political purposes, also violates the law. (Minutes, Nov. 10, 1888, clause 1, vol. 9, pp. 33, 34.)

10. *Wholesale removals presumed to be on account of political considerations.*—In the event of a very large number of removals being made in an office this fact should be considered presumptive evidence that they were made for political reasons; and to overcome this presumption the officer making them should be able to give specifically and in detail the reasons for each removal made. (Seventh Report, p. 9; Minutes, Jan. 11, 1895, clause 24.)

Certification, political considerations to be disregarded in making selections.—(See Certification, sec. 19, p. 149.)

Removal from excepted places for political reasons forbidden.—(See Excepted Places, Sec. 3, p. 158.)

PREFERENCE ACCORDED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

1. *Sections 1754 and 1755, Revised Statutes.*—On March 3, 1865, Congress passed a joint resolution, in two sections, which subsequently became sections 1754 and 1755, Revised Statutes. These sections are as follows:

"SEC. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

"SEC. 1755. In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices, and suffering of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employments."

The intent of Congress in this legislation is perfectly evident, namely: First, to give preference in civil appointments to those who were honorably discharged from the Army or Navy by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty and who are found to possess the necessary business capacity; and, second, to recommend to the grateful recognition of persons engaged in industrial pursuits, etc., those honorably discharged from the Army or Navy by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of the term of enlistment. Both these provisions are in the same act, and as to civil office, the distinction is clearly drawn between those who were discharged for disability and those who were not so discharged, the former being given a preference and the latter not. In forming rules under the civil-service law, the Civil Service Commission, without any additional legislation, would have been bound to take notice of and give effect to this statute, now section 1754, Revised Statutes; but Congress, in order to secure such action without peradventure, inserted in section 7 of the civil-service law the following provision:

"But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the seventeen hundred and fifty-fourth section of the Revised Statutes."

How has the Commission treated those whom Congress, by this legislation, says shall be preferred? It has released them from all maximum age limitations; has fixed the

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minimum grade of eligibility at sixty-five, while for all others it is seventy, and has provided that they shall be certified to appointing officers before all others of higher grade. The civil-service rules limit the preference to those whom Congress designated. Had the Civil Service Commission and the President in formulating rules given preference to other classes, it would have been an assumption of legislative functions clearly not delegated to them, and would have defeated the purpose of Congress to give preference in civil appointments to a certain limited class which is unmistakably described. It has long been evident to the Commission that section 1754 is very inequitable in its operation, and the attention of Congress and the public has repeatedly been drawn to the matter; but as long as that section remains law the civil-service rules must give preference to those described in it, and not to any others in the same way or sense. Congress alone can enlarge or abridge the class to which preference shall be given.

A claim of preference once allowed is a judicial determination of the question and requires no further action. (Commission's letter to the secretary of the postal board, Chicago, Ill., of Dec. 21, 1894, File 7036.)

2. *Disability incurred in line of duty.*—In case of discharge on account of disability, the Commission assumes that such disability was incurred in the line of duty, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary. (Minutes, Jan. 6, 1899, clause 2, etc.)

There is no such assumption, however, when the records themselves show that the disability for which discharged was incurred otherwise than in the line of duty. (Minutes, Feb. 10, 1899, clause 3, etc.)

3. *Disability prior to enlistment.*—Claimant enlisted August 13, 1862, and was discharged March 17, 1863, for disability, the surgeon who made the examination for discharge stating that the soldier was entirely unfit for duty for three months previous, and that the disease originated prior to enlistment.

The Commission recognizes the fact that when the claimant entered the service he was duly examined by surgeons, who certified to the fact that he was at the time sound and fit for military service. In the opinion of the Commission, the surgeons who made such examination previous to the mustering in of the claimant were far better able to judge as to his physical soundness than was the surgeon who examined him six or eight months afterwards for the purpose of discharge; and the presumption as to the fitness and disability of the claimant for military service is more convincing to the Commission than the simple opinion of the surgeon who made the examination some months afterwards for the purpose of discharge. Hence the Commission finds that such disability did not exist, or at least was not developed, at the time of enlistment and mustering into the military service of the claimant, and that he, having been discharged for such disability, comes within section 1754 of the Revised Statutes and is entitled to preference. (Minutes, May 11, 1898, clause 1; Dec. 5, 1898, clause 4; Dec. 16, 1898, clause 1.)

4. *Same: Defective vision.*—Claim of preference, file 3936, having been disallowed on account of following statement in report of board of medical survey: "Defective vision. No good evidence of origin in line of duty; probably existed prior to enlistment;" claimant maintained that disease of eyes resulted from typhoid fever incurred in the service. Preference was then allowed, the Commission holding that it must be assumed that when claimant entered the service he was fit for that service or he would have been rejected; and hence, having been accepted for service, it must be assumed that the condition which led to his discharge did not exist at the time of enlistment; and as it is not shown by the papers before the Commission that the disease of eyes was not incurred in the line of duty, preference should be allowed. (Minutes, July 19, 1900, clause 1.)

5. *Same: Hernia.*—Claimant's discharge was on account of certificate of disability because of "inguinal hernia existing prior to enlistment," but he was allowed pen-

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sion for complete inguinal hernia incurred in the service and line of duty. Commission held, therefore, that although claimant entered service with partial hernia such hernia presumably did not incapacitate him for military duty, but his condition became intensified while in the service, resulting in his discharge for complete inguinal hernia, and therefore preference was allowed under the statute. (Minutes, May 23, 1899, clause 1.)

6. *Same: Epilepsy.*—Claimant was discharged on account of epilepsy, which, though of several years standing, had been aggravated by exposure and overexertion in the service. It must be assumed that the epilepsy was not sufficient to debar him from the service at the time of enlistment, and that it was the aggravation caused by the service which led to his discharge. Preference was accordingly allowed. (Minutes, Aug. 4, 1900, clause 1.)

7. *Discharge must have been on account of disability.*—Claim of preference in file 3320 was disallowed, although it was shown that at the time of his discharge claimant was suffering from disability incurred in the line of duty, *there being nothing to show that his discharge was on account of such disability*, or that he would have been discharged at all had not circular No. 45, instructions A. G. O., dated October 27, 1898, intervened. (Minutes, Aug. 7, 1899, clause 14.)

8. *Equivalents of discharge for disability: Application for discharge pending when mustered out.*—Claimant was, at time of discharge, suffering from disability incurred in the line of duty, which would entitle him to discharge for disability; application for such a discharge had been made and was in course toward approval when regular muster out of his regiment intervened. *Held*, that discharge by way of muster out under such circumstances was equivalent to discharge on account of disability incurred in the line of duty, within the meaning of section 1754, Revised Statutes. (Minutes, Mar. 30, 1899, clause 1. See also Minutes, Aug. 7, 1899, clause 12; Mar. 2, 1899, clause 1; Oct. 23, 1900, clause 1; Apr. 6, 1900, clause 1; Mar. 14, 1899, clause 1.)

9. *Same: Discharged from hospital, "services no longer required."*—Claimant was discharged from general hospital on account of "services no longer required." Being in hospital as result of gunshot wound, complicated with partial paralysis of thumb, fore and ring fingers, incurred in line of duty, Commission held this discharge to be equivalent to discharge for disability incurred in line of duty, the injuries of the claimant being such that it was doubtful whether he could ever entirely recover from them. (Minutes, Apr. 11, 1900, clause 2. See also Minutes Apr. 6, 1900, clause 1.)

10. *Same.*—Resignation of officer on account of ill health allowed. (Minutes, Mar. 28, 1899, clause 1.)

11. *Same: Retirement of officers with pay not so considered.*—Retirement from active service in the Army or Navy on account of disability incurred in the line of duty, in accordance with section 1251 or 1453, Revised Statutes, is *not* equivalent to discharge for disability within the meaning of section 1754 Revised Statutes. (Minutes, May 27, 1899, clause 1; Jan. 10, 1899, clause 1.)

12. *War of the rebellion.*—According to the decision of the Supreme Court (12 Wallace, p. 700) the war of the rebellion closed on August 20, 1866. Therefore service prior to that date, whether on the frontier or elsewhere, and whether or not in any State or part of the country in actual rebellion, will be regarded as service in the war of the rebellion. (Minutes, Apr. 13, 1899, clause 2.)

13. *Philippine insurrection held to be incident to war with Spain.*—The Commission holds that the insurrection in the Philippines is an incident of the war with Spain; that Congress has recognized the exceptional hardships of the soldiers in the service in the Philippines by giving to all in such service additional pay, and they should have the benefit of the proviso of the rule with reference to reinstatement equally with those who served in the Spanish-American war. Under a restricted construction of the rule the advantage of reinstatement would be given to

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persons who never left the camps in the United States, while it would exclude persons who served under the trying conditions incident to warfare in the tropics in the Philippines. (Minutes, Nov. 12, 1900, clause 1.)

14. *Promotion, no preference in.*—Preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, is confined to entrance into the service, and does not apply to promotions. (Minutes, Apr. 18, 1896, vol. 20, p. 176; Apr. 22, 1896, same vol., p. 180.)

15. *Reinstatement, preference under Rule IX—"Post-Office Guards" and "Treasury Guards."*—Mr. McKean was a member of the "Post-Office Guards," and later a member of Company B, "Treasury Guards," both companies being organized from clerks in said Departments during the war of the rebellion under the direction of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, and supplied with arms and ammunition for the defense of the national capital. Such companies were uniformed and drilled by officers in the military service of the Government and were under the command of such officers during the time of their service, although neither of said companies was ever mustered into the military service of the United States.

Under the construction given to the last proviso of Rule IX by the law department of the Government, by which the language in such proviso is construed to cover all cases where the party served in the military service, the Commission feels constrained to hold that Mr. McKean is entitled to preferment under such proviso, although the Commission is of the opinion that the construction put upon such proviso by the Department of Justice was unwarranted by the language of the proviso, and is of the opinion that the proviso, standing as an exception to the general rule for the admission of persons to the classified service, should have been strictly construed instead of giving it that liberal construction which seems to have been given by the Department of Justice. [See opinion of Solicitor-General Chapman and Attorney-General Miller, "Opinions of Attorneys-General," vol. 19, page 434; Ibid., 533.] (Minutes, Feb. 11, 1898, clause 1.)

16. *Same: Paymaster's steward and paymaster's clerk held entitled to benefit of second proviso of Rule IX.*—The statement of the Secretary of the Navy shows that V. served as paymaster's steward and also as paymaster's clerk in the war of the rebellion. Certificate for reinstatement as money-order assorter, office of Auditor for the Post-Office Department, will issue, subject to filing application. (Minutes, Mar. 26, 1898, clause 3.)

Apportionment disregarded where preference is allowed.—(See Apportionment, sec. 2, p. 146.)

Eligibles enlisted in military or naval service.—(See Eligibles and Registers of Eligibles, sec. 11, p. 153.)

PROBATIONARY PERIOD:

1. *Absolute appointment presumed unless dismissal follows probation.*—The rules provide for a probationary service of six months, at the end of which period, if the conduct and capacity of the probationer are satisfactory to the appointing officer, absolute appointment must be made. During probation, the character of the service rendered by the probationer and his fidelity and business capacity are to be carefully observed, as the question of permanent appointment depends upon them. The probation is a practical scrutiny continued through six months in the very work which the applicant is to do. After passing an examination it is to be presumed that the applicant is worthy of a six months' trial until the contrary is decisively proved. The appointing officer must evidently be the final judge of the qualifications of the persons whom he employs. An appointing officer can not extend the period of probation, but he must at its close either absolutely appoint or else dismiss from the service, and the dismissal must be for the reason that the conduct and capacity of the probationer are not satisfactory. An appointment for a definite time succeeding the probationary period

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can not, therefore, be made, and any appointment at the expiration of the probationary period is held to be the absolute appointment required by the rules. If a further probationary appointment could be made the appointing officer might prolong indefinitely the probationary period, while the rules contemplate but one such period. (Letter to Boston postmaster, Mar. 29, 1890, Letter Book N, p. 320.)

2. *No examination to follow probation.*—The probationer can not, at the end of his probation, be subjected to any examination by any officer under whom he has served. The object of the probation is not so much to show what the probationer knows as what he can do and with what zeal and fidelity he does it. His elementary examination was completed before his probationary appointment. The two questions to be considered by the proper officer, with due reference to the report and other information he may have, before deciding whether to recommend the probationer for a permanent appointment are these: (1) Does he appear to be a man of good character and fidelity? (2) Has he shown, on probation, adequate practical qualification for doing the public work in a satisfactory manner?

3. *Customs Service.*—In October, 1885, President Cleveland decided: (1) That the proper officer to make the report concerning the conduct of a probationer was not the surveyor, but the gauger under whom the probationer served; (2) that a report from the gauger should be made; and (3) that a new elementary examination was not warranted. (Fourth Report, p. 304, and San Francisco custom-house case, 1894.)

Reinstatement when separation follows probation.—(See Reinstatement, sec. 16, p. 171.)

Substitutes, Postal Service.—(See Substitutes, sec. 2, p. 175.)

PROMOTION.

1. *When appointed from register for higher position.*—Persons appointed from a higher-grade register than that from which appointment is usually made to the position to which appointed may be promoted to a position to which original appointment might have been made from the register from which appointed without regard to the requirement of two years' service before promotion. (Minutes, Mar. 4, 1899, clause 1.)

N. B.—This has reference to persons appointed in the grades below the grade of clerk, as the requirement of two years' service before promotion applies only to those grades.

2. *Without examination: Indian Service.*—The promotion of L. from teacher to principal teacher * * * will be allowed without further examination, the examination for principal teacher having been discontinued upon agreement with the Department [Interior] that hereafter vacancies in the grade of principal teacher will be filled by promotion. (Minutes, Jan. 28, 1899, clause 1.)

3. *After reinstatement.*—A person reinstated to a lower position than that from which separated can not be afterwards advanced or reinstated to the higher position from which he had been previously separated except by the regular method of promotion prevailing under the promotion regulations for the service in which he is employed. (Minutes, Apr. 8, 1899, clause 1; May 22, 1899, clause 2.) Exception: But the above rule is waived in case of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors by amendment of January 29, 1900, to clause 4 of Civil-Service Rule XI.

4. *Nonapportioned to apportioned service.*—Ordered that the regulations governing promotions from positions below the grade of clerk to grade equal to grade of clerk in the departments at Washington, including modifications thereof by minutes of the Commission, be so revised that a transfer and promotion from the nonapportioned service may be made upon noncompetitive examination. (Minutes, Aug. 31, 1899, clause 4; Feb. 20, 1900, clause 1.)

5. *From subclerical positions in the apportioned service to clerical positions in apportioned*

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service—involving transfer.—The Commission holds that under the existing promotion regulations, adopted under and in pursuance of Rule XI, no person holding a classified position below the clerical grade in the apportioned service may reach the clerical grade in the apportioned service except through competitive examination as prescribed by such regulations. Therefore, before a person occupying such subclerical position in one Department can go therefrom to a clerical position in another Department he must have earned his promotion through competitive examination and have been either promoted in the Department in which he is employed, or be eligible to the next promotion in that Department. In other words, the transfer and promotion rules should be read together, and where the transfer involves a promotion the requirements of the promotion rules and regulations should also be observed. (Minutes, Dec. 22, 1899, clause 2.)

6. *Nonexcepted to excepted positions.*—A promotion from a nonexcepted position to an excepted position, in spite of the protest of the person promoted, and with the evident purpose of discharging such person, will not be recognized by the Commission as valid. Such a promotion, even where not made with a view to subsequent discharge, may only be forced upon a clerk for considerations of public good, i. e., because the clerk can render efficient service in the position to which promoted. (Minutes, Oct. 20, 1894, clause 18.)

7. *Temporary service in a higher grade* does not forfeit rights of promotion in former position. (Minutes, Nov. 12, 1895, clause 7.)

8. *Occasional employees.*—The promotion of persons employed for occasional duty will be made only to the lowest class of the grade in which the occasional employee is serving, or to the lowest class of any other grade not requiring a higher examination. (Minutes, May 28, 1897, clause 7, vol. 21, p. 233.)

9. *Same.—Customs Service—method of filling vacancies in regular grades—promotion from force employed for occasional duty.*—In filling vacancies in the regular grades from among those employed for occasional duty selections for promotion will be made in the order of seniority in all cases, except where the principal officer gives good and sufficient reasons why the occasional employee longest in the service is not by virtue of ability or efficiency entitled to such promotion. The following distinction is made between occasional and temporary employees: A certification for temporary employment is not charged against any of the names appearing thereon. A person thus temporarily appointed has no status outside of the temporary position to which appointed. A certification for occasional employment is charged against all of the names appearing thereon. The persons thus appointed have a fixed status in that they are promoted to the permanent force in the order of their original appointment to occasional duty. (Minutes, Feb. 24, 1897, clause 3, vol. 21, p. 79.)

10. *Same.—The requirement of absolute appointment* in the promotion regulations of May 20, 1896, for the Customs Service, does not apply in the promotion of persons employed for occasional duty to positions in the regular force. (Minutes, May 28, 1897, clause 7, vol. 21, p. 232.)

11. *Plate-printers' apprentices.*—The Commission approves the practice of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in promoting apprentice plate printers to plate printers upon the completion of four years' apprenticeship, the service for such term of apprenticeship being regarded as ample test of fitness. (Minutes, Mar. 3, 1899, clause 3.)

12. *Messenger boys in navy-yards.*—Persons appointed from the Commission's third-grade examination to the position of special laborer (messenger boy) in navy-yards may be promoted upon their efficiency records without further examination, after a service of six months, to the position of special laborer (messenger boy) with a compensation not to exceed $2 per diem, and when thus promoted to the compensation of $2 per diem may be regularly assigned to the duties of timekeeper, which are

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partly messenger duties and partly clerical duties. Such persons shall not be further promoted to special laborer (clerical or other grade) until they reach the age of 20 years and pass the examination provided for original entrance to such grade. (Minutes, Apr. 13, 1899, clause 5.)

13. *From subclerical positions in post-offices.*—Promotion may be made after two years' service from porter, messenger, or other classified post-office positions below the clerk or carrier grade, to clerk or carrier positions, upon passing the appropriate examination. (Minutes, Mar. 7, 1898, clause 1.)

14. *Substitutes in post-offices.*—Where two or more substitutes are appointed on the same date, they shall be promoted to the regular force in the order of the averages attained by them in the examination, irrespective of the fact that one or more of such substitutes may have been allowed preference under section 1754, R. S. (Minutes, Dec. 6, 1897, clause 5.)

Of substitutes to regulars, Postal Service.—(See Substitutes, sec. 6, p. 176.)

15. *Examination; nonapportioned service in the District of Columbia.*—Except persons in the Government Printing Office, whose promotion is provided for by the promotion regulations for that office, persons holding classified positions in the nonapportionment service in the District of Columbia below the grade of clerk will be permitted to enter competitive examinations for promotion to the grade of clerk in their respective offices whenever held, provided they show legal residence in a State which at the time is entitled to some appointments in the apportionment service. If persons coming within the provisions of this minute have heretofore passed such examinations which were subsequently canceled, their examinations will be revived. (Minutes, Feb. 15, 1898, clause 10.)

16. *Previous service as affecting status for examination.*—Requirement of two years' service prior to examination for promotion has been waived on the ground of previous service for a greater period under another appointment; *e. g.*, a watchman in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was allowed to enter promotion examination before the expiration of two years' service, upon the ground that he had served as a clerk in the Post-Office Department from 1886 to 1893. (Minutes, Aug. 11, 1899, clause 8.)

17. *Examination; subordinate grades to clerk in Departments at Washington—no time limit to eligibility.*—Persons on the eligible register for promotion shall be entitled to certification as long as they remain on the register, unless, after being three times certified, the nominating officer shall object, in writing, to a further consideration of their names. (Minutes, Aug. 28, 1897, vol. 21, p. 363.)

18. *Examination; Department of Agriculture—efficiency rating.*—In accordance with the requests of the Department of the 5th and 12th instant, no consideration will hereafter be given to the efficiency ratings of persons in subordinate positions in that Department who are examined for promotion to the grade of clerk, whether they have passed or failed in the examination, but certification will be made according to their relative standing as determined by the examination itself. (Minutes, Dec. 14, 1898, clause 5.)

19. *Examination; Weather Bureau.*—The Secretary of Agriculture requests that in future all persons in the Weather Bureau examined for promotion to the grade of clerk be given the observer examination. * * * The request will be granted. (Minutes, Dec. 5, 1898, clause 19.)

20. *Examination; Customs Service.*—Hereafter no examination taken by an employee of the New York custom-house previous to the enactment of the civil-service law will be considered as complying with the requirements of the promotion regulations for the New York custom-house with regard to examinations. (Minutes, May 19, 1898, clause 4.)

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Preference (military) not considered in.—(See Preference Accorded Soldiers and Sailors, sec. 14, p. 165.)

Transfer affecting or involved in.—(See Transfer, secs. 3, 4, and 6, pp. 177–178.)

REINSTATEMENT:

1. *Status of position.*—Right to reinstatement must be construed with reference to the status, at the time of request for reinstatement, of the position from which the person to be reinstated was separated. Therefore a person separated from a position which is by section 8 of Rule III excluded in part from the operation of the rules can not by virtue of his service in such position be reinstated to any classified position, even though the position from which he was separated might have been at some time during his occupancy thereof a competitive classified position, the same being nevertheless now expressly excluded from the operation of the rule permitting reinstatement. But the holding of such an excluded position will not of itself destroy any rights that might already have arisen out of a previous service in a classified position. (Minutes, June 19, 1900, clauses 3 and 4.)

2. *Same: Excepted positions, Rule VI.*—A person separated from a position which is at the time of the request for his reinstatement excepted from competitive examination can not be reinstated to any position for entrance to which a competitive examination is required. Manifestly any right of reinstatement in such a case must be limited to the same grade of position as that in which the person to be reinstated had previously served, and any right of reinstatement to any position of a different grade from that from which such person had been separated must necessarily be confined within the limits of the possibilities existing under the rules of transfer from the position formerly occupied to the position to which reinstatement is proposed. Therefore, in such a case the reinstatement and transfer rules must be read together, reinstatement being confined strictly to the grade of position previously occupied and the subsequent transfer being governed by the provisions of the transfer rule. (File 3904, Apr. 19, 1900. See also Minutes, June 19, 1900, clause 3; Oct. 10, 1900, clause 2.)

3. *Same: Separation from excepted position which has since become nonexcepted.*—The Commission holds, as it has heretofore, that the transfer of a position from the excepted list to the nonexcepted list has the same effect upon that position as the classification of an unclassified place has upon such position, so far as to give the same rights in the matter of reinstatement to a person separated from an excepted place before it is made nonexcepted as is given to a person separated from an unclassified place before its classification. [See Opinions of Attorneys-General, post, 36.] (Minutes, Jan. 13, 1898, clause 2.)

4. *"That department or office and that branch of the service" construed—Internal-Revenue Service.*—The requirement of Rule IX that a person must be reinstated to the same department or office, and that branch of the service, in which he formerly served, does not prohibit the reinstatement of internal-revenue employees in a district other than that in which they formerly served, the appointing officer in each case being the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in analogy to the Railway Mail Service, where a like practice has long prevailed. (Minutes, June 3, 1898, clause 1.)

5. *To what class may be made.*—So far as the regulations of the Commission are concerned, a clerk can be reinstated to the same class or the same place he gave up when separated from the service, over all other clerks below that class; but this question must be submitted to the Post-Office Department for practical settlement, the rules of that Department controlling. (Minutes, Oct. 4, 1893, clause 11.)

6. *Same.*—Where a person has been separated from the Department as a clerk, he is not eligible for reinstatement as an assistant draftsman, for the reason that the

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latter place is one requiring a higher examination than the former, and therefore in contravention of the rule. (Letter Book R, p. 309, May 11, 1891.)

7. *Same: Teacher and matron—Indian Service.*—While the position of teacher may be no higher than that of matron, from some points of view, yet under the rules of the Commission a much higher grade of examination, requiring a much broader and more thorough educational training to pass it, is prescribed for it, and from this point of view it is a higher position, and this view should govern the action of the Commission. The qualifications required in the two positions are so unlike that the positions can not be assimilated. In view of these two considerations, the Commission would not be justified in issuing a certificate for reinstatement to the position of teacher of a person formerly in the grade of matron. (Minutes, Oct. 14, 1892, clause 1; see also Minutes, Mar. 17, 1899, clause 5.)

8. *Messenger reinstated as messenger boy.*—The practical difference between messenger and messenger boy is in salary. This reinstatement may allow the employment of a person at a salary which he is competent to earn, but who might be incompetent to earn the higher salary of messenger. As the terms of Rule IX seem to allow it, certificate will issue. (Minutes, Sept. 14, 1898, clause 4.)

9. *To grade from which promoted prior to separation: Custom-house Service.*—C. was promoted November 1, 1889, from inspector of customs in the New York custom-house to the position of deputy surveyor, which latter position he resigned October 14, 1894. To be reinstated as inspector it is necessary that he be reinstated in the surveyor's office, and thence transferred to the position of inspector on passing the requisite examination. (Minutes, Nov. 26, 1894, clause 19.)

10. *Same: Excepted position made nonexcepted; transfer rule as affecting.*—If a person who is the occupant of an excepted position at the time such position becomes nonexcepted is afterwards promoted to another position which is still excepted and is subsequently separated from the service, his status for reinstatement is the same as if such separation had been from the nonexcepted position. The fact that the excepted position was transferred to the competitive class conferred the right of such a transfer upon him. The fact that he was afterwards transferred to a position which is now excepted would not deprive him of the right of transfer, as Rule X, clause 7, provides that a person who has been transferred from one classified position to another classified position may be retransferred to the position in which he formerly served, or to any position to which transfer could be made therefrom. An excepted place is classified. (Letter of Jan. 14, 1899, to secretary of Postal Board, New Orleans, La., File 5450.)

11. *Apportionment no bar to.*—A certificate for reinstatement should not be disallowed on the ground merely that the person proposed for reinstatement is a legal resident of a State which at the time has received at least 100 per cent of the appointments to which it is entitled under the provisions regulating apportionment. In other words, the provisions of the law and rule regulating apportionment do not of themselves operate in any case as a bar to reinstatement. (Minutes, June 9, 1898, clause 6.)

Apportionment: what State to be charged.—(See Apportionment, sec. 6, p. 146.)

12. *Reinstatement merely for purpose of transfer to the nonapportioned service.*—A person reinstated merely for the purpose of transfer to the nonapportioned service will not be required to file the usual certificate establishing legal residence, and will not be charged to the apportionment. (Minutes, Apr. 30, 1898, clause 3; see legal residence.)

13. *Furlough, Ordnance Department at large.*—In the Ordnance Department at large, when persons are separated from the service, without delinquency or misconduct, on account of a decrease or suspension of work or an exhaustion of funds, such persons may be reemployed within one year without reinstatement certificate by the

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Commission, such separations being regarded by the Commission rather as furloughs without pay than as final separations from the service. (Minutes, Feb. 25, 1899, clause 4.)

14. *Delinquency or misconduct, separation without.*—The fact that there is no record in a department showing that a separation was for delinquency or misconduct can not be accepted as conclusive that such separation was not for that reason. *Positive* certificate must be made by the head of the department that the cause of the separation was not delinquency or misconduct when under the rules that fact is one of the conditions of the reinstatement. (Minutes, Mar. 27, 1900, clause 3; Apr. 5, 1900, clause 7.)

15. *Same: Voluntary and involuntary separation without.*—If a substitute carrier who was separated from the service *involuntarily* and through no fault of his own be reinstated he shall be restored to all the rights which attached to his original position, and will be entitled to resume the relative position as substitute which he held at the time of his separation; but if a substitute or regular carrier who left the service *voluntarily* be reinstated, his relative position on reinstatement will be a matter in the discretion of the Department. (Letter from First Assistant Postmaster-General to postmaster New York City, Nov. 23, 1893.)

16. *Same: Separation at end of probation.*—A substitute employed in a post-office was dropped at the end of the probational period because he was considered slow and did not give promise of making a good clerk, having had but two weeks' test during probational period. The Commission held that this did not constitute *delinquency or misconduct*, and that certification for his reinstatement might issue, but that it must be for the purpose of making absolute appointment, because under the rules there can be but one period of probation. (Letter to Boston Postal Board, Dec. 9, 1890.)

17. *Same: Condonation of.*—This Commission has uniformly held that a person can not be reinstated under Rule IX upon a condonation of the delinquency or misconduct that occasioned his separation from the service. The officer making the requisition for reinstatement must state, in the terms of the rule, that the separation was "without delinquency or misconduct." Of course, this does not prevent the reinstatement of an employee dismissed upon charges if subsequent investigation shows the charges to have been unfounded and the dismissal, therefore, to have been without delinquency or misconduct. (Minutes, Mar. 31, 1888, clause 3, vol. 7, pp. 217, 218. Letter Books N, p. 348, Apr. 3, 1890, and P, p. 206, Aug. 19, 1890; see also last proviso of Rule IX as amended May 29, 1899.)

18. *Same: Inefficiency not delinquency.*—When a person is discharged for inefficiency and the head of the department from which he was separated states that his inefficiency was not due to delinquency or misconduct, and it is desired to give him a further trial on work of a character better fitted to his abilities, a certificate for reinstatement will issue. (Minutes, vol. 21, p. 431; see also Minutes, Aug. 25, 1899, clause 3; Sept. 29, 1899, clause 1.)

19. *Statement to be made by appointing officer in requesting reinstatement of persons removed for apparent cause.*—The appointing officer shall state that complete reinvestigation, based upon newly discovered evidence of essential importance, convinces him that the cause for which the separation was made was not of such a character as to be designated a delinquency or misconduct within the meaning of Rule IX, or that such reinvestigation developed the fact that the person was not guilty of the charges upon which he was removed. (Minutes, June 21, 1898, clause 1.)

Since the amendment of May 29, 1899, to Rule IX, it is merely necessary that the appointing officer certify "that he has thoroughly investigated the case, and that the charges upon which the dismissal was based were not true."

20. *One-year limit.*—The bar interposed by rules governing reinstatement against the reinstatement of those dismissed for misconduct is not removed at the end of one

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year, the language of the proviso of the rule which applies to those who may be reinstated after the expiration of one year being, "subject to the other conditions of the rule," and one of said conditions is that the discharge or separation shall have been without "delinquency or misconduct." Rule V, clause 3, and Rule IX are not in conflict. They both bar the reappointment within one year of a person dismissed or separated from the service for misconduct, the one by denying him examination and the other by prohibiting the issuance of a certificate for reappointment upon the requisition of the head of the department from which he was separated. Under Rule V, clause 3, the bar is removed at the end of one year, and the delinquent has thereafter the same right to compete for an appointment as other citizens who have not been in the civil service. Rule IX perpetuates the bar against a privileged appointment by reinstatement, and construed together the rules mean that the delinquent shall not be restored to the service within one year after his separation therefrom by any process [except as indicated below] and thereafter he shall have only the same rights as are possessed by those who have not been in the service. (Minutes, Nov. 7, 1889, clause 2, vol. 14.)

By the amendment to Rule IX of May 29, 1899, the one-year limit for reinstatement is removed in the following cases:

(1) *Honorably discharged soldiers or sailors* of the war of the rebellion or the Spanish-American war, and their widows, and army nurses of either of said wars.

(2) Persons separated by reason *of discontinuance of free delivery at any post-office.*

(3) Persons separated by reason of a *reduction of force specifically required by law.*

(4) Persons dismissed upon charges of *delinquency or misconduct*, "upon the certificate of the proper appointing officer that he has thoroughly investigated the case and that the charges upon which the dismissal was based were not true."

21. *Same: Expiration of, through fault of appointing officer.*—An officer omitted to ask for the reinstatement of a person before the expiration of the year limit, but made all arrangements in his office for that purpose. He was then called away, and upon his return found that the year limit had expired. *Held*, that as reinstatement had been practically determined upon before the expiration of the year limit, if requisition is transmitted bearing date prior to expiration of the year, certificate will issue. (Minutes, Mar. 5, 1894, vol. 17, p. 70; Feb. 15, 1895, vol. 18, p. 410; Aug. 31, 1896, vol. 20, p. 328. See also Minutes, Dec. 18, 1897, clause 6; Jan. 21, 1898, clause 4.)

22. *Same: Request approved, but not acted upon—renewal disallowed.*—Person resigns and makes application within the year for reinstatement, but through inadvertence or negligence it is not acted upon. After the expiration of the year the request is renewed. *Held*, such request must be disallowed, as according to the rule reinstatement can only be made upon the requisition of the proper officer of a person who within one year next preceding the date of said requisition was separated from the service, and the Commission has no option if the requisition was not made within the time limit. (Minutes, Apr. 5, 1897, vol. 21, p. 140.)

23. *Same: Loss of application for reinstatement.*—A. was appointed a clerk in the Railway-Mail Service in August, 1887, and served until June, 1890, when he resigned. In less than one year thereafter he made application to reenter the service, complying with all the requirements. Through a mistake his application was mislaid or lost in transit or overlooked until the year had expired. No requisition was therefore made for his reinstatement.

Under the rule certificate for reinstatement can not issue unless the requisition therefor is made within one year following date of separation from service. In this case no such requisition was made within the year, and therefore certificate could not issue. (Minutes, Jan. 29, 1894, vol. 16, p. 404.)

24. *Military proviso of Rule IX.*—McK. was a member of the "Post-Office Guards," and later a member of Company B, "Treasury Guards," both companies being organ-

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ized from clerks in said Departments during the war of the rebellion, under the direction of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, and supplied with arms and ammunition for the defense of the national capital. Such companies were uniformed and drilled by officers in the military service of the Government, and were under the command of such officers during the time of their service, although neither of said companies was ever mustered into the military service of the United States.

Under the construction given to the last proviso of Rule IX by the law department of the Government, by which the language in such proviso is construed to cover all cases where the party served in the military service, the Commission feels constrained to hold that McK. is entitled to preferment under such proviso, although the Commission is of opinion that the construction put upon such proviso by the Department of Justice was unwarranted by the language of the proviso, and is of the opinion that the proviso, standing as an exception to the general rule for the admission of persons to the classified service, should have been strictly construed instead of giving it that liberal construction which seems to have been given by the Department of Justice. (See opinion of Solicitor-General Chapman and Attorney-General Miller, Opinions of Attorneys-General, vol. 19, p. 434, Ibid., 533; Minutes, Feb. 11, 1898, clause 1.)

25. *Same: Philippine insurrection.*—The Commission holds that the insurrection in the Philippines is an incident of the war with Spain; that Congress has recognized the exceptional hardships of the soldiers in the service in the Philippines by giving to all in such service additional pay, and they should have the benefit of the proviso of the rule with reference to reinstatement equally with those who served in the Spanish-American war. Under a restricted construction of the rule the advantage of reinstatement would be given to persons who never left the camps in the United States, while it would exclude persons who served under the trying conditions incident to warfare in the tropics in the Philippines. (Minutes, Nov. 12, 1900, clause 1.)

26. *Reduction of force specifically required by law.*—When a reduction of force in one office of a Department is specifically required by law, and, in order to retain in the service a person thus forced out of the office in which the reduction of force is specifically required, a removal is made from some other office in the same department, such removal was not regarded by the Commission as coming within the meaning of the second proviso of Rule IX as amended May 29, 1899, and hence it was held that a person so removed could not be reinstated after a separation of more than one year. (Minutes, Jan. 29, 1900, clause 2; Mar. 1, 1900, clause 3.)

The Attorney-General, however, in an opinion dated April 20, 1900, held that such a removal as above described does come within the meaning of Rule IX as amended May 29, 1899, and therefore that reinstatement may be made in such cases without regard to the year limit. And by this decision the Commission is now governed. (Minutes, Apr. 25, 1900, clause 2; June 4, 1900, clause 3.)

27. *Same.*—The Commission holds that a reduction of force made necessary by reason of the depletion of the appropriation for certain specified work is not a reduction of force specifically required by law within the meaning of Rule IX as amended May 29, 1899. (Minutes, Oct. 26, 1899, clause 5.)

28. *After improper removal.*—The removal of F. was investigated by the Commission in 1895, and the Department was informed that the Commission was convinced that F. was removed for political reasons and should be reinstated. * * * The Post-Office Department will be informed that the Commission holds that F.'s separation from the service under the civil-service law was never completed; that it was not, in effect, an actual separation, but was an absence without pay. The Department will also be informed that with this opinion of the case the Commission holds, as it has held in previous similar cases, that no objection to F.'s reassignment to duty can be offered, and that no certificate therefor is necessary. (Minutes, Nov. 3, 1897, clause 5.)

29. *Revocation of order of dismissal.*—Reinstatement can not be made by revocation of order of dismissal. (Circular letter of Jan. 23, 1888.)

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30. *Vacancy should exist.*—It would be irregular and improper to make a requisition for the reinstatement of a person unless a vacancy exists, or is about to exist, at the time the requisition is made to which the person is to be reinstated. The actual reappointment of a person may take place after the expiration of one year from the date of separation, provided the requisition is made within the year and the vacancy exists at the time the requisition is made. (Minutes, June 1, 1889, clause 6, and Jan. 30, 1894.)

31. *Prospective vacancies—Carriers, Post-Office Service.*—In view of the peculiar conditions governing the carrier service, where the reinstatement of a carrier is asked for within the year to a specific position in which a vacancy is about to exist, because either the resignation of the incumbent has already been handed in or because the postmaster has asked for the dismissal, such reinstatement can be allowed only to the specific position in which the vacancy has actually been provided for as above indicated, and only then upon a full presentation of the case by the Post-Office Department and the approval of the Commission. (Minutes, Oct. 13, 1893.)

32. *Can not be made to prolong eligibility.*—The head of a department can properly make a requisition for a certificate upon which to make an appointment only when there is an existing vacancy, or one about to exist, the date of which should be stated. The limitation of one year provided by the rule, while in terms applying to the date of the requisition of the department, must be construed as extending the privilege of appointment no longer than is reasonably required by the steps to be taken in filling the vacancy. * * *

There is no authority for holding that a new term begins after the certificate for reinstatement is issued. * * * Under such a construction the head of a department might defeat the limitation of the rule by calling for certificate for reinstatement at the expiration of the year, with no present purpose of acting upon it, but merely of keeping the door open twice the length of time fixed by the rule for reentry to the service. (Letter Book N, p. 147.)

33. *Citizenship.*—Ordered, that applicants for reinstatement be required to furnish proof of United States citizenship in the same manner as for original entrance to the service. (Minutes, Nov. 4, 1899, clause 11.)

34. *Designation of position changed prior to classification.*—Right to reinstatement is not affected by a change in the mere designation of the identical position formerly occupied by the person desired to be reinstated between the time of his separation therefrom and the classification thereof, provided such position has, notwithstanding the changed designation, the same duties attached thereto as when the person to be reinstated occupied it and is in the classified service at the date of request for reinstatement. (Minutes, May 19, 1899, clause 2.)

35. *Occasional performance of classified duty.*—The occasional performance by a person in one unclassified position of duty naturally belonging to another unclassified position, which other unclassified position afterwards becomes classified, does not after separation from his unclassified position confer upon such person any right of reinstatement to the position which has become classified. (Minutes, May 19, 1899, clause 3.)

36. *Internal-Revenue Service; assistant assessor, status of, for reinstatement.*—The position of assistant assessor was by act of Congress abolished on December 24, 1872, and the duties of such positions were required to be performed thereafter by collectors and deputy collectors of internal revenue. The position of assistant assessor was therefore never within the classified service, and no such position now exists. A person who served in and was separated from the position of assistant assessor of internal revenue is therefore not eligible for reinstatement, not having held a position which was classified or which can now be classified. (Minutes, Mar. 23, 1900, clause 5.)

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37. *Widow of soldier.*—A woman claiming right to reinstatement as the widow of a soldier must prove: (1) Date of her marriage to the soldier; (2) his death, and (3) that she is his widow.

Where marriage occurred after her separation from the service she is nevertheless entitled to the privilege conferred by the rule. (Case of Mrs. B., Treasury Department, Dec. 14, 1892.)

38. *Same: Remarried.*—A woman who remarries after the death of her husband is, after such remarriage, no longer his widow, and is therefore not eligible to reinstatement under the rule. (Letter to Secretary of the Treasury, Sept. 9, 1893.)

39. *Spanish war veterans; legal residence.*—In case of persons reinstated in the service, or reassigned to duty, from which they had been separated in order to enter the military or naval service of the United States in the war with Spain, the proving of legal residence is waived, their separation from the service for this purpose being regarded rather as a furlough than as an actual and final separation from the service. (Minutes, Feb. 9, 1899, clause 1.)

Excepted position made nonexcepted; effect in regard to reinstatement.—(See Excepted Places, sec. 2, p. 158.)

Legal residence as affecting.—(See Legal Residence, secs. 8, 9, and 11, p. 159.)

Preference in.—(See Preference Accorded Soldiers and Sailors, secs. 13, 15, and 16, pp. 164–165.)

Promotion after reinstatement to lower position.—(See Promotion, sec. 3, p. 166.)

SUBSTITUTES:

1. *Prohibited in departments.*—In view of the fifth section of the act of March 3, 1893, defining the hours of labor in the departments and showing under what circumstances leaves of absence may be granted, substitutes may no longer be employed. (First Comptroller, Mar. 14, 1893. See Opinion of Attorney-General, Mar. 6, 1890, sec. 21, p. 183, *post.*)

2. *Postal service.—Probationary appointment* begins with appointment to substitute place, and promotion may be made to regular place in that order before expiration of probationary period. (Letter to St. Paul postal board, Nov. 23, 1889, Book L, p. 360.)

3. *Substitute clerks in post-offices.*[1]

4. *Duties of substitute letter carriers.*—A substitute letter carrier may perform any duty, with or without compensation, in the post-office at which he is employed, when he is not actually engaged in the performance of substitute letter-carrier work. (Minutes, Jan. 2, 1894, clause 5.)

5. *Promotion from substitute to regular positions.*—In all future cases it will be insisted upon that promotions from substitute to regular positions shall be made in the order of the date of probational appointment, a course which must be pursued in order to preserve the spirit of the civil-service law and rules. The method of

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[1] * * * These substitutes are to be selected from the civil-service eligible list in the same manner as for appointment to regular clerkships, and are to be appointed to regular vacancies in the clerical force in the order of their seniority, and will be utilized to perform the service of regular clerks who are temporarily absent from duty. All sums paid to the substitute must be receipted for by the regular clerk, and to prevent fraud the postmaster should personally see that the substitute clerk is paid the amount in full to which he is entitled, the regular clerk receiving the receipt of the substitute for the sum thus deducted.

Whenever a substitute clerk is promoted to a regular clerkship, another substitute will be appointed from the register to fill the vacancy on the substitute force, and all such changes must be reported to this office the same as changes in the clerical force.

Postmasters should recommend to the Department for approval the names and relative standing on the civil-service eligible list of all persons appointed substitute clerks. It must be clearly understood, however, that the Department assumes no responsibility by reason of the employment of such substitutes further than to see that they will be paid the regular salary (no more or less) of the clerks for whom they perform service. (Circular of First Assistant Postmaster-General, June, 1897.)

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promoting according to seniority in substitute service in each separate division, if adopted, would result in the promotion of substitutes serving in divisions where changes are frequent, while those serving in divisions where changes occur less frequently would remain upon the substitute list long after their more fortunate associates, probationally appointed after they were, had secured places on the regular force. (Letter to Louisville postmaster, dated Nov. 23, 1892, File 4080. See also Minutes, May 18, 1888, clause 3; July 7, 1888, clause 1; Aug. 14, 1888, clause 2.)

6. *Order of promotion of substitutes to regulars.*—For the purpose of determining with certainty the order of appointment as substitute, and therefore the order of priority for appointment to the regular force, the date given in the nomination to the Postmaster-General of a person for appointment to the grade of substitute carrier is to be taken as the date of such appointment. The date of commencement of service and of pay of a person appointed to the substitute force of any other grade is to be taken as the date of such appointment. (Circular letter No. 2, of January, 1891.)

7. *Order of seniority of substitute carriers.*—When more persons than one are nominated on the same day for appointment as substitute letter carriers, their seniority as such substitute letter carriers shall be determined by their standing or rating on the eligible register, and not by the order of their selection. (See Post-Office Department's circular letter to postmasters, dated Oct. 10, 1894.)

8. *Waiver of promotion by senior substitute.*—The Commission, in its discretion, may authorize a senior substitute to waive his right of promotion to a vacancy in the position of clerk or carrier in favor of the substitute standing next highest on the list, and retain his position at the head of the substitute list; but this will not be permitted until the Commission shall have ascertained through direct correspondence that such is the wish of the parties concerned. (Minutes, Mar. 2, 1895, clause 20.)

9. *Temporary employment in regular position as affecting status of substitutes.*—Certain persons employed temporarily on account of the increase in the business of an office during the summer months have been separated from their temporary employment; the question arises as to whether they are by this separation from temporary regular employment relegated to their former positions on the substitute force of the office, or entirely separated from the service. The Commission holds that they are relegated to their former positions on the substitute force of the office, and do not become separated from the service unless so separated by some action of the Post-Office Department intended to have that effect. (Minutes, Oct. 5, 1893, clause 5.)

Promotion in order of averages.—(See Promotion, sec. 14, p. 168.)

Promotion of substitute carrier or clerk to regular clerk or carrier.—(See Transfer, sec. 11, p. 179.)

Reinstatement of, when separated at end of probation.—(See Reinstatement, sec. 16, p. 171.)

Transfer of, in Postal Service.—(See Transfer, sec. 2, p. 179.)

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS:

1. *Examination of appointees.*—It is ordered: (1) That whenever, owing to the exigencies of the service, a temporary appointment is authorized to fill an existing vacancy, the appointing officer will be requested to have the temporary appointee complete an application in proper form and take the proper examination held to fill such vacancy. (2) In case a temporary appointee fails, without good reason satisfactory to the Commission, to file a completed application in proper form and enter an examination held to fill the vacancy in which he is serving, or fails in such examination, the extension of the temporary appointment of such person will not be authorized, except upon reasons which must be satisfactory to the Commission, and unless, as the result of such examination, no eligibles at all are secured. (Minutes, Apr. 29, 1899, clause 4; see also Minutes of May 11, 1899, clause 4.)

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2. *Not a bar to regular certification.*—A person temporarily in the service may be continued on the register for certification to other departments. (Letter Book R, p. 213, Apr. 10, 1891.)

3. *Change of status of, when made from register.*—A temporary appointment from a certification of the Commission made for the purpose of such temporary appointment may be changed into a regular appointment, provided the person so selected for temporary appointment was on the date of his certification for temporary appointment also entitled to certification for regular appointment to the same position. (Minutes, Nov. 2, 1900, clause 14.)

4. *Same: Eligibility expired during temporary service.*—A person appointed for temporary service from a register of eligibles, and whose year of eligibility may have expired during such period of temporary service, may, upon the request of the appointing officer, be certified for permanent appointment, provided the relative standing on the register of the said eligible at the time of selection for temporary appointment would have entitled him to certification at that time for permanent appointment. (Minutes, Feb. 12, 1898.)

5. *Rights of temporary appointees.*—In the practice of the Commission no distinction has been drawn between permanent and temporary employees, except where there has been a distinction in the method of entering the service; but when such entrance has been analogous to the entrance to permanent places the temporary employees have been regarded as having all the rights under the rules as though appointed to permanent places. (Letter Book R, p. 164, Mar. 26, 1891.)

6. *Pension agency service.*—Appointments of persons to assist in quarterly payments of pensions will be passed as emergency appointments under the proviso of section 13 of Rule VIII. (Minutes, Oct. 4, 1898.)

Of substitutes, postal service.—(See Substitutes, sec. 9, p. 176.)

TRANSFER:

1. *Age limits.*—A person may not be transferred to a department, under the rules governing transfer, if not eligible under the age limitation for entrance examinations. (Minutes, Apr. 3, 1889, clause 3, vol. 11.)

2. *Apportionment charged.*—In the event of a transfer being made from the classified postal service or the classified customs service to the classified departmental service, such transfer shall be treated as an original appointment to enter the departmental service and shall be charged to the apportionment of the State of which the person transferred is a legal resident. (Minutes, Apr. 25, 1888, clause 2; Sept. 5, 1896, vol. 20, p. 336.)

3. *Nonapportioned to apportioned service, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.*—Persons serving in these minor grades to which appointments are made without regard to the apportionment are not eligible for promotion or transfer to clerical places, *except* upon a specific waiver of the apportionment as provided in section 2 of Rule X, as amended May 29, 1899. Without such specific waiver of the apportionment by the proper appointing officer, such persons can only enter the clerical service on the same basis with persons not in the public service. This ruling applies to employees below the clerk-copyist grade in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, * * * employees in the Government Printing Office, the mail-bag repair shop of the Post-Office Department, and to messenger boys. * * * The examination for places of this grade does not test the educational qualifications needed in the grade of clerk or copyist, but is intended to test only the measure of general intelligence requisite for the position of printers' assistant and other positions of like character. Neither the examination nor the character of service rendered in these places affords a ground for assuming fitness for clerical service. A leading ground of objection lies in the fact that certifications for appointment to places in these mechanical grades are not made

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upon the basis of apportionment, whereas the civil-service act requires the apportionment of appointments in the clerical grades. The act requires that entrance to the clerical service in the Departments at Washington shall be upon the basis of open competition. Printers' assistants and others in like grades can only properly enter the clerical grades upon being subjected to the same conditions of competition and of the apportionment of appointments as is applied to persons on the outside. If they could be advanced to clerical places without the observance of these conditions, it would, to the extent to which it might be carried, violate the principle of open competition and defeat the equal apportionment of appointments. (Fifteenth Report, p. 249.)

4. *Nonapportioned to apportioned service; mail-bag repair shop.*—These employees stand, in relation to the civil-service rules, on the same plane with printers' assistants, operatives, and skilled helpers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and sewers, folders, etc., in the Government Printing Office. Appointments to these grades are made without regard to the apportionment of appointments by States required by the civil-service act. Section 2, paragraph 3, of that act requires all appointments "to the public service * * * in the departments at Washington" to be apportioned. * * * A further consideration in this regard is that the character of the examination for these places is not intended to and does not test the educational qualifications needed in the clerical service, but is intended to test only that measure of general intelligence requisite for minor mechanical positions.

These reasons of apportionment and the character of examination set these places entirely apart from the regular service of the department proper, and the Commission thinks that the former mechanical grades of employment should not be made an avenue for promotion or transfer to the latter, which are chiefly clerical. Persons in the mechanical grades should only be permitted to enter the clerical service on the same basis of examination and apportionment with persons on the outside. (Letter to Postmaster-General, Aug. 15, 1896.)

5. *Legal residence in case of eligibles.*—Where a person to be transferred has taken an examination and his name is upon the register of eligibles, the fact that he is an eligible will be allowed to stand in lieu of his being again required to file an application showing legal residence. (Minutes, Apr. 28, 1898, clause 1.)

6. *Involving promotion.*—The transfer and promotion rules should be read together, and where the transfer involves a promotion the requirements of the promotion rule and regulations should be observed. (Minutes, Dec. 22, 1899, clause 2.)

7. *From unclassified to classified position.*—Transfer was desired of M., a boy laborer in the mail-bag repair shop, to boy lock-fitter in the mail-lock repair shop. M. had served as boy lock-fitter in the mail-lock repair shop, but had become separated from that position prior to the classification of the shop in 1896, and in 1897 had been appointed to the unclassified position of boy laborer in the mail-bag repair shop. It was held that such transfer could not be made. (Minutes, Aug. 18, 1900, clause 2.)

8. *Nonclerical to clerical grades; Indian Service.*—Physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, supervisors of schools, day-school inspectors, school teachers, assistant teachers, teachers of industries, disciplinarians, and kindergarten teachers are eligible for transfer to the positions of clerk, assistant clerk, issue clerk, property clerk, and other clerical positions, and storekeepers at Indian agencies and Indian schools, without examination. Industrial teachers, matrons, assistant matrons, farmers, seamstresses, and nurses may be transferred to the clerical positions named upon passing the clerk examination. Persons proposed for transfer must have served a probationary period of six months before they can be eligible for examination for transfer. (Minutes, Apr. 9, 1898, clause 4.)

9. *Examination waived: Post-Office inspector.*—A transfer examination required under the proviso in section 2 of Rule X has been waived in a case where the person to be transferred had previously passed the Commission's regular examination for entrance to

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the position to which his transfer is sought, and had since such examination been continuously in the public service. *e. g.:* A clerk of Class III in the Treasury Department was permitted to be transferred without examination to the position of post-office inspector upon the ground that he had previously (to wit, in 1889) passed the Commission's regular examination for the position of post-office inspector, and had since passing such examination been continuously in the public service. (Minutes, Mar. 17, 1900, clause 4; Transfer file No. 2844.)

10. *Clerk to carrier at newly classified post-offices.*—The Commission holds that the right of the Post-Office Department to transfer to the position of carrier at a newly classified post-office a person who was on duty in a clerical capacity in the post-office at the time of its classification is not affected by the fact that such person entered an examination specially held to establish a register of clerks and carriers at the newly classified office, whether such person passes or fails in the examination. (Minutes, Apr. 13, 1899, clauses 8 and 9.)

11. *Of senior substitute carrier (or clerk) to regular clerk (or carrier).*—(1) A senior substitute carrier may be transferred to the lowest class in the grade of regular clerk in the same post-office, provided there are no substitute clerks on the list; (2) A senior substitute clerk, if within the age limitations and possessing the physical qualifications prescribed for carrier, may be transferred to the lowest class in the grade of regular carrier in the same post-office, provided there are no substitute carriers on the list.

Such transfers may be made regardless of the number of eligibles on the registers. (Minutes, Oct. 24, 1896, clause 5.)

But substitutes can not be transferred to another branch of the service. They must become regular employees before any right of transfer outside of the office in which they are serving can arise. (Minutes, Sept. 21, 1900, clause 3.)

12. *Of substitute letter carrier.*—A substitute carrier may be transferred to substitute carrier in another office, taking his position on the substitute list in order of date of appointment in the office from which transferred. (Minutes, Jan. 5, 1899, clause 2.)

13. *To position to which transfer would be allowed from position formerly held: Principal examiner to medical examiner, Bureau of Pensions.*—It being desired to transfer from the position of clerk to the position of medical examiner a person who had been originally appointed to the position of principal examiner in the Pension Office as the result of examination and certification by the Commission, the Commission decides that, having been continuously in the service from the time he entered the position of principal examiner, he is now entitled, under the provisions of section 7, Rule X, to be retransferred without examination to the position of principal examiner, or to any position to which transfer could be made from the position of principal examiner without examination. The only question, then, is whether transfer may be authorized without examination from the position of principal examiner to that of medical examiner. The provision of Rule X in the matter is found in the following language of section 2: "Transfer shall not be made without examination provided by the Commission to a position for original entrance to which, in the judgment of the Commission, there is required by these rules an examination involving essential tests different from or higher than those involved in the examination required for original entrance to the position from which transfer is proposed.". The examination provided for entrance to the position of principal examiner includes the subject of medicine, but it is not so broad in its scope on this subject as is the examination provided for entrance to the position of medical examiner. The examination for principal examiner, however, includes in addition the subjects of law, pension law, and medical jurisprudence. While the medical tests in the medical examiner examination are fuller than those in the principal examiner examination, they can not be said to be essentially different or higher, and the medical examiner examination may therefore properly be regarded as merged in the examination for principal

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examiner. The Commission holds, therefore, that an examination is not required by the rules for transfer from the position of principal examiner to that of medical examiner. It is therefore held that a person now occupying the position of clerk from which he is entitled to be transferred, as above indicated, to the position of principal examiner, may be transferred direct to the position of medical examiner without examination. (Minutes, Oct. 24, 1898, clause 3.)

14. *From Railway-Mail Service.*—Transfers from classified post-offices to the classified Railway Mail Service can not be made without examination, notwithstanding entry into the postal service through examination, but transfers may be made from the classified Railway-Mail Service to the classified Postal Service without examination. (Minutes, Nov. 7, 1894; see also Age Limit, sec. 2, p. 144.)

15. *Navy-yard service to classified departmental service.*—The position of machinist at the navy-yard, from which it is sought to make transfer to position of machinist in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, is one of the list of mechanical positions coming under the regulations for the navy-yards and filled upon tests prescribed by the board of labor employment at the yard. Rule III defines and expressly sets forth the positions which shall be in the classified service. The Commission finds no provision in Rule III covering these positions at navy-yards, and, consequently, must hold that these positions are not in what is known as the classified service under the provisions of the civil-service law and rules, and that, consequently, the transfer, for which certificate is requested, is prohibited by Rule X, section 5.

The action herein taken revokes minute 4 of July 29, 1896, in so far as that minute may have the effect of holding that these mechanical positions under the board of labor employment at navy-yards are in the classified service.

The Commission regards this class of positions and the regulations of the Department covering employment therein as separate and apart from the classified service, holding that the Executive order of November 2, 1896, in this matter has the effect, so far as the Commission is concerned, merely of making the Commission ex officio an advisory body to be consulted by the Secretary of the Navy whenever he desires to amend the regulations for these positions, the Commission's approval to be secured to any such amendment. (Minutes, Mar. 3, 1900, clause 2.)

16. *From skilled-laborer positions in the mail-bag repair shop.*—Request of the Post-Office Department for transfer of J. from the position of boy lock-fitter to a skilled-laborer position in the Washington, D. C., post-office.

In view of the statements made by the Second Assistant Postmaster-General that J., and other employees of the mail-bag repair shop in the skilled-laborer grade, are subject to assignment to any duties belonging to the skilled-laborer grade in their respective shops, and that they have been transferred from time to time from one duty to another within the classified service as the exigencies of the service might seem to require, the said J. and all other employees in the mail-bag repair shop having similar duties will be regarded as belonging to the skilled-laborer grade, and their transfer to positions of the same grade in other departments, bureaus, or offices will be permitted, subject to the provisions of Rule X. (Minutes, Sept. 19, 1898, clause 15.)

Apportionment, waiver of in case of transfer.—(See Apportionment, sec. 1, p. 146.)

Of eligibility from one register to another.—(See Eligibles and Register of Eligibles, secs. 7 and 8, p. 153.)

Legal residence as affecting.—(See Legal Residence, sec. 7, p. 159.)

Promotion as affecting or involved in transfer.—(See Promotion, secs. 4 and 5, p. 166.)

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OPINIONS OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

1. *Rules of former Executives binding until repealed.*—It is a rule which each Administration has prescribed to itself to consider the acts of its predecessors conclusive so far as the Executive is concerned. If a decision in a case made eight years ago under a former Executive is open for review and revisal, the same principle will open decisions made during the Presidency of Washington, and keep the acts of the Executive perpetually unsettled and afloat. (Opinion of Oct. 1, 1825, 2 Op., 8.)

2. *Construction to be given acts of Congress.*—Acts of Congress should be so construed as to render their several provisions operative and in accordance with the intent of the makers of the law. (Opinion of Dec. 8, 1829, 2 Op., 306.)

3. *Authority of acts of the President.*—Where an act of Congress, establishing a general system, confers on the President the authority to do a specific act for the purpose of perfecting the means by which the system shall be carried into effect, the act of the President, when performed according to the terms of the statute, has all the validity and authority of the statute itself. (Opinion of Mar. 19, 1862, 10 Op., 469.)

4. *Accounting officers, to what extent reponsible to the President.*—The President has no authority to perform personally the duties appropriate to the office of an Auditor or Comptroller of the Treasury, but it is his duty, and he has the authority, to see that each performs the duties required of him by law. (Opinion of Oct. 8, 1864, 11 Op., 109.)

5. *Retired army officers.*—A retired officer of the Army does not vacate his commission by accepting a civil office, unless it be an office in the diplomatic or consular service, in which latter case he is to be regarded as having resigned his place in the Army. From the general law applicable to such case (contained in section 1223, Revised Statutes), a certain class of retired officers described in the act of March 3, 1875, chapter 178, are excepted.

He is not precluded from holding a civil office which he may lawfully hold under and by virtue of an appointment to such office, and is entitled to draw his pay as a retired officer and also the salary provided for the civil office during the period of his incumbeney of the latter office. (Opinion of June 11, 1867, Vol. XV, p. 306. See sec. 2, legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of July 31, 1894.)

6. *Restriction of choice in appointment.*—The power of appointment conferred by the Constitution is a substantial and not merely a nominal function, and the judgment and will of a constitutional depositary of that power should alone be exercised or have legal operation in filling offices created by law. (Opinion of Aug. 31, 1871; 13 Op., 516.)

The right of Congress to prescribe qualifications for office is limited by the necessity of leaving scope for the judgment and will of the person or body in whom the Constitution vests the power of appointment. (Ibid.)

Congress may, at its pleasure, distribute the appointment of inferior officers between the President, courts of law, and heads of departments, or confide the same exclusively to one or more of these depositaries; but it can not constitutionally vest such appointment elsewhere, directly or indirectly. (Ibid.)

Accordingly an act requiring the President, the courts, and heads of departments to appoint to office the persons designated by an examining board as the fittest would be at variance with the Constitution, inasmuch as it would virtually place the power of appointment in that board. (Ibid.)

But though the result of an examination before such a board can not be made legally conclusive upon the appointing power, against its own judgment and will, yet it may be resorted to in order to inform the conscience of that power. (Ibid.)

And notwithstanding that the appointing power alone can designate an individual for an office, still, either Congress, by direct legislation, or the President, by authority

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derived from Congress, can prescribe qualifications and require that the designation shall be out of a class of persons ascertained by proper tests to have those qualifications. (Ibid.)[1]

7. *Authority of the President as the Chief Executive.*—In the exercise of his general administrative superintendence the President may interfere to restrain an officer from assuming an authority that does not belong to him, as well as to compel the officer to perform a duty that does belong to him. (Opinion of May 15, 1876, 15 Op., 94.)

8. *Acts of prior administrations final.*—It is a settled rule of administrative practice that the official acts of a previous Administration are to be considered by its successor as final, so far as the Executive is concerned. (Opinion of Mar. 20, 1877, Vol. XV, p. 208.)

9. *Preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes.*—The joint resolution of March 3, 1865 (sec. 1754, R. S.), considered in connection with the act of March 3, 1871, chapter 114, is construed to mean that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are not exempt from liability to examination for admission into the civil service, but that they are entitled to a preference for appointment as against other persons of equal qualifications for the place. (Opinion of Aug. 13, 1881, Vol. XVII, p. 194.)

10. Doubt suggested whether the provision in section 3 of the act "to regulate and improve the civil service," etc. (22 Stat. L., 403) for the employment of a "chief examiner," does not come in conflict with the constitutional rule on the subject of appointments.

The word "employ" is sometimes used in our legislation in a sense equivalent to "appoint." (Opinion of Jan. 22, 1883, Vol. XVII, p. 504.)

11. *Family—eligibility for examination.*—Whether there are already two or more members of a family in the public service, etc., as provided in section 9 of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, is not a question to be considered by the Civil Service Commission, but by the appointing power. (Opinion of June 12, 1883, Vol. XVII, p. 554.)

12. *Classification.*—Departmental clerks whose salaries are $900 or $1,000 per annum, although not belonging to any of the classes in section 163, Revised Statutes, come within the scope of the act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, and may be classified thereunder for the purpose of examination into one or more classes, as may be deemed expedient.

Under section 1753, Revised Statutes, the President may prescribe regulations for admission into the civil service and thereby restrict original entry therein to one or more of the classes that may exist, or permit such entry to all of them, as in his judgment will best promote the efficiency of the service.

If the $900 to $1,000 clerkships are constituted a distinct class a promotion from such class to another class without examination, excepting where, in conformity to the act, the person to be promoted is specially exempted, would be forbidden by the act of January 16, 1883. To be eligible for appointment to any class (whether by promotion or otherwise) the applicant must have passed an examination to test his fitness for the place. (Opinion of Nov. 9, 1883, Vol. XVII, p. 621.)

13. *Family—eligibility for appointment.*—Where a father and daughter held each an office in the classified service in one of the departments and another daughter, having passed the required examination, was proposed for appointment in another department: *Held*, That by force of section 9 of the act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, the

[1] The Attorney-General decided August 31, 1871, that both the theory of the Constitution and its recognized interpretation allowed the direct exercise of choice by the appointing power to be limited to a few of the worthier applicants, the less worthy having been first ascertained and eliminated by a just method authorized by law and fairly exercised under its sanctions. The same legal opinion has also been given in England, where the same question arose. (Report of the Civil Service Commission, April 15, 1874; Ex. Doc. No. 221, 43d Cong., 1st sess.)

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last-mentioned daughter, so long as the above state of facts exists, is ineligible for appointment to any office or place in the classified service. (Opinion of Dec. 9, 1884, Vol. XVIII, p. 83.)

14. *Special examiners of the Pension Bureau.*—Special examiners of the Pension Bureau, authorized to be appointed by the act of July 7, 1884, chapter 331, and by the act of March 3, 1885, chapter 343, come within the purview of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27; and in appointing such officers the latter acts and rules thereunder should be observed.

The office of special examiner is newly created by the said act of 1885, as it was by the said act of 1884, the term under each act being for one year only. (Opinion of May 7, 1885, Vol. XVIII, p. 172.)

15. *Section 164, Revised Statutes, repealed.*—The act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, repeals by implication section 164, Revised Statutes. (Opinion of Aug. 1, 1885, Vol. XVIII, p. 245.)

16. *Chief examiner.*—The office of chief examiner in the Civil Service Commission, created by the act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, is to be filled by appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. (Opinion of May 26, 1886, Vol. XVIII, p. 409.)

17. By section 1754, Revised Statutes, it is made the duty of those making appointments to civil offices to give a preference, other things being equal, to the class of persons named in that section; but the matter of capacity and personal fitness for the place is for the determination of the appointing power. (Opinion of May 24, 1889, Vol. XIX, p. 318.)

18. *Railway Mail Service—appointment.*—T. was appointed a railway postal clerk by the Postmaster-General on April 29, 1889, without having undergone a civil-service examination (none being then required for such appointment), but he did not take the oath of office and enter upon its duties until May 18, 1889. In the meantime, namely, on May 1, 1889, civil-service rules for the Railway Mail Service went into effect, requiring an examination thereunder as a preliminary to making an appointment like the above: *Held*, That T. was legally appointed on April 29; that his appointment was complete on that date, although he did not qualify by taking the oath of office until afterwards, and that no examination under the civil-service rules was required in his case. (Opinion of Oct. 14, 1889, Vol. XIX, p. 410.)

19. *Reinstatement.*—F., a clerk in the War Department, resigned June 30, 1888, and on November 2, 1888, was reappointed to a clerkship in the same Department on a certificate for reinstatement given by the Civil Service Commission under Departmental Rule X (now Rule IX), but failing to avail himself of this opportunity to reenter the service, the last-mentioned appointment was canceled January 28, 1889. On August 13, 1889, the Secretary of War requested that F. be again certified by the Commission for reinstatement; but the Commission, on August 25, 1889, declined to issue a certificate, on the ground that he had been separated from the service more than a year, and was not eligible for reappointment under said rule: *Held*, That the decision of the Commission, namely, that a second certificate for reappointment could not issue to F. because he had been separated from the service for more than a year, was in accordance with Rule X. (Opinion of Oct. 26, 1889, Vol. XIX, p. 416.)

20. *Quartermaster's volunteers.*—Where one served in the war of the rebellion in the military organization known as "Quartermaster's Volunteers," or "Quartermaster's Brigade," and was honorably discharged from the service: *Held*, That he is entitled to the benefit of the proviso in Departmental Rule X (now Rule IX) of the Civil Service Rules, as one who "served in the military service of the United States in the late war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged therefrom," within the meaning of that rule. (Opinion of Nov. 19, 1889, Vol XIX, p. 334.)

21. *Employment of substitutes.*—In the matter of the proposed amendment of Departmental Rule VII and revocation of Departmental Rule II of the Regulations of the

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Civil Service Commission (with a view to provide for the employment of substitutes for clerks, copyists, and other employees in the departments who are temporarily absent on account of sickness or other unavoidable cause, and for the selection of such substitutes from persons regularly certified by the Civil Service Commission), considered in connection with section 4 of the act of August 5, 1882, chapter 389, and section 4 of the act of March 3, 1883, chapter 128, the Commission is advised that while the amendment proposed is not beyond the power of the Commission, with the approval of the President, to make, yet that such amendment would be inoperative whenever it should become necessary to make an additional expenditure for the employment of substitutes. (Opinion of Mar. 6, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 507.)

22. *Reinstatement—contract surgeons.*—A person who served as a contract surgeon in the late war of the rebellion, with troops in the field and in hospitals, and by completing his contract was honorably discharged from the service, is within the proviso to Departmental Rule X (now Rule IX) of the Civil Service Rules and Regulations, and entitled to the benefits thereby conferred. (Opinion of Apr. 8, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 533.)

23. *Reinstatement—general-service clerks.*—H. served in the war of the rebellion in a New York regiment from May 12, 1861, to May 13, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. On the latter date he enlisted in the "general service" of the Army for clerical duty at headquarters, and was transferred to the Adjutant-General's Office April 1, 1864, in which he served on clerical duty until May 13, 1868, when he was discharged through no delinquency or misconduct on his part. Application being now made by him for reinstatement under amended Departmental Rule X (now Rule IX) of the Civil Service Rules, the Secretary of War requests that he be certified by the Civil Service Commission for reinstatement as a clerk in the War Department under said rule: *Held*, That H., during the period of his enlistment in the "general service" for clerical duty, as above, was not in the classified departmental service, and that (he not having been separated from the latter service) his case does not come within the provisions of said Rule X (now Rule IX), and therefore that he can not be certified thereunder. (Opinion of May 9, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 552.

24. *Railway Mail Service—transfer clerks.*—Upon the facts submitted (which are set forth in the opinion): *Advised*, That the appointment of certain railway transfer clerks, who had not been examined and certified for appointment by the Civil Service Commission, was not within the amendment of clause 5 of Railway Mail Rule II, adopted August 19, 1889, which excepts from examination clerks in the Railway Mail Service who are "employed exclusively as porters in handling mail matter in bulk, in sacks, or pouches, and not otherwise."

Section 1019 of the Postal Regulations (edition of 1887) can not prevail over, but must yield to, the subsequently adopted amendment of said clause 5, which should be strictly confined to the class of transfer clerks therein mentioned. (Opinion of July 8, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 583.)

25. *Certificate of county officer in application for examination.*—The words "departmental service" and "the service," as used in the proviso in that part of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of July 11, 1890, chapter 667, which relates to the Civil Service Commission, mean the classified civil service as established by sections 163 and 167, Revised Statutes, and section 6 of the act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27.

The words in the same proviso, viz, "Promotion or appointment in other branches of the Government," signify promotion or appointment in the classified service of some other department than that to which the applicant may belong.

Semble, That an application for a transfer is not within the exception of the proviso.

Congress not having designated in the proviso any particular county officer or officers who may make the certificate required to accompany the application, this

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matter must be presumed to have been left as a subject for regulation by the Civil Service Commission. (Opinion of Aug. 2, 1890, Vol. XIX, p. 624.)

26. *Actual bona fide residence.*—Meaning of the words "an actual bona fide resident," as used in the proviso of the paragraph of the act of Congress of July 11, 1890, making an appropriation for the expenses of the Civil Service Commission.

Just what constitutes an actual bona fide resident is not always easy to determine. That a man may have an actual bona fide residence in one place and be bodily absent therefrom for months and even years together is certainly true. Instance of a Government official. Such a person is liable to all the burdens of residence and citizenship at home.

A person who leaves his home in one of the States, with his family, and engages in business, public or private, in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, denies his liability to the burdens of residence at his former State home, and is not an actual bona fide resident at that place. Claim to vote in the State from which he came would not make him a proper applicant for the examination provided for in this section. It was the purpose of the act to discriminate against persons of the latter class, persons who claim the benefit of State citizenship and disclaim or fail to discharge any of the obligations of such State residence and citizenship. (Opinion of Apr. 1, 1891.)

27. *Revocation of order canceling selection for appointment.*—Whether appointing officer may revoke order revoking Mrs. B.'s selection for appointment, withdraw his notice to the Commission of this revocation, and appoint Mrs. B. without further certification. Mrs. B. failed to receive the notice of her selection for appointment, not through any fault or neglect on her part, but probably from an error of the Department in addressing the notice to Miss, instead of Mrs., B., and the failure of the postmaster at the address on the notice to forward the letter to Mrs. B. at a new address, which had been left with him.

There are weighty reasons why such a course would be inadmissible under the civil-service rules and regulations. It seems clear that after the revocation of the order of selection Mrs. B. stood in the same position as the other eligibles whose names were certified with hers; like them, she had been certified, but not appointed.

If allowed, it might result in the appointment of a person whose term of eligibility had expired, as in fact is the case with Mrs. B.; secondly, it might result in giving the State to which the appointee belonged more than its lawful quota of appointments, and such, we are informed, would be the result of Mrs. B.'s appointment at this time; and, thirdly, it might result in the appointment of a person over the heads of others of higher standing on the same register, whose names had been added since the appointee's name had been certified, and who would have been certified to the appointing power if the Commissioners of the Civil Service had been applied to for the usual certificate. (Opinion of Apr. 8, 1891.)[1]

28. *Review of decision by Commission upon question arising under the rules—Indiana minutemen.*—Whether E. is eligible for reinstatement by reason of service in regiment of Indiana "minutemen" at the time of the insurgent foray known as Morgan's raid. The Commission decided that as the records of the War Department do not show that such an organization was in the service of the United States, he was not entitled to reinstatement.

If the Commission determined the question in accordance with law, no further proceedings in the premises are authorized.

No statute is found which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior or the Attorney-General, upon the suggestion of the Secretary, to reverse or to review this action of

[1] In Pulaski *v.* Lyman, supreme court, District of Columbia, Bradley, J. (Washington Law Reporter vol. 21, p. 403), it was held that when a postmaster notifies a secretary of a board of examiners of a selection for appointment from a certification all rights under the certification are exhausted, and the Postmaster-General or the postmaster has no right to make a further appointment without a new requisition and certification.

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the Commission. The limitation of the statutes and the precedents established by learned predecessors preclude me from now reviewing the decision made by the Civil Service Commission. (Opinion of June 25, 1891.)

29. *Validity of appointment contrary to apportionment.*—H. was examined, alleging an actual bona fide residence in one State, and subsequently and before appointment became a resident of another State without advising the Commission of his change of residence. Had he done so his name would have been transferred to the register of the new State. Had this been done his name would not have been certified when it was and he would not have been appointed, but a resident of the State from which he was examined would have been. As a consequence of his failure to give timely notice of his removal, the one State was charged with an appointment which it did not receive, and failed to receive an appointment it was entitled to; and the other received an appointment with which it was not charged and to which it was not then, nor has it been since, entitled under the law and rules.

While it is the undoubted duty of the executive branch to give effect to the requirement of Congress for an apportionment, it is a very different thing to say that an appointment made in disregard of this rule of apportionment, through a mere inadvertence, is to fail entirely and be treated as a nullity.

Congress did not intend that in such a case as this, where everything was done in good faith, an inadvertent disregard of the rule of apportionment in making an appointment should annul that appointment. The statute is directory only in the above particular, consequently the appointment of H. was not invalid. (Opinion of Dec. 10, 1891.)

30. *Examining boards—carrier entitled to compensation while serving as examiner.*—Section 3 of the civil-service act authorizes the Civil Service Commission "to designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, to serve as an examining board in one or more places in each State and Territory." Section 5 of Rule IV of the civil-service rules provides that: "An examiner shall be allowed time during office hours to perform his duties as examiner, which duties shall be considered part of his official duties." If this section is not inconsistent with the law referred to (and I think it is not), it has the force and effect of law itself. The law provides that the examiners "shall be in the official service of the United States, and, of course, entitled to the compensation of the positions they hold." It is within the spirit and, as a consequence, within the clear meaning of the letter of the law, that the examiner during the time he is engaged in conducting civil-service examinations is attending to his official duties, and it is quite clear that he should be paid the compensation attaching to his office during that time.

The act of August 2, 1892, to which reference is made, clothes the Postmaster-General with authority to appoint substitute letter carriers, "whose compensation shall be $1 per annum and the pro rata compensation of the carrier on whose route they may be required to serve." It does not necessarily follow that in all cases the compensation of the substitute shall be deducted from the pay of the carrier; and, as the right of the carrier to be paid his compensation while serving as an examiner aforesaid is unquestionable, it follows that the substitute should be paid out of the general appropriation for the free-delivery service. (Opinion of Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, dated July 23, 1892.)

31. *Can a court require, on subpœna, the production of any application or examination papers or other records of the boards of civil-service examiners?*—1. The general power of appointment to office being in the President, qualified only by the right of Congress to vest the appointment of inferior officers in him, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments, the Civil Service Commission is to be regarded as an advisory board subordinate to the President, reporting to him, and clothed with the functions

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of aiding the President or any head of department in the exercise of the appointing power.

2. The boards of civil-service examiners are selected by the Civil Service Commission, and, though subordinate to the Commission, may be properly regarded as officials of the respective departments in connection with which they act.

3. The application and examination papers or other records of the civil-service examiners are therefore the official records or papers of the President or of the head of a department.

4. Being records and papers of the character described, their production can not be compelled by the courts whenever the general public interests must be deemed paramount to the interests of private suitors.

5. When such general public interest forbids the production of an official record or paper in the courts, and for the purposes of the administration of justice, is a question not for the judge presiding at the trial in aid of which the record or paper is sought, but for the President or head of department having the legal custody of such record or paper.

And such question may be determined either as and when arising in each particular case, and upon its own peculiar facts and merits, or in advance, by general rules applicable to all records and papers, or by special rules applicable to special classes of records of papers. (Opinion of Mar. 31, 1893.)

32. *Authority of the Commission to prescribe certain regulations respecting legal residence.*—If the construction given to the words in the Commission's order of March 7, 1893, viz, "actually living and residing in and having his or her place of abode," involves narrowing the statutory requirement of "actual bona fide residence," then it is a regulation which the Commission has no authority to make. Attorney-General Miller, in his opinion of April 1, 1891, construing the words "actual bona fide resident," contained in the act of July 11, 1890, held that these words did not necessarily require actual bodily presence. The order of the Commission does require actual bodily presence, except in the four classes of cases specified therein, and is therefore a narrowing of the statutory requirement of "actual bodily residence," and to this extent unauthorized. (Opinion of Aug. 29, 1893.)

33. *Civil-service rules possessing the force of law.*—The civil-service law, January 16, 1883, chapter 27, provides substantially that the rules promulgated by the President for carrying it into effect shall have the force of law. (Opinion of Aug. 29, 1893.)

34. *Certain appointments of superintendents and clerks in the Baltimore post-office held to have been properly made, and the appointment of their successors to have been legal.*—Prior to November 1, 1894, the postmaster at Baltimore notified certain persons that he had appointed them respectively to the positions of superintendents of divisions and clerks to the post-office, and notified the incumbents of their removal. On November 2 the places were, by order of the President, made subject to competitive examination under the civil-service act. Up to November 2 the appointments and removals in question were regulated by section 419 of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

The postmaster was empowered to employ the clerks in question, and no formal appointment or approval was requisite. He was also empowered to make removals without restriction. The notice to new employees was sufficient, as was notice to ncumbents of their removal, and the appointments and removals were effected before the order of the President operated upon their positions. The removal and appointment were therefore held to be legal. (Opinion of Mar. 18, 1895, Vol. XXI, p. 140.)

35. *Irregularity in certification cured by absolute appointment.*—An irregularity in the certification of the name of an eligible for appointment under the civil service is cured by the probational and absolute appointment of such a person. (Opinion of Jan. 9, 1896, p. 289, Vol. XXI.)

36. *Contributions for political purposes.*—An agent of the Government who receives money to pay secret agents is not guilty of either receiving or being concerned in

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receiving a contribution for a political purpose, within the meaning of the act of January 16, 1883, chapter 27, where he received and honored an order from one of said secret agents to pay money out of the next remittance he should receive to a person not in the Government service as a contribution in aid of a political campaign, it appearing that said agent had nothing whatever to do with soliciting, inducing, or causing said secret agent to give the order, and had no relation or connection with the person to whom he paid the money, and had no concern in or control over the money after it was so paid, although he knew for what purpose it was paid.

Said act does not forbid voluntary contributions for political purposes by persons in the employ of the Government, but protects such persons from solicitation or coercion with respect to such contributions. (Opinion of Jan. 25, 1896, p. 298, Vol. XXI.)

37. *Furlough of assistant microscopist in Department of Agriculture.*—It is not necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to give a notice of furlough without pay to assistant microscopists over his official signature in each individual case when their services are not required. A general order, signed by him, directing inspectors in charge of assistant microscopists to furlough them without pay when their services are not required will be sufficient. (Opinion of Feb. 24, 1896, Vol. XXI, p. 319.)

38. *Effect of delivery of certification of eligibles.*—The certificate delivered to an appointing officer by a subordinate of the Civil Service Commission containing a list of eligibles is a complete authority to the officer and a complete protection to the appointee. (Opinion of May 1, 1896, Vol. XXI, p. 335.)

39. *Power of appointment and removal not to be delegated.*—Departmental clerks, messengers, and laborers are to be appointed and removed by the head of the Department, when not otherwise provided by statute. This power can not be delegated, but must be exercised by the Secretary or Acting Secretary. (Opinion of May 26, 1896, p. 355, Vol. XXI.)

40. *Method of appointment of chiefs of bureaus in the Department of State.*—The chief clerk, chiefs of bureaus, and translators in the Department of State are clerks within the meaning of section 169 of the Revised Statutes; chiefs of bureaus in the State Department "receive the same compensation and exercise the functions of chiefs of divisions," and are not chiefs of bureaus within the meaning of section 178, Revised Statutes. These officials are to be appointed by the Secretary of State, and they come within the civil-service act and rules. (Opinion of June 4, 1896, Vol. XXI, p. 363.)

41. *Effect of civil-service act on paragraph 4415, Revised Statutes, concerning board of examiners for inspectors of steam vessels.*—Section 4415, Revised Statutes, so far as it prescribes the method by which vacancies on the board of inspectors of hulls of steam vessels shall be filled, was repealed by the civil-service act, and the board provided by said section can not act as a board of examiners under the civil-service act unless the members of such board are selected and appointed as such board of examiners under section 5, Rule IV. (Opinion of Aug. 10, 1896, Vol. XXI, p. 393.)

42. *Secret agents in Post-Office Department.*—The confidential agents formerly employed in the free-delivery division of the Post-Office Department, and designated secret agents, did not become classified employees of the departmental service within Rule III of the civil-service rules promulgated May 6, 1896.

This rule covers only those employees who are to be regarded as appointed for service in the departments at the seat of Government (whether for the time being actually employed there or detailed for service elsewhere), as distinguished from those appointed for service in the States or Territories, or, as in the case of the Railway Mail Service, in the country at large. (Opinion of Sept. 10, 1896, p. 407, Vol. XXI.)

43. *Naval paymaster's clerk—transfer.*—The Civil Service Commission is not authorized to transfer a naval paymaster's clerk assigned to sea duty to a similar position

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in the Navy Department, as paymasters' clerks assigned to sea duty were not classified by the President's order of May 6, 1896, while such clerks performing similar services in offices on shore were classified by that order. (Opinion of Feb. 27, 1897, p. 503, Vol. XXI.)

44. *Office—when employment does not create one.*—An act of Congress authoring the expenditure of money for the employment of a competent mathematician, to supervise the completion of certain tables of planets, providing no permanency to the term, no requirement that the person employed shall either take an official oath or receive a commission, and no formalities in the selection of such an employee, does not create an office. (Opinion of Mar. 23, 1897, p. 507, Vol. XXI.)

45. *Appointment prior to classification absolute when first made.*—A person appointed to a position not in the classified service at the time of his appointment, but which was subsequently classified by the Executive order of May 6, 1896, was retained in the service absolutely, and not subject to a probation of six months, and is entitled to all the rights and benefits of persons of the same class or grade under the civil-service act, and may be transferred. (Opinion of May 19, 1897, p. 534, Vol. XXI.)

46. *Volunteer pension branch of War Department not in classified service.*—The volunteer pension branch of the War Department was not within the classified service, and the fact that said branch was merged into the Record and Pension Division of that Department, which is now under the civil service, would not bring positions in it within the classified service. (Opinion of Dec. 20, 1897; 22 Op., 6.)

47. *Army officer detailed for duty in clerical position not member of classified service.*—An army officer detailed for duty in a clerical position can not be considered as a member of the "classified service," and after separation therefrom can not be reinstated therein under Rule IX, by reason of his service during the war. (Opinion of Dec. 20, 1897; 22 Op., 6.)

48. *District of Columbia civil service not affected by act of January 16, 1883.*—The officers and employees of the District of Columbia are not officers and employees of the General Government of the United States, but of the municipal corporation known as the District of Columbia. Such officers and employees are as distinct from the civil service of the United States as would be the officers of any city government in one of the States of the Union from the civil service of the State itself. The civil-service act of January 16, 1883, can not lawfully be applied to the officers and employees of the district of Columbia. (Opinion of Apr. 28, 1898; 22 Op., 59.)

49. *Civil Service Commission not an executive department.*—The term "executive departments" in the Federal statutes refers only to those departments specified in section 158, Revised Statutes, to which has since been added the Department of Agriculture. No board, commission, bureau, or office which is not expressly or by implication under the control of the head of one of the Executive Departments can be considered as belonging properly to an executive department. The Civil Service Commission is not attached in anywise to any of the Executive Departments, nor is it subject in anywise to the control of any of the heads of such departments. (Opinion of May 4, 1898; 22 Op., 62.)

50. *Time of labor in Executive Departments and Civil Service Commission.*—Section 7 of the act of March 15, 1898, requires seven hours of labor each day from clerks and other employees in the several Executive Departments, and does not permit of the allowance of half an hour for luncheon within the seven hours. The Civil Service Commission not being an executive department, this section does not apply to it or to its employees. (Opinion of May 4, 1898; 22 Op., 62.)

51. *Leaves of absence.*—Sundays and days declared to be legal holidays by law or Executive order should be included in the annual leave to be granted under the terms of the act of March 15, 1898.

The per diem officers and employees of the customs service are upon the same footing, with reference to leaves of absence, as clerks in the Executive Departments at Washington.

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A clerk or other employee of an executive department of the Government whose duties are performed at a place other than the seat of Government is as much entitled to the benefits of the act of March 15, 1898, with reference to leaves of absence as one whose duties are performed in the city of Washington.

The subordinate officers and employees of the customs service, wherever employed, are entitled to the privileges of the statute with reference to leaves of absence, whether they receive annual or per diem compensation.

Unless otherwise specially stated, the statutory provisions for notice, etc., of a given number of days are usually considered to include Sundays and holidays in the count.

(Opinion of May 11, 1898; 22 Op., 77.)

N. B.—In connection with the above opinion, the following subsequent legislation must be considered:

" * * * *Provided*, That the thirty days' annual leave of absence with pay in any one year to clerks and employees in the several Executive Departments authorized by existing law shall be exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays." (Legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act, approved Feb. 24, 1899, sec. 4.)

52. *Army officers—restrictions upon holding civil offices not applicable to volunteer officers.*—The provisions of section 1222, Revised Statutes, that no officer of the Army on the active list shall hold any civil office, etc., applies only to Regular Army officers. An army officer on the active list is one not only actively but permanently engaged in the military service of the Government. While an officer in the volunteer army may be said to be actively engaged in the military service, he is not permanently so engaged, and the Government does not need nor demand a complete and final severance of his relations with civil life. (Opinion of June 10, 1898; 22 Op., 88.)

53. *Departmental regulations, force of.*—The regulation of a department of the Government is not to control the construction of an act of Congress when its meaning is plain, but when there has been a long acquiescence in a regulation, and by it rights of parties for many years have been determined and adjusted, it is not to be disregarded without the most cogent and persuasive reasons. (Opinion of Aug. 1, 1898; 22 Op., 163.)

Upon this general subject, see also Opinions of Attorneys-General of Mar. 19, 1862 (10 Op., 469); of Oct. 8, 1864 (11 Op., 109); of May 15, 1876 (15 Op., 94); and of Nov. 17, 1898 (22 Op., 266).[1]

54. *Leaves of absence.*—Sixty days' leave of absence with pay may be granted employees in the Executive Departments, provided that as much as thirty days of it was made necessary by personal illness. The act of July 7, 1898, nullifies so much of the act of March 15, 1898, as provides that the thirty days' sick leave shall be granted with pay only in exceptionally meritorious cases, and reestablishes the law authorizing thirty days' annual leave with pay, without any cause being given, and thirty days' additional leave on account of sickness. (Opinion of Oct. 25, 1898; 22 Op., 255.)

55. *Temporary appointments.*—An appointment by the Secretary of State, without reference to or conformity with the regulations prescribed for appointments in the classified service, made pursuant to the act of July 1, 1898, authorizing the temporary employment of stenographers and typewriters in his Department, is lawful.[2]

The amendment of the civil-service rules of May 29, 1899, authorizing the permanent employment of persons serving under temporary appointments, was intended

[1] The general subject of the legal force of regulations is treated at length in "Remarks on the Army Regulations and Executive Regulations in General," by G. Norman Lieber, Judge-Advocate-General, United States Army (1898).

[2] For particulars of the case here referred to, see Sixteenth Report, pp. 315-316.

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to apply only to such persons as were serving under temporary appointments pursuant to Rule VIII of the civil-service rules, and such amendment does not comprehend temporary appointments made under the act of July 1, 1898.

(Opinion of Aug. 10, 1899; 22 Op., 556.)

56. *Free-delivery post-offices, classification of.*—When free delivery is discontinued at a post-office, such office ceases to be under the civil-service rules. Free-delivery offices as a class, and not offices formerly free-delivery offices, were intended to be within Postal Rule I, and the present Rule III. (Opinion of Oct. 23, 1899; 22 Op., 613.)[1]

57. *Free-delivery post-offices—reclassification as affecting right of reinstatement.*—In the exercise of his discretion, the Postmaster-General abolished the free-delivery service at Huron, S. Dak., on January 15, 1895, and in consequence certain carriers were separated from the service: *Held*, That on the reestablishment of free-delivery service at that place the former carriers could not be reinstated under Rule IX of the civil-service rules.[1] (Opinion of Dec. 9, 1899; 22 Op., 663.)

N. B.—Since the above opinion was rendered, and as a result thereof, Civil Service Rule IX has been amended (January 15, 1900) so as to authorize reinstatements of the kind here considered.

58. *Reinstatement—"reduction of force specifically required by law."*—To entitle a person to reinstatement in the civil service under Rule IX, by reason of the reduction of force, such reduction must be one required by law and not one caused by the exercise of a discretionary power vested in an executive officer. (Opinion of Dec. 9, 1899; 22 Op., 663.)

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[1] For particulars of the case leading to this decision, see pp. 307-309 of this report.

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PART IV.

THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

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PART IV.—THE EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE AND ITS CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

[Revised and reprinted from the Sixteenth Report.]

DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIONS.

On June 30, 1896, according to official reports, there were 178,884 positions in the Executive Civil Service, of which 79,988 were subject to competitive examination and 98,896 were either unclassified or excepted from examination wholly or in part. The general rule is that vacant positions in the classified service shall be filled by those standing highest as the result of competitive examinations testing fitness for the duties of the positions in question. Certain classified positions, however, by order of the President, have been excepted from the requirements of examination, and others have been excluded in part from the operation of the rules. These exceptions and exclusions have been made by the President on the ground that, on account of peculiar conditions, the system of appointment by competitive examination would not secure the best results; 17,216, or about one-tenth of the positions in the Executive Civil Service in 1896, were in the District of Columbia and 161,668 were outside. Of the positions within the District only 1,138 were unclassified or excepted, but of the positions outside 97,758, or more than one-half, were unclassified or excepted. There are 79,087 unclassified and excepted positions in post-offices of the country. Excluding these, more than two-thirds of all positions outside are subject to competitive examination.

TESTS FOR ENTRANCE.

The development of the system for testing fitness for the Government service from the early "pass examination" to the present examinations, of which 288 different kinds were held during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, is a subject of interest. The "pass examination," inaugurated by Congress in 1853 and 1855, could be taken only by those who were nominated by the head of the department in which the vacancy existed, and was noncompetitive, the man who passed lowest being eligible to appointment over the highest. By the act of March 3, 1871, now section 1753, Revised Statutes, "the President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability for the branch of service into which he seeks to enter; and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the Civil Service." The act of January 16, 1883, provided for open competitive examinations. The examinations held under this act were for thirteen years generally, if not entirely, of an educational character; but the President's order of May 6, 1896, extended the classification to many positions for entrance to which educational tests could not satisfactorily be applied.

The examinations at present prescribed for entrance to the classified service may be grouped in three general classes:

1. General examinations, for which a thorough common-school education affords a sufficient training, to which class belong the examinations for clerk in the departmental service, railway mail clerk, and clerk and carrier in the Post-Office service.

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2. Technical, scientific, or professional examinations, which demand, in addition to a general education, special knowledge of some sort. The examinations for fourth assistant examiner in the Patent Office, stenographer and typewriter, draftsman, and nautical expert in the Naval Observatory, are illustrations of this class.

3. Noneducational examinations for positions demanding qualifications which can not best be ascertained by educational tests.

More than 70 per cent of all classified positions fall within the first class; less than 10 per cent in the second class; and about 20 per cent in the third class.

GROWTH OF THE MERIT SYSTEM SINCE 1883.

Action of the President.

The civil-service act was approved on January 16, 1883. One of its provisions allowed vacancies in the service to be filled according to the old methods until July 16; but after that date none within the sphere of its first application could be filled except by persons who had been duly examined. In the Departments at Washington the classification embraced all persons receiving salaries of not less than $900 nor more than $1,800 a year—altogether 5,652—of whom 135 were excepted from examination. The classification of the Customs Service embraced places having an annual compensation of $900 or over, at ports where 50 or more persons were employed, excluding only those whose nominations had to be confirmed by the Senate. The number of places thus classified, including eleven ports, was 2,573. The number of post-offices classified—being those at which there were 50 or more employees—was 23, and the classified service at these offices included all persons above the grade of workman or laborer except the postmaster, or 5,699 in all. In the three branches of the classified service, therefore, the total number of places made subject to the provisions of the civil-service rules was 13,924. In 1884 the post-offices at Minneapolis, St. Paul, Jersey City, and New Haven, having attained the requisite number of employees, were classified, as was also the Department of Agriculture. During 1884 the classifications of several of the Departments were extended so as to embrace places not theretofore included. A detailed history of the changes in the classifications, by their revision, is contained in the Fourth Report of the Commission, at pages 102–114.

On March 1, 1888, President Cleveland made an order classifying the United States Civil Service Commission. On June 29, 1888, the classifications of the departmental service at Washington were revised and extended so as to embrace all the officers, clerks, and other employees in the Departments, except those appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and those employed merely as messengers, watchmen, workmen, or laborers. Altogether 1,931 places were added to the classified service by this extension. The Railway Mail Service, with 5,320 employees, was classified December 31, 1888. On January 4, 1889, rules for that service were promulgated to take effect March 15, 1889. During the first Administration of President Cleveland 16 post-offices, having attained the required 50 employees, were classified. The whole number of places thus added to the classified service, including those in the 16 post-offices just mentioned, was about 8,100, though this does not include the places resulting from the natural growth of the service. On March 4, 1889, the number of classified places in the departmental service was about 8,212, in the Customs Service about 2,298, and in the Postal Service about 11,500, making a total, including the Railway Mail Service, of about 27,330 places.

The railway mail rules went into effect under President Harrison on May 1, 1889, instead of March 15, it being found impossible to provide eligible registers at an earlier date. The extensions of the classified service from March 4, 1889, to March 4, 1893, were as follows: On April 13, 1891, the President classified certain classes of school employees and the physicians in the Indian Service, about 626 employees in

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all. On May 5, 1892, the Fish Commission was classified as a part of the departmental service, bringing in 140 employees. Ten post-offices, upon attaining the requisite number of employees (50), were classified, and rules for the Railway Mail Service put into effect. On the 5th of January, 1893, the President amended Postal Rule I so as to include in the classified Postal Service all free-delivery post-offices, adding to that branch of the classified service 548 offices not heretofore classified and the 7,610 persons employed therein. On the same day he amended the classification of the Department of Agriculture so as to include therein the employees of the Weather Bureau at work elsewhere than at Washington, 314 in number. The whole number of places covered by extensions of classifications during the Administration of President Harrison, including those which came under the rules by their automatic operation in the 10 post-offices above mentioned, was about 9,190, besides those resulting from the growth of the service. At the close of the Administration of President Harrison there were in the classified service about 42,928 places.

During President Cleveland's second term and prior to May 6, 1896, the rules were extended to the Government Printing Office; the Internal-Revenue Service; the Customs Service; the pension agencies; messengers, watchmen, and firemen in the Departments at Washington, and other positions, 10,396 in all. On May 6, 1896, a revision of the rules was made, extending the classification by 26,543[1] additional positions. At the close of the term the whole number of positions classified was 81,889.[1] During the term 4,283 excepted positions and 310 noncompetitive positions were transferred to the competitive list.

To recapitulate: The original classification of the civil service embraced 13,924 places. On March 4, 1885, the total number of places in the classified service was about 15,573, being an increase of 1,649, including the new post-offices and about 550 places added by Executive order in the revision and extension of the classifications. On March 4, 1889, the total number of places in the classified service was about 27,330, an increase during four years of 11,757, including the new post-offices and 8,100 places added by Executive order. On January 18, 1893, the total was about 42,928, an increase from March 4, 1889, of 15,598 places, including the new post-offices and some 9,190 places added by Executive orders. On March 3, 1897, the total number of places in the classified service was about 81,889,[1] an increase from March 4, 1893, of about 38,961[1] places, 10,396 of which were included prior to the revision of the rules of May 6,1896, 26,543[1] by such revision, and 2,022 by the automatic operation of the rules and miscellaneous causes.

On July 27, 1897, the President amended Rule VI so as to require that appointments to excepted positions in the customs and internal-revenue services be made upon examinations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and not disapproved by the Commission, thus reintroducing noncompetitive examinations for entrance to the service which had not been known since May 6, 1896.

On July 27, 1897, he completed the classification of the customs service by extending the rules so as to include customs ports having less than 5 employees. The number of employees thus affected was 57. By the act of June 6, 1900, and regulations adopted in accordance therewith, there were classified 54 men enlisted to man and equip vessels in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. By the correction of the original classification lists from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1901, names of employees properly subject to classification but inadvertently omitted were added to the number of 191. During the same period 241 post-offices having been given free delivery,

[1] This number is smaller by 5,043 than that published in previous reports. An addition of 20 has been made to correct an error in a previous addition, and 5,063 subtracted. On March 3, 1900, the Commission decided that 5,063 positions registered under navy-yard regulations were not classified under civil-service rules. They are, however, under a merit system of their own, which can not be changed without the approval of the Commission. (See decision of the Commission, sec. 11, page 151, *ante*.)

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there was an estimated increase of 800 carriers and 796 clerks. By growth of the service in the Treasury, War, and Post-Office Departments in Porto Rico and of the Treasury Department in Hawaii, there was an increase of 243 positions. Twenty-three positions, including electricians, dynamo tenders, firemen, etc., in the new Post-Office building at Washington, D. C., were treated as classified when the control passed to the Government from the contractors. Upon the transfer of the control of the Monongahela Navigation Company to the Engineer Department at large (War Department) 69 employees of that company were treated as classified, and the Department was so notified on September 2, 1897.

Deductions from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1901, have been as follows: 117 positions of mere laborer in the Government Hospital for the Insane, reported as classified, and so regarded since May 6, 1896, were withdrawn on August 31, 1899, on the ground that they were not properly subject to classification. Seventeen employees for lighting the Capitol and grounds, under the Architect of the Capitol, formerly reported as classified, remain under the control of the Senate Committee on Rules, and are therefore regarded as unclassified. Persons appointed as laborers, but performing duties pertaining to classified positions on May 6, 1896, were classified by virtue of the fact that they were performing such duties. The Commission has decided that whenever such a position becomes regularly vacant, and the Department states that it is desired to fill the position by the appointment of a person whose duties as well as designation shall be those of mere laborer, the position and employee may be treated as unclassified. The number of positions thus filled from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1901, is 52. The Treasury Department has during the same period abolished 157 positions of firemen, janitor, etc., in the assistant custodian and janitor service, in the interests of economy. About 124 positions of mere laborer at lower salaries have been created in their stead, the Department stating that these classes of employees, working under the control and supervision of the custodians, are in fact mere laborers. Recorders, rodmen, heliotropers, chainmen, and other temporary employees in the Coast and Geodetic Survey field force to the number of 42 have, since April 8, 1901, been regarded as unclassified. These positions, notwithstanding their designations, appear to be those of mere laborers. The term of service is rarely more than three or four months, and the Department stated that it was wholly impracticable to treat them as classified.

The net increase in classification from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1901, appears to be 1,848, and the total number of places classified on the latter date, 83,737.

The number of positions affected by the amendment of May 29, 1899, can not be definitely determined, owing to the incompleteness of reports from the Departments, but the following figures are believed to be approximately correct. By the amendment on May 29, 1899, of Rule III, paragraph 8, there were excluded in part from the operation ot fhe rules 5,002 positions in addition to the 9,989 already excluded, making a total of 14,991. Of this additional 5,002, however, 1,972 were Indian employees theretofore excepted under Rule VI. The positions thus affected remain in terms subject to paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Rule II; but as these paragraphs apply equally to unclassified positions, they are, in effect, unclassified. Prior to May 29, 1899, 1,829 positions were excepted or authorized to be excepted under Rule VI, of which 1,464 were actually designated as excepted. Under Rule VI as amended on that date, 1,946 additional places were excepted or authorized to be excepted, of which 1,513 have been so designated. The total number authorized to be excepted is therefore 3,775; the total number thus far designated is 2,977.

TRANSFER OF PLACES FROM THE EXCEPTED TO THE COMPETITIVE CLASS, MARCH 1, 1888, TO JULY 1, 1900.

March 20, 1894, appointment clerk, Department of Agriculture	1
November 2, 1894, certain superintendents and custodians, etc., at post-offices	2,267
May 1, 1894, professors of meteorology, Department of Agriculture	3

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July 9, November 2, 1894, chiefs and assistant chiefs, Department of Agriculture } May 25, 1895, chiefs and assistant chiefs and experts, Department of Agriculture }		142
December 4, 1894, scientific positions in Geological Survey	78	
July 15, 1895, scientific positions in Geological Survey	135	
		213
November 17, 1894, steamboat and transfer clerks, Railway Mail Service		164
January 3, 1895, superintendents of post-office stations at which carriers are employed		128
September 5, 1895, bookbinders, departmental service		11
December 2, 1895, temporary and statistical experts, Department of Labor		26
March 28, 1896, assistant attorneys and law clerks, Interior Department		22
May 6, 1896:		
Departmental service	1,038	
(In the Departments at Washington, including 142 chiefs of division, 70 assistant chiefs, 300 plate printers, engravers, and the like, and 150 places requiring some special skill or knowledge. The remainder consists chiefly of confidential clerks, apprentices, etc.)		
(All Indians employed in the Indian Service at large (about 2,100) are excepted from examination.)		
Indian Service	24	
Railway Mail Service	118	
		1,180
Customs service		37
Postal service		89
May 29, 1899:		
Chief, Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture		1
Foreman, Job Division, Government Printing Office		1
Total		4,285

EXTENSIONS OF THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE SINCE JANUARY 16, 1883.[1]

January 16, 1883, to March 3, 1885.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

(Approximate.)

Classified by the first order of classification	13,924
Extensions of classification	1,449
By growth of the service to March 3, 1885—4 post-offices, each attaining 50 employees	200
March 3, 1885, number of places classified	15,573

March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1889.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND (FIRST TERM).

Extensions of classification:	
United States Civil Service Commission, March 1, 1888	8
Revisions of departmental classifications, June 29, 1888	1,931
Railway Mail Service, December 31, 1888, to take effect May 1, 1889[2]	5,320
By growth of the service, 1885 to 1889:	
16 post-offices, each attaining 50 employees	800
Miscellaneous growth	3,698
March 3, 1889, number of places classified	27,330

March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1893.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

Extensions of classification:	
School employees and physicians, Indian service, April 13, 1891	626
United States Fish Commission, May 5, 1892	140
Weather Bureau, January 5, 1893	314
548 free-delivery post-offices, January 5, 1893[3]	7,610

[1] A more detailed statement is given on page 134, *et seq.*, of the Sixteenth Report.

[2] Of the 5,320 employees classified by order of President Cleveland on December 31, 1888, 2,300 were removed between March 4, 1889, and May 1, 1889, under the Administration of President Harrison and their places filled without examination, presumably by Republicans.

[3] Several hundred of the clerks and carriers at these post-offices were removed under the succeeding Administration; but nevertheless the Commission enforced the classification by all the means in its power, and succeeded in securing the reinstatement of some of the removed employees.

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By growth of the service, 1889 to 1893:	
10 post-offices, each attaining 50 employees	500
Other miscellaneous growth. (See note below)	6,408
March 3, 1893, number of places classified	42,928

NOTE.—Although not formerly classified under the civil-service act, the navy-yard service, with about 5,000 employees, was put under a merit system by Secretary Tracy, with the approval of President Harrison.

March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1897.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND (SECOND TERM).

Extensions of classification:	
In the Department of Agriculture (Bureau of Animal Industry and Weather Bureau) May 24, 1895	787
In the Department of the Interior, July 25, 1894	2
In the Post-Office Department, November 2 and December 3, 1894	43
Messengers and watchmen in all departments, November 2, 1894	868
Firemen in all departments, June 15, 1895	94
Census employees (act of Congress of March 4, 1895)	90
Internal-Revenue Service, December 12, 1894	2,939
Government Printing Office, June 13, 1895	2,709
Pension agencies, July 15, 1895	505
Indian service at large, May 11, 1894	89
Custom-house service, November 2, 1894	1,527
Indian agency and school employees, March 20, 1896	743
Revision of rules of May 6, 1896—	
Executive Office	21
Civil Service Commission	2
State Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty	7
Allotment force under superintendent State, War, and Navy Department building	17
Treasury Department—	
Laborers performing classified duty	192
Various positions in Department proper and at large	8,542
War Department	6,759
Department of Justice	448
Post-Office Department	231
Navy Department[1]	940
Interior Department—	
Miscellaneous offices	1,225
Indian Service[2]	3,278
Pension examining surgeons	4,120
Department of Agriculture—	
Laborers performing classified duty	98
Miscellaneous	17
Department of Labor—	
Laborers performing clerical duty	3
Fish Commission—	
Laborers performing classified duty	15
Miscellaneous	4
Interstate Commerce Commission	137
Smithsonian Institution	227
Post-Office Service	449
Government Printing Service, laborers performing classified duty	10
Internal-Revenue Service	310
By growth of the service—	
26 post-offices given free delivery	67
2 customs ports attaining 20 employees	52
Miscellaneous growth	1,394
March 3, 1897, number of places classified[3]	81,889

[1] See note elsewhere regarding status of certain navy-yard employees now regarded as unclassified.

[2] Of the 3,278, 2,061 are Indians excepted from examination.

[3] Error in addition made this number in previous reports too small by 20. Five thousand and sixty-three positions under navy-yard regulations, formerly included as classified, are, according to decision of the Commission, unclassified. Hence this number is smaller by 5,043 than that in previous reports.

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SUMMARY.

President Arthur	15,578
President Harrison	15,598
President Cleveland (first term)	11,757
President Cleveland (second term)[1]	38,961
	81,889

March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1901.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

Extensions of classifications:	
Classification on July 27, 1897, of customs ports having less than five employees	57
Classification of men enlisted to man and equip vessels in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Treasury Department[2]	54
Additions of positions and employees properly subject to classification, but omitted from the original lists—[3]	
Department of the Interior	30
Department of Agriculture	95
Treasury Department	21
Navy Department	17
War Department	17
Post-Office Department	8
State, War, and Navy Department building	5
Government Printing Office	1
Smithsonian Institution	1
Executive Mansion	1
By growth of the service:	
War Department, Porto Rico, May 1, 1900, clerks and messengers	17
Treasury Department, May 1, 1900—	
Customs service in Porto Rico	99
Customs service in Honolulu	47
Light-house service in Porto Rico	26
Post-Office Department—	
Classified in new building at Washington, D. C.[4]	23
241 offices given free delivery from March 3, 1897, to June 30, 1901—Estimated number of employees—	
Carriers	800
Clerks	796
3 post-offices given free delivery in Porto Rico, May 1, 1900	54

[1] Error in addition made this number in previous reports too small by 20. Five thousand and sixty-three positions under navy-yard regulations, formerly included as classified, are, according to decision of the Commission, unclassified. Hence this number is smaller by 5,043 than that in previous reports.

[2] By the act of June 6, 1900, and regulations of the Treasury Department in accordance therewith. (See Minutes of January 9, 1901.)

[3] Interior: 12 surveyors and 5 field assistants in the Geological Survey; 1 watchman, 1 land surveyor, and 11 laborers. Agriculture: 88 map distributors in the Weather Bureau outside Washington, D. C.; 1 carpenter, 1 messenger, telephone and telegraph operator, 1 inspector, 1 laborer, 3 experts. Treasury: 19 laborers, 1 recorder, 1 clerk. Navy: 7 special laborers at the Naval Academy; 1 draftsman, 1 subinspector, 1 clerk, 7 laborers. War: 7 clerks and messengers at the Military Academy; 10 miscellaneous. Post-Office Department: 3 laborers. State, War, and Navy building: 3 clerks, 2 laborers. Government Printing Office: 1 press feeder. Executive Mansion: 1 fireman. Smithsonian: 1 aid.

[4] These employees were assistant engineers, assistant electricians, dynamo tenders, firemen, and elevator conductors, originally employed by a firm which was heating and lighting the new post-office building at Washington, D. C., for $38 per diem, under contract with the Treasury Department. The Post-Office Department, on occupying this building, assumed the obligation, and the employees were paid upon the rolls of the city post-office. They were appropriated for by designation from July 1, 1900. The Commission decided on June 9, 1900, that the emergency was unavoidable; that it was impracticable to make the appointments from the eligible registers, and that the persons should be treated as having been brought within the classified service by their adoption by the Government, similarly to the classification of the census force in 1895, the sectarian or contract schools upon becoming Government schools, and post-offices upon receiving free-delivery service.

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By growth of the service—Continued.	
War, Engineer Department at large, classification of employees of Monongahela Navigation Company[1]	69
Total classified to June 30, 1901	84,122
Deductions as detailed below	385
Total classified on June 30, 1901	83,737
Positions withdrawn from classification in the Coast and Geodetic Survey[2]	42
Positions withdrawn from classification in the Government Hospital for the Insane[3]	117
Positions withdrawn from classification as they became vacant, from March 4, 1897, to June 30, 1901, for the reason that the new appointees were to be limited to duties pertaining to mere laborers[4]—	
Navy	1
Treasury	9
War	16
Interior	1
Post-Office Department	24
Fish Commission	1
Positions abolished in the Assistant Custodian and Janitor Service[5]	157
Positions of employees for lighting the Capitol and grounds withdrawn[6]	17
Total deductions	385

EXCEPTED AND EXCLUDED POSITIONS.

It has not been possible to procure from the Departments complete reports of the positions excepted under Rule VI and excluded in part under paragraph 8 of Rule III by the amendments of May 29, 1899. The following tables concerning these classes of positions are based partly on official reports and partly on data obtained from the official register. While they are therefore doubtless inexact, it is believed that they are approximately correct.

[1] The employees of the Monongahela Navigation Company were held to be classified upon the transfer of control of the property of the company to the Government. The Department was notified of this decision on September 2, 1897.

[2] The Treasury Department stated that it was wholly impracticable to treat rodmen, recorders, heliotropers, chainmen, and other temporary employees in the field force of the Coast Survey as classified. Their duties were found to be those of mere laborers despite their designations, and their employment was limited to three or four months, and the Commission accordingly decided to treat them as unclassified. (See minutes of April 8, 1901.)

[3] These employees in the Government Hospital for the Insane having been improperly reported as classified on May 6, 1896, being mere laborers, and therefore not properly subject to classification, their positions were withdrawn on August 31, 1899, at the request of the Department.

[4] Many employees were classified on May 6, 1896, by virtue of the fact that they were doing work usually done by classified employees, though they were appointed as laborers. As these positions became vacant the Commission permitted them to be withdrawn on the statement of the Departments that the new appointee was to be limited to the duties of mere laborer, holding that this class of employees was classified only by virtue of the fact that they were performing classified duty.

[5] The Department stated that janitors, firemen, etc., in the Assistant Custodian and Janitor Service, working under the control of the custodians, were mere laborers, and in the interests of economy abolished the above number of positions. About 124 positions of mere laborer have been reported as created in their stead.

[6] These employees under the Architect of the Capitol remain under the control of the Senate Committee on Rules, although previously reported as classified, and were therefore withdrawn.

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Number of positions excluded from the provisions of the civil-service rules by provisions made prior to May 29, 1899, under Rule III, paragraph 8, and the number additional excluded in part, under said rule and paragraph, by virtue of the amendments of that date.

Department or office.	Prior to May 29, 1899.	Subsequent to May 29, 1899.	Present total.
Clause (a).			
Treasury Department:			
Marine-Hospital Service	51	.....	.....
Light-House Service	1,450	.....	1,450
Construction of public buildings	29	.....	29
Immigration Service	4	20	23
Interpreters (order May 2, 1901)	.....	5	5
Special inspector of customs	1	.....	1
Special customs employees	6	.....	6
Custom-House Service	67	10	38
Internal-Revenue Service	18	.....	9
War Department	124	.....	124
Department of Justice	1	.....	1
Post-Office Department	34	.....	34
Post-Office Service	2,840	.....	2,840
Navy Department	3	.....	3
Interior Department	87	.....	87
Pension examining surgeons	3,766	.....	3,766
Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau	594	.....	594
Total clause (a)	9,075	35	9,010
Under clause (b).			
Treasury Department:			
Light-House Service	28	.....	28
Immigration Service	1	.....	.....
War Department	1	.....	1
Interior Department	9	.....	9
Superintendent, State, War and Navy building	2	.....	2
Total clause (b)	41	.....	40
Under clause (c).			
Treasury Department	.....	27	27
Department of State	2	.....	2
Department of Agriculture	.....	1	1
Total clause (c)	2	28	30
Under clause (d).			
Treasury Department, Revenue-Cutter Service	819	94	913
Navy Department	25	.....	25
Total clause (d)	844	94	938
Under clause (e).			
Treasury, Marine-Hospital Service	.....	32	32
Under clause (f).			
Treasury, Marine-Hospital Service	.....	433	433
War:			
Quartermaster's Department at large, under clause (g)	.....	58	58
Medical Department at large, clause (h)	.....	11	11
Ordnance Department at large, clause (i)	.....	604	604
Engineer Department at large, clause (j)	.....	860	860
National military parks, clause (k)	.....	39	39
Department of Justice, office or field deputies, clause (l)	.....	267	267
Navy Department, clause (m):			
Special mechanics and civilian assistant inspectors of work and material	.....	127	127
Draftsmen of various grades (amendment of November 20, 1900) [1]	.....	292	292
Interior:			
Pension examining surgeons, clause (n)	.....	705	705
Indians in Indian Service at large, clause (o)	.....	1,972	1,972
Land Office [2]—			
Temporary clerks, clause (p)	.....	21	21
Temporary clerks, clause (q)	.....	61	61
Total, excluded in part under paragraph 8 of Rule III	9,962	5,639	15,500

[1] The Navy Department reported 80 draftsmen in the Department proper as excluded by the amendment of November 20, 1900, to clause (m), paragraph 8 of Rule III, but they are not included in this table for the reason that doubt exists as to their exclusion under the amendment to the rule.

[2] By the amendment of May 29, 1899, 1,972 Indian employees, who had been "excepted" under Rule VI, became excluded in part under Rule III, paragraph 8 (o).

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Number of positions excluded from the provisions of the civil-service rules, etc.—Continued.

SUMMARY BY DEPARTMENTS.

Department or office.	Prior to May 29, 1899.	Subsequent to May 29, 1899.	Present total.
Treasury Department	2,474	621	2,994
War Department	125	1,572	1,697
Department of Justice	1	267	268
Post-Office Department and Service	2,874	.....	2,874
Navy Department	28	419	447
Interior Department	3,862	2,759	6,621
Department of Agriculture	594	1	595
State, War, and Navy Department building	2	.....	2
State Department	2	.....	2
Total excluded, all Departments	9,962	5,639	15,500

Number of positions excepted, wholly or in part, from the requirement of examination under each paragraph of Rule VI of the civil-service rules prior to May 29, 1899, and the additional number excepted on that date.

Department or office, and designation of position.	Paragraph.	Number prior to May 29, 1899.		Number additional on May 29, 1899.		Total number.	
		Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.
Executive Office	1	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
State Department	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	1
Treasury	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
War	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Justice	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	1
Post-Office	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	1
Navy	2	2	1	.....	.....	2	1
Interior	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Agriculture	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Total, paragraph 2	.....	16	10	.....	.....	16	10
State Department	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....
Treasury	3	.....	.....	3	3	3	3
War	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Justice	3	.....	.....	6	1	6	1
Post-Office	3	.....	.....	4	2	4	2
Navy	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Interior	3	.....	.....	2	1	2	1
Agriculture	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Total, paragraph 3	.....	.....	.....	21	8	21	8
Treasury:							
Private secretary to—							
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Treasurer of United States	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Comptroller of the Currency	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Comptroller of the Treasury	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Superintendent Coast Survey	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
War:							
Private secretary to—							
The Major-General Commanding the Army	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Adjutant-General	4	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Inspector-General	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Judge-Advocate-General	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Quartermaster-General	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Commissary-General of Subsistence	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Surgeon-General	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Paymaster-General	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Chief of Engineers	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Chief of Ordnance	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Chief Signal Officer	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Chief Record and Pension Office	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Superintendent of public buildings and grounds	4	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

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Number of positions excepted, etc., prior to May 29, 1899—Continued.

Department or office, and designation of position.	Paragraph.	Number prior to May 29, 1899.		Number additional on May 29, 1899.		Total number.	
		Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.
Interior:							
Private secretary to—							
Commissioner of the General Land Office	4			1		1	
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	4			1		1	
Commissioner of Patents	4			1		1	
Commissioner of Education	4			1		1	
Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department	4			1		1	
Director Geological Survey	4			1		1	
Commissioner of Pensions	4			1		1	
Total, paragraph 4				25	6	25	6
Treasury: Commissioner of Immigration	5			1		1	
Total, paragraph 5				1		1	
Interior: Presidential, not confirmed	6			20	20	20	20
Civil Service Commission: Presidential, not confirmed	6			1	1	1	1
Total, paragraph 6				21	21	21	21
Interior: Attorneys, assistant attorneys, and special assistant attorneys	7	20	20			20	20
Justice	7	109	109	1	1	110	110
Post-Office				1	1	1	1
Total, paragraph 7		129	129	2	2	131	131
Private secretary to—							
Commissioner of Labor	8			1		1	
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries	9			1		1	
Secretary Smithsonian Institution	10			1		1	
Interstate Commerce Commissioners	11			5		5	
Treasury Department:							
Shipping commissioners	12			18	18	20	20
Cashier, each customs district	13	150	49			156	52
Chief or principal deputies	14	327	140			411	402
Deputy naval officers	15			5	5	5	5
Deputy surveyor of customs	16			6	4	6	4
Private secretaries to collectors of customs districts	17			18	8	18	8
Private secretaries to appraisers	18			3	2	3	2
Council before Board of United States General Appraisers	19			1	1	1	1
Paymaster New York customs district	20			1	1	1	1
Alaskan customs service	21			42	42	42	42
Deputy collectors of internal revenue	22	217	217	934	934	934	934
Storekeepers and gaugers	23			987	987	987	987
Officer in charge of Bureau of Statistics	24			1	1	1	1
Chief clerks, mint and assay	25			12	9	12	9
Miscellaneous, mint and assay	26			72	34	72	34
Paymasters' clerks[1]	27			36	36	36	36
Department of Justice:							
Officers in penitentiaries	28			4	4	4	4
Clerks to United States district attorneys	29			70	70	70	70
Examiners	30			9	9	9	9
Post-Office Department:							
Assistant Attorney-General	31			1	1	1	1
Clerk to Assistant Attorney-General	32			1	1	1	1
Confidential clerks to postmasters	33						
Assistant postmasters	34						
Auditor at New York office	35						
Cashiers or finance clerks	36	988	918	255		1,243	918
Do	37						
Additional finance clerks	38						
Do	39						
Do	40						
Clerks as physicians in first-class offices	41						

[1] By amendment of January 22, 1900.

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Number of positions excepted, etc., prior to May 29, 1899—Continued.

Department or office, and designation of position.	Paragraph.	Number prior to May 29, 1899.		Number additional on May 29, 1899.		Total number.	
		Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.
Interior Department:							
Superintendent Hot Springs Reservation	42	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Special land inspector	43	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Inspector of coal mines	44	.....	.....	2	2	2	2
Special agents employed to protect public lands	45	.....	.....	56	53	56	53
Inspectors of surveyors-general and district land offices	46	.....	.....	3	2	3	2
Superintendents of irrigation	47	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Superintendents of logging	48	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Special Indian agents	49	.....	.....	5	5	5	5
Special agents for the allotment of land to the Indians	50	.....	.....	11	11	11	11
Special commissioners to negotiate with the Indians	51	.....	.....	4	4	4	4
Engineers to make surveys of reservation boundary lines	52	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Examiners of Indian timber lands	53	.....	.....	22	22	22	22
Financial clerks at Indian agencies	54	.....	.....	56	.....	56	.....
Alaskan school service	55	.....	.....	32	32	32	32
Special pension examiners	56	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Clerks at pension agencies	57	.....	.....	18	2	18	2
Private secretary to the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane[1]	58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agriculture:							
Agents and experts	59	.....	.....	28	28	28	28
Statistical agents	60	.....	.....	41	41	41	41
Smithsonian: Assistant secretary in charge United States Museum	61	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Total excepted	.....	1,829	1,465	2,847	2,408	4,551	3,923

[1] By amendment of January 22, 1900.

Number of positions excepted, wholly or in part, from the requirement of examination under Rule VI prior to May 29, 1899, and the number additional excepted on that date, by Departments and offices.

Department or office.	Prior to May 29, 1899.		Number additional on May 29, 1899.		Present total.	
	Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.
Executive Office	2	2	.....	.....	2	2
Department of State	2	1	3	.....	5	1
Treasury Department	696	408	2,109	2,054	2,680	2,512
War Department	2	.....	50	37	52	37
Department of Justice	111	110	90	85	201	195
Post-Office Department	990	919	262	5	1,252	924
Navy Department	2	1	1	.....	3	1
Interior Department[1]	22	22	252	156	274	178
Department of Agriculture	2	2	70	70	72	72
Civil Service Commission	.....	.....	1	1	1	1
Department of Labor	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Fish Commission	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Smithsonian Institution	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Interstate Commerce Commission	.....	.....	5	.....	5	.....
Total excepted	1,829	1,465	2,847	2,408	4,551	3,923

[1] By the amendment of May 29, 1899, 1,972 Indian employees previously excepted under Rule VI became excluded under Rule III, paragraph 8, clause (e).

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Total number of positions excluded in part under Rule III, paragraph 8, and excepted under Rule VI, prior to May 29, 1899, and on that date.

	Prior to May 29, 1899.		Number additional on May 29, 1899.		Present total.	
	Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.	Authorized.	Designated.
Excluded in part under Rule III, paragraph 8	.....	9,962	.....	5,639	.....	15,500
Excepted under Rule VI	1,829	1,465	2,847	2,408	4,551	3,923
Total excepted and excluded	.....	11,427	.....	8,047	.....	19,423

Action of Congress Affecting the Merit System.

Newly created positions analogous to those already classified fall naturally under the provisions of the civil-service act and rules unless Congress by express legislation provides otherwise. The growth of the merit system thus depends not only upon the action of the President, heretofore treated, but upon the action of Congress.

The employees of the Census Bureau, about 3,500 in number, were expressly excluded from the provisions of the civil-service act by the census act.

The war emergency acts in 1898 provided for appointments without compliance with the provisions of the civil-service act. More than 2,000 clerks were appointed under this legislation.

In the act making appropriation for the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, was the following provision:

For experimental rural free delivery under the direction of the Postmaster-General, fifty thousand dollars.

All appointments in this service have been made without reference to the civil-service act and rules, the Department contending that its designation in the appropriation act as "experimental" amounts to an exemption. Congress increased the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, to $3,500,000, but continued the designation of the service as experimental. The number of employees under this appropriation is not known to the Commission.

By an act passed June 4, 1897, Congress created the Forest Reserve Bureau, and on July 1, 1898, appropriated $175,000 to cover the employment of the necessary superintendents, inspectors, surveyors, forestry agents, rangers, etc. The language of the act provided that these employees should be "appointed" by the Secretary of the Interior "wholly with reference to their fitness and without regard to their political affiliations." The Interior Department has treated these positions as unclassified. Meanwhile, the appropriations have increased, that for the year ending June 30, 1902, being $300,000, and the number of employees on June 30, 1899, being 381.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1900, provided "for the employment during the nine months beginning July 1, 1899, of such additional temporary force * * * as, in the judgment of the Postmaster-General, may be proper and necessary to the prompt, efficient, and accurate dispatch of the business in the office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General." Nothing in the act appeared to indicate that appointments to these positions should not be made from the eligible registers of the Commission, but the report from the Department for June, 1899, contained the names of 24 clerks appointed without examination. The letter of the Commission to the Department calling attention to these irregularities was not answered. The act of April 17, 1900, making appropriation for their continuance describes them as "rendered necessary because of the increase of work incident to the war with Spain," and as all appointments so described

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had been exempted by Congress from the operation of the civil-service act, they were, by virtue of this enactment, nominally validated.

For several years the appropriation acts have carried a lump sum for certain employees in the Indian agency service "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers and practical stockmen in addition to the agency farmers now employed." Appointments to these positions, about 65 in number, have been made through competitive examination conducted by the Commission from the date of their classification in 1896 to July 1, 1901, with the exception of a few months in 1898. The appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1902, makes appropriation "to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers and practical stockmen, subject only to such examination as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in addition to the agency farmers now employed." In view of this new provision in the act, the Commission addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of June 14, 1901:

In the appropriation act of March 3, 1901, the following provision is made in relation to "additional farmers" in the Indian Service:

"To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers and practical stockmen, subject only to such examination as to qualification as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding sixty-five dollars each per month, to superintend and direct farming and stock raising among such Indians as are making effort for self-support, sixty-five thousand dollars."

The positions above provided for have been in the classified service and subject to examination and certification by the Commission, a condition to appointment being heretofore superadded by the appropriation act as follows:

"*Provided*, That no person shall be employed as such farmer or stockman who has not been at least two years immediately previous to such employment practically engaged in the occupation of farming within the State or Territory, or adjoining State or Territory, where such agency is located, and where practical, competent Indians shall be given the preference."

In the act of March 3, 1901, this superadded condition is superseded by the condition that the persons to be so appointed shall be "subject only to such examination as to qualification as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe." Thus it appears that the new law does not provide for the exception of these positions from examination and certification by the Commission, but merely provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the right to prescribe the examination which is to be held to test the qualifications of such additional farmers. It is a clear inference that such examination when prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior is to be held by the Civil Service Commission, as it is a part of the regular recognized duties of the Commission to hold such examinations, and there is nothing in the act itself which would devolve such duty upon any other person or body.

The Commission therefore requests the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe the examination which is to be held to test the qualification of applicants for the position of additional farmer to be appointed under this appropriation (which goes into effect on July 1, 1901), in order that it may proceed to hold examination in accordance with such prescription.

In this connection the Commission begs to state that the present examination for the grade of farmer was determined upon in conference with representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and so far as its scope and character are concerned is believed to have been generally satisfactory. This spring the examination formerly given was amended in conference with representatives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs so as to include as one subject experiencing in farming, and also to include the optional subject of irrigation farming. The scope of the present examination is indicated in section 120 of the latest edition of the Commission's Manual of Examinations. A copy of this section, giving a description of the examination, is inclosed herewith. With a view of increasing the supply of eligibles, the Commission also begs to state that special efforts will be made to widely advertise the examinations and to afford opportunities for examination at points reasonably convenient to the homes of competitors. It is believed that in consequence of this the difficulties resulting from insufficient supply of eligibles may be largely overcome.

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The Secretary of the Interior in his reply, under date of July 3, 1901, quotes the language of the appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and then says:

You express the opinion that the provision in question does not except the positions covered thereby from the operations of the civil-service law and rules, and request that the Secretary of the Interior prescribe the character of examination to which applicants for such positions should be subjected in order that the Commission may proceed to hold the examinations therefor.

In response thereto I have to state that the Civil Service Commission has no jurisdiction, in my judgment, in the matter of the additional farmers and stockmen for whose appointment, after an examination as to qualifications which the Department may determine upon, provision is made in the act of March 3, 1901. I have, accordingly, directed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to prepare and submit for my consideration such tentative form of examination as in his judgment will disclose the qualifications of persons seeking appointment as practical farmers and practical stockmen. Applicants whose qualifications are found to be satisfactory will be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior without the intervention of the Civil Service Commission either directly or indirectly.

On August 9, 1901, the Commission addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Interior:

Referring to your communication of July 3, relative to the employment of practical farmers and stockmen in the Indian Service, in which you state that the Commission has no jurisdiction, in your judgment, in the matter of the additional farmers and stockmen for whose appointment provision is made in the act of March 3, 1901, the Commission has the honor to advise you that in view of your opinion these positions will be treated as subject to the civil-service rules in the same manner and to the same extent as though they had been excepted from the requirements of examination or registration under Rule VI, the effect and extent of the exception being the same whether it is made in an appropriation act or in an amendment to the rules. It is requested that changes in the status of these employees be reported by your Department on the regular monthly reports of changes, as required by Rule XIII.

The land office at Bismarck, N. Dak., was destroyed by fire in 1896, and the deficiency bill of March 3, 1899, appropriated $15,000 for the reproduction of the records there destroyed. A force of 14 copyists was appointed for this work without reference to the civil-service law. It is understood that the Department contends that the language of the act implied that the work was of the "emergency" order and not subject to the rules, and it seems that the copyists are carried on the roll nominally as laborers. It appears that provisions recently made by Congress for clerical work in the reproduction of other records of the land office have been construed in the same way, the appropriations in these cases aggregating $47,000.

In a letter dated March 9, 1901, the Commission called the attention of the Attorney-General to the fact that all clerks of United States district attorneys have been appointed without examination, although the rules except "not to exceed one private secretary or confidential clerk" to each of these officers. There are at least five who have two clerks and one who has five. The Attorney-General in reply referred to an act of May, 1887, authorizing district attorneys to "employ * * * the necessary clerical assistants, etc.," and stated that under a construction followed by the office the persons so "employed" are not regarded as "appointed" within the meaning of the civil-service rules.

In the act of July 1, 1898, $2,000 was appropriated "for temporary typewriters and stenographers in the Department of State," "to be selected by the Secretary." The Attorney-General, to whom the matter was referred, rendered an opinion to the effect that the civil-service rules did not apply to these positions.

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APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS FOR CARRYING OUT THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

The deficiency act of March 3, 1883, provided, in addition to three Commissioners at an annual salary of $3,500 each, and one chief examiner at $3,000, for one secretary at $1,600, one stenographer at $1,600, and one messenger at $600, making a total expense for salaries of $17,300. The first session of the Forty-eighth Congress, in 1885, increased the salary of the secretary $400, that of the messenger $240, and provided for a clerk at $1,200, making a total increase of $1,840, and reduced the appropriation for traveling expenses from $4,000 to $3,500. The second session, in 1886, increased the salary of the stenographer $200 and gave an additional clerk at $1,400 and a laborer at $660, making an increase of $2,260.

By the appropriation act of July 1, 1886, the clerical force of the Commission was increased by one clerk at $1,600 and two at $900, and the appropriation for traveling expenses was restored from $3,500 to $4,000. By the appropriation act of March 3, 1887, the Commission obtained an additional clerk at $1,000, and by the appropriation act of July 11, 1888, an additional clerk at $1,600, one at $1,400, and one at $1,000, besides an increase of $1,000 in traveling expenses. By the appropriation act of February 26, 1889, $250 was added to the appropriation for traveling expenses. The total increase under the first administration of President Cleveland was $10,150.

By the appropriation act of July 11, 1890, the Commission obtained five additional clerks, as follows: One at $1,800, one at $1,400, two at $1,200, and one at $1,000. In 1891 and 1892 no advance was made. In 1893 the only advance was an increase of $750 for traveling expenses. The total increase during President Harrison's administration was $7,350.

From 1883 to 1893 the classified service increased from 13,924 places to about 43,000 and the appropriation for salaries and traveling expenses from $21,300 to $42,400.

In 1894 Congress appropriated directly for 36 additional clerks ($52,000) for the Commission, in lieu of those then detailed from the Departments, and gave also one additional laborer, an engineer, and two watchmen, making a total force, including the Commissioners, of 62 persons, and a total appropriation, including traveling expenses, of $98,540. In 1895 the Commission obtained $1,000 additional for traveling expenses, which has been continued since that year. Since 1895 the Commission has received no increase of appropriation for traveling expenses, but the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act for the year ending June 30, 1902, appropriated $2,880 for five additional employees, as follows: Two firemen at $720 each per annum, two messenger boys at $360 each, and one elevator conductor at $720. A table showing the expenditures for salaries, traveling and contingent expenses, and employees, from 1883 to 1896, appears at pages 117, 118 of the Thirteenth Report.

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PART V.

OPERATION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACT AND RULES, INCLUDING INVESTIGATIONS.

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PART V.—OPERATION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE ACTS AND RULES, INCLUDING INVESTIGATIONS.

I.—POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS AND PARTISAN ACTIVITY OF OFFICEHOLDERS.

OFFICIAL WARNINGS ISSUED, 1886–1900.

In harmony with the provisions of the civil-service act against the coercion of political action on the part of Federal officeholders and the collection of political assessments or contributions from them, numerous efforts have been made to inform the great body of Federal employees of their rights and immunities in this respect under the law, as well as to warn them against violating its penal provisions, and against undue partisan activity in their official relations. The first and most important of these was the Presidential warning of July 14, 1886, against the use of official positions to control political movements, which was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington. July 14, 1886.

To the heads of Departments in the service of the General Government:

I deem this a proper time to especially warn all subordinates in the several Departments and all officeholders under the General Government against the use of their official positions in attempts to control political movements in their localities.

Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid, in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duties, offending by display of obtrusive partisanship their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials.

They should also constantly remember that their party friends from whom they have received preferment have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as officeholders to dictate the political action of their party associates or to throttle freedom of action within party lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization. The influence of Federal officeholders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged, nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding.

A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy, in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those intrusted with official place, and the consideration of the necessity, under our form of government, of political action free from official coercion.

You are requested to communicate the substance of these views to those for whose guidance they are intended.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

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This order was promulgated by the various Executive Departments to their respective subordinates, and as it has never in any way been withdrawn it is considered as having continued in full force and effect as an Executive order ever since.

In the Postal Laws and Regulations as published in 1893 the substance of this Executive order was included in section 435, which is as follows:

SEC. 435. *Relation of officials to political movements.*—Officeholders must not use their official positions to control political movements. They should not offend by obtrusive partisanship, nor should they assume the active conduct of political campaigns. A postmaster is not forbidden to exercise any political privilege, but should make proper discrimination between what ought and what ought not be done by a public officer. He serves all the people, who are entitled to attention, civility, and assistance. He should be patient and helpful. No postmaster, in whom the Government has, by virtue of his appointment, reposed trust and confidence, should find difficulty in deciding as to the proper course to be pursued in the premises. This is in consonance with the order of President Cleveland of July 14, 1886.

In a departmental order dated May 23, 1894, Postmaster-General Bissell said:

The following Executive instructions are still in force and are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employees of the postal service.

Then followed the Executive order of July 14, 1886, in full, as given above, after which the circular continued:

The foregoing regulation has peculiar application to postmasters, and its spirit should guide their conduct in all official intercourse with the public. They are servants of the people in that branch of governmental service which ministers most to their immediate personal convenience and interests and comes in closest contact with all. Enjoyment of its privileges compels persons of both sexes, of all ages, of various conditions, of different nationalities, of every opinion, to visit the post-office with frequency. They transact business generally small in external details but of deep interest or value to them, and, in the aggregate, of vast magnitude and great importance to the country. All, of every degree, condition, and private opinion, are entitled of right to a kindly service by their Government, with attention, civility, and accommodating assistance on the part of its agents, and especially without offense to their sensibilities. The postmaster must therefore be patient, courteous, and helpful in transacting his business, compel his clerks to similar conduct or dismiss them, and so govern himself and them that every proper visitor may leave gratified by good treatment. Advantage of the enforced opportunity should never be taken to subject visitors to the public office either to proselyting attempts to convert them or to other wounds of feeling by expressions in opposition to their opinions—political, religious, or otherwise.

The regulation forbids, further, that the postmaster should install himself as the manipulator of the political affairs of his own party. He is not thereby abridged of his privileges as a citizen, but restrained from encroachment on those of his fellow-citizens. Such a line of conduct as is interdicted would expose him to the imputation of a conscious failure to earn his salary by his service, or of scheming to maintain or advance himself by other means than excellence in performance of duty; tends to excite disaffection even in his own party, and brings reproach on the public service.

No official will find his just independence restrained by the course of manly moderation and tolerant courtesy which the regulation enjoins, nor, if he reads it in the spirit of obedience, have difficulty in determining his conduct accordingly.

A direct interference by the Commission in the midst of a Presidential campaign for the purpose of preventing political assessments and political coercion occurred in the case of the following notice issued by it:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1892.

At the outset of the political campaign which is now pending, this Commission feels it to be its duty to call public attention to the provisions of the civil-service law in relation to political assessments or contributions, to inform Government employees of their rights in the premises, and to warn those not in the Government service, of whatever political party, not to infringe upon these rights. Political assessments, under any guise, are prohibited by law. The provisions of the law on the subject are, in substance, as follows: That no Government officer or employee shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, in any manner whatever, a contribution for political

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purposes from any other Government officer or employee. Second, that no Government officer or employee shall make a contribution for political purposes to any other Government officer or employee. Third, that no person shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive contributions for political purposes in any room or building occupied by Government employees in the discharge of official duties, and fourth, that no superior officer shall discriminate against or in favor of any Government officer or employee on account of his action in reference to contributions for political purposes. Government employees must be left absolutely free to contribute or not as they see fit, and to contribute to either party according to their preferences, and an employee refusing to contribute must not be discriminated against because of such refusal.

It is the duty of the Commission to see that the provisions of this law are enforced, and it will employ every available means to secure the prosecution and punishment of whoever may violate them. The Commission requests any person having knowledge of any violation of this law to lay the facts before it, and it will at once take action upon them.

In the next Presidential campaign the Commission, in conjunction with the Post-Office Department, issued, under date of August 26, 1896, a "Warning against political assessments." This circular contained a recital of sections 11 to 15 of the civil-service act, together with the statement by the Commission that it was its duty to see that these provisions of the law were strictly enforced, and that it would use every means available to do so, and the request that all persons having knowledge of any violations of the law would lay the facts before the Commission. This circular was forwarded by the Post-Office Department to all postmasters, with instructions to post the same in their respective offices, after signing the following notice, which was printed at the bottom of each:

All employees connected with this office are hereby notified that they are under no obligation whatever to make subscriptions for political or other purposes, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure to so subscribe.

At the same time a circular similar to the above was, at the request of the Commission, also issued by the Treasury Department and forwarded to all collectors of customs and collectors of internal revenue.

In 1898, in consequence of many complaints of the use of official position to coerce political action of employees, or otherwise to affect unduly the results of Congressional elections pending in that year, the Commission issued the following circular, which was forwarded by it directly to its local boards of examiners throughout the country, and also, through the agency of the different departments, to other Federal officials in different parts of the country:

POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF FEDERAL OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., October 15, 1898.

SIR: Your attention is invited to the following extracts from the Executive instructions of July 14, 1886, which are still in force, and which are republished for the information and guidance of all officers and employees in the Executive civil service. These instructions were issued as orders by each of the departments at the time, in accordance with the direction of the President. They were also included in the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1893 (see sec. 435). On May 23, 1894, they were republished by the Postmaster-General:

"Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid, in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending, by display of obtrusive partisanship, their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials.

"They should also constantly remember that their party friends, from whom they have received preferment, have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as officeholders to dictate the political action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within party

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lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization.

"The influence of Federal officeholders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair, and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

"Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges, but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by officeholding.

"A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those intrusted with official place, and a consideration of the necessity, under our form of government, of political action free from official coercion."

The Postmaster-General, in a letter dated August 8, 1898, stated that the order of the President above quoted had been neither revoked nor modified.

Those who enter the classified civil service upon the ground of ascertained merit as established by the civil-service rules, and are protected therein, should be quick to recognize the reciprocal obligations thereby imposed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be subject to adverse political criticism.

The Commission believes that the best interests of the service will be promoted by the nonparticipation of all members of its boards of examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees.

While attendance at a political convention as a delegate or membership upon a political committee is not in itself a violation of the civil-service rules, the Commission holds that all partisan activity, if sufficient to impair usefulness as a representative of the Civil Service Commission, is sufficient cause for removal from membership on any of its boards of examiners.

Section 2 of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, provides that no person in the public service "has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body."

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

In addition to this the "Warning against political assessments," which had been issued under date of August 26, 1896, as above stated, was at the request of the Commission reissued by the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of October 18, 1898, with instructions to all officials concerned to sign and post the same conspicuously in their respective offices as in the former case. (See Fifteenth Report, pp. 257–258.)

In the fall of 1899 complaints arising in connection with alleged improper action of certain post-office officials in Ohio in connection with the State election then pending, the Commission under date of October 17, 1899, requested the Postmaster-General to reissue and forward to all postmasters the "Warning against political assessments," which had been issued by the Department on August 26, 1896, and October 18, 1898, as indicated above. To this request the Postmaster-General replied under date of October 18, 1899, in part as follows:

To print and mail 75,000 copies of the order would seriously embarrass the routine work of the office. I have, therefore, directed that it be reissued and printed in The Daily Bulletin, copies of which are sent to all employees in the Railway Mail Service and to postmasters at the larger offices.

Accordingly the said "warning" was republished in full in The Daily Postal Bulletin of October 18, 1899.

The Secretary of the Treasury was also requested to reissue in 1899 the "warning" which he had issued in 1898, as stated above, but this request of the Commission was not complied with.

Offensive partisanship in navy-yards.—Upon complaint made to the Navy Department that certain supervising employees of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-Yard had been guilty of endeavoring to influence the votes of navy-yard workmen in such a

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manner as to constitute "offensive partisanship," the Secretary of the Navy on April 18, 1900, wrote to the commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-Yard in part as follows:

The Department desires you to call the attention of the employees of the yard, and particularly those named above, to the fact that they should scrupulously avoid any conduct which might be construed as offensive partisanship or any use of their governmental positions to influence political results. Appointments to the supervising force at navy-yards are made on the score of merit and not for political reasons. Section 2 of the civil-service act provides that no person in the public service "has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body." The Department desires you to impress upon employees of the yard that violations of this law will not be overlooked, but will be regarded as cause for disciplinary action.

Under date of August 8, 1900, the Commission addressed to the Postmaster-General, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Interior, and under date of September 1, 1900, to the heads of the other Executive Departments, a uniform letter, the purport of which is shown by the following:

AUGUST 8, 1900.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: In view of the violations of the civil-service law which have occurred in connection with political campaigns in the past, and for the information and protection of the Federal officeholders under your Department, the Commission has the honor to request that, in accordance with the practice in previous campaigns, you will have printed and forwarded to all nominating or appointing officers in the Customs, Internal Revenue, Mint and Assay, Subtreasury, Marine Hospital, and other outside services under your Department, the circular, "copy" for which is herewith inclosed, entitled "Warning against political assessments and partisan activity of officeholders," directing such officers to sign and date the said circulars and post them in conspicuous places in their offices.

By direction of the Commission.

Very respectfully, JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

Accompanying each of these letters was the draft of a circular entitled "Warning against political assessments and partisan activity of officeholders," which was afterwards published by the Treasury Department in full in the circular given below. This circular is modeled upon, and is practically a combination of, the "Warnings" issued by the Post-Office and Treasury departments in 1896, 1898, and 1899, and that issued by the Commission itself on October 15, 1898, and is as follows:

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1900.

To officers and employees of the Treasury Department and others concerned:

The appended circular of the United States Civil Service Commission concerning political assessments is hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all officers, clerks, and employees in and under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department.

Officers of the Treasury Department controlling the various branches of the service are hereby requested to sign and post conspicuously in their respective offices a copy of the circular, and otherwise to use every available means to direct the attention of their subordinates to the provisions thereof.

The custodians of public buildings will also sign and post copies in conspicuous places in the public buildings under their respective charge.

L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

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WARNING AGAINST POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS AND PARTISAN ACTIVITY OF OFFICEHOLDERS.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

The civil-service act of January 16, 1883, makes political assessments of Federal officers and employees a misdemeanor. The following are the provisions of the law on the subject:

"SEC. 2, PAR. 2, CLAUSE 5.—That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

* * * * * * *

"SEC. 11. That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military, or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.

"SEC. 12. That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

"SEC. 13. No officer or employee of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

"SEC. 14. That no officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, or Territorial Delegate, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

"SEC. 15. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any provision of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court."

Approved, January 16, 1883.

It is the duty of the Commission to see that the provisions of this law are strictly enforced, and it will employ every legitimate and available means to secure the prosecution and punishment of whoever may violate them. The Commission requests any person having knowledge of any violation of this law to lay the facts before it that it may at once take action thereupon.

In addition to the statutory penalties above prescribed, the President has ordered, in Civil-Service Rule II, clause 1, that—

"1. Any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the civil-service act or of these rules shall be dismissed from office."

PARTISAN ACTIVITY.

Attention is invited to the following extracts from the Executive instructions of July 14, 1886, which were issued as orders by each of the Departments at the time in accordance with the direction of the President:

"Officeholders are the agents of the people, not their masters. Not only is their time and labor due to the Government, but they should scrupulously avoid, in their political action as well as in the discharge of their official duty, offending, by display of obtrusive partisanship, their neighbors who have relations with them as public officials.

"They should also constantly remember that their party friends, from whom they have received preferment, have not invested them with the power of arbitrarily managing their political affairs. They have no right as officeholders to dictate the political action of their party associates, or to throttle freedom of action within party

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lines by methods and practices which pervert every useful and justifiable purpose of party organization.

"The influence of Federal officeholders should not be felt in the manipulation of political primary meetings and nominating conventions. The use by these officials of their positions to compass their selection as delegates to political conventions is indecent and unfair; and proper regard for the proprieties and requirements of official place will also prevent their assuming the active conduct of political campaigns.

"Individual interest and activity in political affairs are by no means condemned. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden the exercise of political privileges; but their privileges are not enlarged nor is their duty to party increased to pernicious activity by office holding.

"A just discrimination in this regard between the things a citizen may properly do and the purposes for which a public office should not be used is easy in the light of a correct appreciation of the relation between the people and those intrusted with official place, and a consideration of the necessity, under our form of government, of political action free from official coercion."

Those who enter the classified civil service upon the ground of ascertained merit as established by the civil-service rules, and are protected therein, should be quick to recognize the reciprocal obligations thereby imposed and avoid any action which now or at any future time could reasonably be subject to adverse political criticism.

Section 2 of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, provides that no person in the public service "has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body."

By direction of the Commission:

JOHN R. PROCTER,
President United States Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 8, 1900.*

The above is posted by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and all employees connected with this office are hereby notified that they are under no obligations whatever by reason of their being in the public service to make contributions or subscriptions for political or other purposes or to render political service, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure so to subscribe, contribute, or serve.

(Signature) ——— ———,
(Title) ———.

——— ——— (date).

As previously stated, the Postmaster-General had, in 1899, deemed it inexpedient to grant the Commission's request that a similar "warning" circular be issued and sent to all postmasters, on the ground that it would embarrass the routine work of the office to send out 75,000 circulars. Accordingly, in its letter of August 8, 1900, the Commission simply asked that the circular be sent to all postmasters at classified post-offices, which would have required the sending out of less than 1,500 circulars. No reply was received by the Commission to its letter of August 8, 1900, to the Postmaster-General, but in the Daily Postal Bulletin of August 28, 1900, the following appeared:

[Order No. 1091.]

OFFICE OF POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1900.

The attention of all postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service is invited to sections 57, 58, 59, 60, 431, and 460 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1893, relating to political assessments or contributions, and to the conduct of the officers and employees of the postal service in connection with political affairs. A strict observance of these regulations is enjoined, and any disregard thereof will be promptly dealt with. Postmasters and other officers of the service will call the attention of their subordinates to this order.

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

The following circular issued by the Attorney-General upon this subject, and forwarded to the various officials under his Department throughout the country, was

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issued by him in connection with certain evidence submitted to him by the Commission in regard to alleged violations of the civil-service act by Federal officials, particularly postal officials at Jersey City, N. J. (see pp. 224–243, *post*), and officers of the Department of Justice in the southern district of Ohio (see pp. 261–263, *post*):

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 20, 1900.*

To Officers and Employees of the Department of Justice and others concerned:

The attention of all officers, clerks, and employees of the Department of Justice is called to the following provision of the civil-service act, contained in section 11 of the act of January 16, 1883:

"That no Senator, or Representative, or Territorial Delegate of the Congress, or Senator, Representative, or Delegate elect, or any officer or employee of either of said Houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States."

It is required that all persons under this Department shall strictly observe the prohibitions of the law above quoted, and it is recommended that all officers and employees of the Department refrain from membership and service on political committees charged with the collection and disbursement of campaign funds. United States attorneys and United States marshals are hereby directed to post conspicuously in their respective offices a copy of this circular, and otherwise to use every available means to direct the attention of their subordinates to the requirement and recommendation thereof, and by such means to notify all employees connected with their offices that persons in the Government employ are under no obligations whatever, by reason of their being in the public service, to make contributions or subscriptions for political or other purposes, or to render political service, and that they will not be molested or in any way discriminated against for failure so to subscribe, contribute, or serve.

JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney-General.

In addition to the circulars above given, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of Agriculture each issued a circular in which were recited the provisions of the act and rules in regard to political assessments and political activity of officeholders. The Commission has received no advice of any other circulars being issued in response to its requests of August 8 and September 1, 1900, above referred to.

INVESTIGATIONS.

During the period covered by this report numerous complaints of political assessments and partisan activity on the part of Federal officials were received by the Commission. To all these complaints the Commission gave as thorough investigation and attention as the nature of the case and its own powers and resources permitted. Below are presented statements of the action of the Commission in the more important of these cases.

Political Assessments in Iowa. File 5616.

Following certain charges which appeared in the public press during August and September, an investigation was, during the fall of 1900, made by a representative of the Commission into alleged political assessments of Federal employees in post-offices in Sioux City, Des Moines, Dubuque, and Burlington, Iowa.

At Sioux City the Commission's representative found that circulars had been received at the post-office by certain clerks employed in that office; that no contributions were actually made; that the postmaster had called attention of the employees to circular No. 1091, issued by the Post-Office Department on August 27, 1900, rela-

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tive to political assessments, and informed them that they were perfectly free to do as they chose concerning campaign contributions. The circulars were sent by H. O. Weaver, chairman of the Republican State central committee, and addressed to the post-office clerks at Sioux City, no street address being given.

At Des Moines the examiner found that letters had been received by almost the entire clerical force in the post-office. These letters, or circulars, were similar to those received at the Sioux City office, and were addressed to clerks in a similar manner. They requested a contribution amounting to about 3 per cent of the annual salary received by each clerk. The circular was dated July 13, and it appears that this circular elicited no replies from the clerks as it was followed by one dated August 20. After the receipt of the latter circular, eight clerks in the office made contributions ranging from $10 to $20. The remainder of the clerks did not contribute.

At Dubuque conditions similar to those at Sioux City appeared to exist, circulars having been received by the clerical force, but no contributions having been made. Clerks admitted, when shown copies of circulars, that they had received similar ones. The postmaster had posted copies of the Post-Office Department circular No. 1091 in various parts of the office and the clerks stated that they had given but little consideration to the circulars soliciting political contributions, such circulars having been for the most part thrown into the waste basket.

At Burlington every member of the clerical force in the post-office received a copy of the circular referred to. None contributed; that is, they all said they did not, with the exception of one, who would not say whether he did or not.

It is a significant fact that none of the carriers at any of the offices visited had received the circulars, while almost the entire clerical force at each office, including some recent appointees, had received them. It was not known at any of the offices how the list of employees had been obtained, but in view of the fact that nearly all the clerks had received circulars, it seems reasonable to conclude that the information must have been received from some official source. None of the members of the committee sending these circulars were Federal officeholders. In all four cities circulars were received by the postal employees in the office, no street addresses being given. It is shown clearly that there was no attempt on the part of the committee to make personal solicitations from the employees. At Des Moines, the only place where it was shown that contributions had been made, the clerks had taken the money to the committee or sent it through the mails. The circulars contained the statement that—

> The expenses of the campaign must be shared by those who were benefited by the party; that it is thought best to make a liberal request from you * * *; and that at a meeting in this city (Des Moines), attended by every Congressman from Iowa, the work of the committee was indorsed in every detail, and we were vigorously urged to complete the work outlined.

At Des Moines the examiner found a circular purporting to come from the Democratic county committee. This circular was more in the nature of a personal solicitation than that issued by the Republican committee, and was received by only three persons employed in the office, so far as could be ascertained. The examiner was not able to obtain much information in regard to the person who signed this letter, which was mailed to the street addresses of the persons who received it.

The case at Des Moines shows a desire to evade the law. The circulars, and the envelopes in which they were received, are evidence of their having been received in the office, but there is no evidence to show that the circulars were addressed specifically to the post-office building, or in such a manner as would constitute a plain violation of section 12 of the civil-service act.

After considering the case the Commission ordered the report of its examiner to be filed without further action.

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Political Assessments in the Topeka, Kans., Pension Agency. File 495 and 505 B.

On February 20, 1900, the following statement was published in the Topeka Capital, Topeka, Kans.:

"On last Thursday, February 15, the bimonthly pay day, subscription lists were circulated among the employees of the pension agency in this city for the purpose of securing money to aid the Congressional contest of W. J. Bailey against Charles Curtis. Those who circulated these lists secured from $2.50 to $10 each from nearly all the clerks in the agency. Those who carried the lists informed the clerks that the money was to be used to help to nominate W. J. Bailey for Congress."

The Commisson received, in connection with the above, a complaint from one Patrick Hickey, who had been a clerk in the Topeka pension office and had resigned because, as he alleges, the pension agent "made it so warm for him that he was unable to hold his position longer," he being a Democrat and having refused to contribute in the assessment referred to. The matter was the subject of an investigation by a representative of the Commission, who found the following facts: That all the clerks but two were partisan protégés of the agent; that two clerks, in addition to Mr. Hickey, did not contribute to this fund. A sworn statement was submitted with the report from Mr. Hickey to the effect that on February 15, 1900, one L. A. McDonald, a clerk in the agency, solicited contributions from him and from other clerks in his presence in the office rooms of the agency during office hours, and in a verbal statement of the facts he said he had seen McDonald collect money from the following-named clerks: J. W. Tucker, C. D. Nichols, Emmet Turner, and J. B. Doncyson.

He further stated that he had been informed by one of the clerks that one Charles Martin, also a clerk at the agency, solicited and collected money in an adjoining room about the same time from the following named clerks: H. L. Millard, James P. Wilson, W. H. Evans, O. B. Martin, J. D. Huntsberger, John S. Morris, and that Morris D. Bailey, also a clerk, refused to contribute. His affidavit is to the effect that these contributions were to be used for the political purpose of assisting Congressman Bailey to defeat Congressman Curtis, both of Kansas, at the primaries for nomination for the next term of Congress. A verbal statement was obtained by the Commission's representative from one of the clerks employed in the office, who corroborates the statements made by Mr. Hickey, this clerk having seen Charlie Martin, referred to by Hickey, collect money from certain employees in the room in which he was at the time working. Certain other clerks refused to make any statement of this matter because of their fear of losing their positions should they give such testimony. The facts above reported were presented to the Secretary of the Interior by the president of the Commission, and the case was taken under advisement for further investigation by the Interior Department. No reply was received from the Department until February 26, 1901, when the Commission received from the Secretary of the Interior the following letter:

Acknowledging receipt of your inquiry of the 19th instant, I would say that your former letter, and your examiner's report upon the complaint of Patrick Hickey, were duly received and some consideration was given to the subject at the time. It appears that no action was taken upon that particular case, but a circular was issued by the Department, dated August 11, 1900, calling attention of all officers and employees to the law and rules respecting political assessments. Please find copy inclosed.

The papers in the case are herewith returned to your files.

No action has been taken by the Commission upon the letter of the Secretary of the Interior.

Jersey City, N. J., Post-Office. File 5311.

In the spring of 1900 the Commission received complaints from certain carriers in the Jersey City post-office, and also from the National Association of Letter Carriers, stating, in substance, that the carriers at Jersey City were being compelled to make contributions for political purposes against their will, and that when failing to do so

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they were persecuted therefor by unnecessary changes of their routes and assignment of vacations, under the guise of the requirements of the service. Upon these representations the Commission ordered an investigation to be made. A brief of the testimony obtained as a result of that investigation is as follows:

1. There were two Republican campaign committees with headquarters in Jersey City, namely, The Hudson County Republican committee and The Jersey City Republican committee.

2. Mr. E. W. Woolley, the assistant postmaster, was the president or chairman of both committees.

3. Mr. Peter F. Wanser, the postmaster, was a member of these campaign committees.

4. In the spring of each year the Jersey City Republican committee sent to Federal employees and others in Jersey City circular letters soliciting contributions for campaign purposes, and these circulars were followed by a second stamped "Second notice" if response was not made to the first one.

5. In the fall of each year the Hudson County Republican committee sent a similar letter to Federal employees and others in the county of Hudson, N. J., soliciting contributions for political purposes, and this also was followed by a "Second notice" if response was not made to the first one.

6. The circulars contain the following language:

We solicit [request] a [your] contribution to meet the necessary and legitimate expenses of the campaign. All moneys [received] will be promptly acknowledged by receipt from the treasurer and properly accounted for by the officers.

7. Both the Jersey City Republican committee and the Hudson County Republican committee used the same form of receipt, as follows:

[E. W. Woolley, President; John J. Erwin, Secretary; Michael Schultz, jr., Treasurer.]

HUDSON COUNTY REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Jersey City, ———, *189–*.

Mr. ——— ———:

I acknowledge the receipt of ——— dollars, your contribution to campaign fund, for which the committee return thanks.

Yours, very truly,

MICHAEL SCHULTZ, Jr.,
Treasurer, 119 Danforth avenue.

8. It did not appear that Michael Schultz, jr., the treasurer of both organizations, was in the Federal service.

9. The notices and receipts for carriers were generally received by the carriers at the Jersey City post-office, to which office they were addressed and mailed by the committees.

10. Mr. E. W. Woolley, the assistant postmaster, stated, in substance: (*a*) That he was aware that the circulars of the committees were sent to his carriers; (*b*) that he expected and desired them to contribute; (*c*) that he never conversed with them on the subject of political contributions, and (*d*) that in rare instances he had been the bearer of sealed envelopes from others in the Federal service to Schultz, the treasurer of his committees, remembering Postmaster Wanser and Money-Order Clerk Bryson in this connection, but not remembering carrying such an envelope from a carrier to Schultz.

One of the carriers stated under oath that just previous to the election in the spring of 1899 a man called at his house and handed him a "written letter," signed by John H. Weastell and Assistant Postmaster Woolley, requesting that he contribute toward the ward or district campaign. The carrier further stated that he was told by the bearer of this letter that the county committee kept him (the carrier) in his

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position. He also stated that he did not contribute in response to this solicitation, and that after the election his route was changed.

Another carrier stated under oath that in March, 1899, a man came to his house with a letter signed by John H. Weastell, a member of the executive committee, asking him to pay something to the Republican campaign fund; that he afterwards called upon Mr. Weastell to explain his position, and Mr. Weastell informed him that "every man who works for the Government is supposed to pay something toward the campaign fund."

11. From the sworn statements of many carriers it would seem that the contributions were rarely voluntary, as it appears (*a*) that under the circumstances the requests of these committees appealed to them through fear of punishment in some form, as by route changes, assignment of vacations, etc., and were, therefore, coercive; (*b*) that in many cases the payment of this contribution was a hardship and sacrifice; (*c*) that it is believed that Democrats, as well as Republicans, contributed to the campaign fund; (*d*) that carriers believed that Mr. Woolley, the president or chairman of the committees, expected and desired them to contribute; (*e*) that by contributing they could thus purchase immunity from what they believed to be persecution.

12. It appears further, from the testimony of several carriers, that they were advised by members of the Republican campaign committee to make contributions and avoid the punishment of undesirable routes and winter vacations.

13. Several carriers stated that they placed their contributions in a box near the superintendent's desk with his (the superintendent's) knowledge. This box is described by the superintendent in his testimony.

14. Mr. Bertsch, the superintendent of carriers in the Jersey City post-office, at the postmaster's request undertook to give the office record showing reasons for route changes, designation of periods of vacation, etc. Mr. Bertsch stated that there was no reason for keeping a record of the changes of the carriers' routes, but that he could tell something from the time book. Although the request was twice made to see the time book it was not produced. In giving reasons for changes the superintendent admitted that he was making his statements from memory. During the interview he endeavored to give the specific reasons for the changes in routes of all carriers who had been changed, naming each one. A comparison of the list of those who gave testimony shows that in the cases of about one-half of those testifying no reasons for changing them were assigned. The twenty or more carriers examined stated that in most instances no reasons for changes were given them by the superintendent. The explanation of the post-office therefore fails to show that every change was for the good of the service.

Mr. Bertsch's statement to the effect that he had never discussed the matter of contributions for campaign purposes with carriers and had never had any conversation with any of them in regard to it, is contradicted by the testimony of many of the carriers. The postmaster seemed to rely principally on his superintendent of carriers (Mr. Bertsch) to answer the charges of the Letter Carriers' Association that failure to contribute to the campaign fund had something to do with route changes.

15. The carriers contended that the assignment of vacations in the winter season was unnecessary and was a method of persecution because of failure to contribute. Their testimony appears to show that failure to contribute resulted in winter vacations as a rule, and payment of a contribution resulted, as a rule, in having vacations in more agreeable seasons. The postmaster and his assistants contended that it was necessary that some of the carriers take their vacations during the winter season. There was no suggestion, however, by the postmaster or his assistants that the vacation period is used as a disciplinary measure. It appears that prior to Mr. Wanser's appointment the carriers themselves "drew" for the vacation periods; subsequently the superintendent of carriers "drew" their vacations for them.

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16. The principle was admitted by the postmaster, and there can be no doubt of the fact that the solicitation of contributions by the Republican committees from the carriers in the Jersey City post-office appealed to them much more forcefully than it would had they not been in the Government service, as their superior officer or officers were actively and officially connected with these committees, the name of such officer appearing conspicuously on letters of solicitation or receipts for contributions.

Independent of the question of route changes and vacations, the carrier naturally connects his superior officer with the solicitation for a contribution, and may hesitate for that reason to ignore it, feeling that a contribution may be desired and expected by his superior officer, as the assistant postmaster concretely and clearly admitted, and as was admitted in principle by the postmaster also. This real or implied attitude of the carriers' superior officers could easily have been positively denied by the postmaster had he observed the order of Acting Postmaster-General Heath directing postmasters to post, over their signatures, his (the Acting Postmaster-General's) order relating to political assessments. This, it appears, Postmaster Wanser did not do.

The letter of the Commission reporting the facts developed in this investigation and recommending the removal of the postmaster and assistant postmaster is as follows:

AUGUST 14, 1900.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR: The results of an investigation made by Dr. W. S. Washburn, one of the Commission's force, show that Peter F. Wanser, postmaster, and E. W. Woolley, assistant postmaster, at Jersey City, N. J., have violated the civil-service act by "soliciting or receiving," or by being "concerned in soliciting or receiving," contributions of money from other officers, clerks, and employees of the United States, for political purposes. The evidence shows—

1. That an association called the Jersey City Republican Committee has been in existence for several years past at Jersey City, N. J., organized for political purposes; that E. W. Woolley, assistant postmaster, is the president of said committee; that Peter F. Wanser, postmaster, is a member of the executive committee thereof, and that Wanser's name is printed as such officer on the face of the assessment circulars and Woolley's on the receipts sent to the employees as above stated.

2. That an association known as the Hudson County Republican Committee has existed for several years at Jersey City, N. J., organized for political purposes; that the said E. W. Woolley is the president of the said committee and the said Peter F. Wanser is a member thereof, and said Woolley's name is printed upon the receipts given to the employees for contributions.

3. That large numbers of said circulars inclosed in envelopes addressed to individual employees at the post-office have been sent to and distributed by mail in rooms and buildings "occupied in the discharge of official duties," and there delivered to officers, clerks, and employees of the United States.

4. That many of the employees of the Government in said post-office who received said circulars yielded to the solicitation therein contained and contributed and paid money for the political purposes therein specified.

The Commission respectfully recommends—

1. That the said Wanser, postmaster, and the said Woolley, assistant postmaster, be removed from office for violation of the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of the civil-service act,

(*a*) For soliciting or receiving,
(*b*) For being in some manner concerned in soliciting or receiving,
(*c*) Directly or indirectly,
(*d*) In rooms or buildings occupied in the discharge of official duties, or receiving elsewhere than in such rooms or buildings,
(*e*) From officers, clerks, and employees of the United States,
(*f*) Assessments, subscriptions, or contributions of money,
(*g*) For political purposes.

The case against the postmaster and assistant postmaster seems clear. They were both officers or members of the political committees soliciting and receiving contributions from employees, and the assessment circulars were sent with the knowledge and consent, at least of the assistant postmaster, to employees in the Government building, and moneys were received by these committees in response to these circulars.

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In the opinion of the Commission, they violated the law, which in explicit and comprehensive language forbids any Government employee from being "in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving" any contributions "for any political purpose whatever" from any Government employee, and which forbids any person to "solicit in any manner whatever" any contribution in any Government building.

By permitting their names to be used, it would certainly seem that they became "in some (any) manner concerned in soliciting and receiving" the moneys, even though they in effect authorized, employed, or allowed some other person to actually receive for them, or in their names, or in the names of their committees. By allowing their names to appear on the circulars sent or the receipts given to the Government employees, or in acting as members of such committees, it would seem that they became "in some (any) manner concerned in soliciting or receiving" from them; and when this circular was distributed in the post-office building with their knowledge and consent and without disavowal on their part, they, as the Commission believes, violated that provision of the law which forbids *any* person in such building from soliciting "in any manner whatever" or receiving "any contribution * * * for any political purpose whatever."

Attention is further invited to the violation by Postmaster Wanser, Assistant Postmaster Woolley, and Superintendent of Carriers Bertsch of the following provisions of section 2, paragraph 2, of the civil-service act:

"Fifth. That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

"Sixth. That no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body."

The testimony shows that discrimination and coercion were used to compel the carriers to contribute to political funds. Some of the employees testify that they yielded to a second assessment because "punished" for not yielding to the first.

In the opinion of the Commission, the said Wanser and the said Woolley are further deserving of removal from office in permitting their names to be used without prompt and open disapproval and protest on their part in a circular soliciting contributions got up by a political association of which they were members, and distributed to subordinate Government employees in the post-office building; also in failing to observe the order of Acting Postmaster-General Heath directing postmasters to sign and post conspicuously in their respective offices his (the Postmaster-General's) order relating to political assessments.

In conclusion, the Commission would point out that such assessments are not openly levied and they are not called assessments, but euphemistically "voluntary contributions." It has been the custom to levy these assessments by indirection, the actual solicitation and collection of funds being made by outsiders, the Government officials being in the background; or else language is used which, while studiously vague, is nevertheless clear and intended to convey to the employees the impression that it will be for their advantage to pay, to avoid discrimination against them.

In the present case the circular purports to be the action of the committee when it says:

"We solicit a contribution to meet the necessary and legitimate expenses of the campaign. All moneys will be promptly acknowledged by receipt from the treasurer and properly accounted for by the officers."

And in the receipt, bearing the name of the assistant postmaster, Mr. Woolley, "the committee return thanks" for "your contribution to campaign fund."

The custom of sending circulars from the campaign committees to employees in Government buildings is a gross violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, especially when superior Federal officials are officers or members of such committees. In the Jersey City office the assessment, it is believed, was general, and that Democrats as well as Republicans contributed to the campaign fund. In fact, in this, as in other cases, there is good reason to believe that the employees opposed to the political faith of the party in power were the very ones who most largely contributed, as they felt more anxious than the others about their positions. The money collected under these so-called "voluntary contributions," as a matter of fact, is contributed under duress, at least to the extent that the contributors feel that they are in jeopardy when solicited.

It is very desirable that Federal officials actively engaged in raising funds for political purposes shall be brought to realize that a violation of the civil-service law will be punished as certainly as a violation of any other law, and that Government employees may be assured that their positions do not place them under obligation to make contributions for political purposes.

The testimony in the case has been referred to the Attorney-General, with recommendation that prosecutions be instituted forthwith under the penal provisions of

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the civil-service law against the postmaster and the assistant postmaster. The Commission is of the view that where an officer violates the law he should be at once removed from office.

Rule II, clause 1, provides as follows:

"Any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the civil-service act or of these rules shall be dismissed from office."

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER,
President.

On October 8, 1900, the following letter was also addressed to the Postmaster-General in this case:

OCTOBER 8, 1900.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR: Referring to letter of August 14 last, submitting to you the results of investigation by Dr. W. S. Washburn in the matter of alleged political assessments of employees of the Jersey City post-office, the Commission begs to advise you that it is informed that soliciting circulars are still being sent to the employees of that office through the mails, and it incloses herewith a circular recently so sent and received. The Commission calls attention to this as emphasizing the necessity of posting in that office a warning against political assessments, for the benefit of the employees, and of taking the action recommended by the Commission in its letter with reference to the violation of the civil-service act by the postmaster, the assistant postmaster, and the superintendent of carriers. It will be observed that the inclosed circular is signed by the "Hudson County Republican Committee," the same committee which was concerned in the former complaint. Of this committee the postmaster and assistant postmaster at Jersey City are said to be members, which fact was brought to your attention in the Commission's letter of August 14, above referred to.

By direction of the Commission:

Very respectfully,

M. S. BREWER,
Acting President.

Under date of February 28, 1901, the Postmaster-General replied to the Commission's letters as follows:

FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: I have had under consideration your communication to me, dated August 14, 1900, referring to an alleged violation of the civil-service act and rules by the postmaster, assistant postmaster, and superintendent of carriers at Jersey City, N. J., and recommending the removal of the two former from the service, for the causes specified.

After careful examination of the evidence submitted by the Commission, I am of the opinion that so far as it relates to the postmaster it does not sustain the charges against him, and for that reason no action is deemed necessary by this Department.

The charges against the other two officials named seemed, however, to be sufficiently supported by the evidence to establish a prima facie case, and were of so grave a character that I caused specifications and charges to be prepared and copies thereof to be served, requiring them to show cause why they should not be dismissed from office.

To these charges and specifications the assistant postmaster, E. W. Woolley, and the superintendent of carriers, Bernard Bertsch, respectively, presented their answers in which they deny, with positiveness and in detail, the truth of the allegations made against them.

I thereupon directed that a thorough investigation should be made through our corps of post-office inspectors, in order to ascertain whether the charges preferred by the Commission against the accused officials were sustained by the facts. Pursuant to this order three inspectors, who were detailed to this duty, spent more than two weeks in the work of investigation, and have recently submitted their report, together with the testimony taken by them, for my consideration.

The charges preferred by the Commission alleged a violation by the assistant postmaster of the provisions of sections 11 and 12 of the civil-service act, by "soliciting or receiving," or being in some manner "concerned in soliciting or receiving" from officers, clerks, or employees of the United States, assessments, subscriptions, or contributions of money for political purposes. They also allege an attempt by the assistant postmaster and the superintendent of carriers to coerce or influence carriers to contribute for political purposes by making a discrimination against those

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failing to contribute either by unfairly altering their routes or by assigning unfavorably their period of vacations.

In considering the evidence offered in support of charges of this kind, the accused are entitled to the benefit of the ordinary presumption of innocence, and it is but fair that the evidence should sustain these charges beyond a reasonable doubt before judgment should be pronounced against them.

After giving due weight to the evidence I am constrained to say that the allegations are not sustained by the proven facts in the case.

The prima facie case established by the proofs taken by Dr. Washburn, the representative of the Civil Service Commission, is completely overthrown by the testimony taken by the post-office inspectors charged by this Department with the duty of thoroughly investigating the subject.

The thoroughness of the latter investigation is shown by the fact that it covers the testimony of nearly sixty carriers, while the former investigation was limited to the statements of but twenty carriers. The inspectors in their report say:

"We find, with but few exceptions, the carriers interviewed by Dr. Washburn—at least, quite a number of those active in 'notifying' those who testified at that time—were carriers who had previously been disciplined by the Department, in proof of which your attention is invited to Exhibit No. 1, herewith, same being a copy of a letter of notification, dated September 12, 1895, addressed to the postmaster at Jersey City, N. J., in which 22 carriers were named for suspension, and to show cause in 4 cases why they should not be removed. Of the 22, 2 are now in jail for stealing letters, 2 are sick in the hospital, 1 had died, 4 were suspended for thirty days, 1 was suspended for twenty days, 5 for fifteen days, 2 for ten days, 3 for five days, and 3 for two days, without pay. The list includes Joseph G. Edge, James H. Whitelegge, and Emil Laux, who were among the most active in testifying at Dr. Washburn's investigation."

A perusal of the sworn statement of those so testifying shows that a vast amount of that which was reported as testimony is the barest hearsay, such as would not be accepted in any court of justice. The hostile animus of some of the witnesses is clearly apparent and the statement of others is so contradictory as to destroy entirely its probative value. An example of this is found in the testimony of Carrier Samuel E. Brown, concerning whom the inspector's report speaks as follows:

"In testifying before Dr. Washburn, Carrier Samuel E. Brown made the following statement, to wit: Mr. Richard Lahey, ex-city assessor; John J. Toffey, ex-sheriff, and John Hedden, cashier of the City Savings Bank, called upon Mr. Woolley and asked him why Mr. Brown's route was changed, and Woolley stated to them that Brown had never 'handed up' to the committee for the 'good of the cause,' and that he should stay where he was until he did 'hand up.'"

In reply to the charges Mr. Woolley denied, "emphatically and in toto," the statement of Carrier Brown. In our investigation of this point, which we considered one of the most important in the testimony furnished in the papers, we found that Mr. Hedden did not call upon Mr. Woolley as stated. Mr. Toffey did not call upon Mr. Woolley in regard to the matter, but did speak to Postmaster Wanser, who simply replied that he knew nothing about the change in Brown's route, but would inquire. Mr. Toffey states that he followed the matter no further.

An examination of Carrier Brown's sworn statement shows that the inspectors are fully justified in deeming it unworthy of credence. In his original statement to Dr. Washburn he seems to have asserted as a fact that three of his friends called upon Mr. Woolley, to whom he (Woolley) made the incriminating statement charged. In his sworn testimony before the inspectors he admits that this statement was based merely on what Mr. Richard Lahey told him. Mr. Woolley positively denies Mr. Lahey's story as to the alleged occurrence and conversation about Carrier Brown's case. And as it is shown that Lahey's statement to Brown is untrue as respects Mr. Hedden and Mr. Toffey, it is hardly to be regarded as true as respects Mr. Lahey himself against the denial thereof by Mr. Woolley.

The most important allegation against Mr. Woolley is based upon the fact that circulars from a political club, of which he was an officer and bearing his name, together with the names of other officers of the club, were sent to carriers of this office soliciting contributions for political purposes. Mr. Woolley denies under oath that he had any knowledge of the use of his name in this way, and says that when the matter was brought to his attention he took steps to have his name removed from the stationery used by the club. His evidence on this subject is not contradicted by any direct testimony. The question is, whether his statement is to be believed.

The denial by Mr. Woolley of knowledge of the facts which would indicate his guilt is entitled to credit, unless the circumstances are such as to render his denial

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incredible. The evidence against him on this point is not at all clear. It consists largely of surmises and adverse construction placed upon acts of his, which his statement, if believed, sufficiently explains in a manner consistent with innocence. There is no sufficient reason to disregard his statements, and he is certainly entitled to the benefit of those denials, which are not improbable in themselves and are not overthrown by contradictory testimony.

Strongly corroborative of his assertion that he is not amenable to the charge of soliciting political contributions is the fact that of the nearly 60 carriers whose statements were taken there is not one who alleges that Mr. Woolley ever spoke to him suggesting in any way that such contribution should be made. Even those who appear to be the most willing witnesses admit that there was no suggestion of the kind from Mr. Woolley or from anyone in authority. They make such general statements as "that it was understood in a general way that it would be well to make contributions," or "that it was customary to contribute." The custom of political contributions by carriers in this office did not originate under the administration of the present postmaster, but was in vogue in that office long before Mr. Wanser's appointment. Repeated questioning failed to elicit from any of the numerous witnesses examined that any official in the office, directly or indirectly, ever suggested or intimated the advisability of political contributions. The absence of proof of any such suggestion in an office with about a hundred carriers would seem to establish pretty clearly that the practice of official solicitation does not prevail.

The inspectors in their report on this subject say:

"We believe that the charge of 'receiving' is not warranted by the facts and that of 'soliciting' can not be established beyond the fact that Mr. Woolley has been and is a member and chairman of two political organizations of this city, and as such his name has appeared, together with those of other officers, upon the literature used in mailing requests for contributions and receipts used in a general way for contributions received."

Mr. Woolley has, however, as above stated, denied all knowledge that his name so appeared and for that reason no unfavorable inference should be drawn from that fact.

In regard to the charges made of discrimination against carriers failing to contribute, either by altering their routes or by arbitrarily and unfavorably arranging the time of their vacations, the effort to connect Mr. Woolley with them entirely fails. Mr. Woolley positively testifies that he in no way whatever interferes with the management of the carriers. This testimony is verified by the statements of the postmaster and the superintendent of carriers, and no evidence whatever appears on the part of the carriers themselves to the contrary. Hence I fail to see how an allegation of this character can be sustained against Mr. Woolley.

Nor is there any evidence to show that Mr. Bertsch, the superintendent of carriers, acted improperly in assigning their routes or their vacations. His evidence is that whatever changes were made were made for the good of the service and that the assignment of vacations had no reference whatever to the fact of political contributions by the carriers. The most that can be said against him is based upon surmise of carriers dissatisfied with their routes or dates of vacation, and upon their suspicions that they were unduly discriminated against for failure to contribute.

The management of the carriers by the superintendent was thoroughly investigated by the inspectors, and they say:

"We can see no impropriety in the manner employed by the superintendent of carriers, Mr. Bertsch, in determining the dates of carriers' vacations. If we understand aright, the Department instructs postmasters to excercise their judgment in arranging for these vacations. At Jersey City this discretion is delegated by the postmaster to the superintendent of carriers. It is true that a system is utilized in some other offices of drawing for vacation assignments by the carriers themselves. It is quite probable, as claimed by Superintendent Bertsch, that this system is objectionable.

"It can hardly be urged against Superintendent Bertsch that he is at fault for not being able to furnish a record of the causes that led to the transfer of carriers from one route to another. Such changes are frequently necessary. It is not required that a record of the reasons be kept. The changes are properly made by the superintendent, in the exercise of his discretion. (The Civil Service Commission examiner took exception because the superintendent had no record of reasons for carriers' transfers.)

"The Jersey City carrier force under Bertsch numbers 100 men. Bertsch's control seems to be excellent, where a less energetic man would fail signally."

It was further alleged against the officials of the Jersey City post-office that the order of the Postmaster-General advising employees that contributions to political campaign funds are not compulsory was not posted as required. The evidence taken shows that this notice was conspicuously posted, and the inspectors so find by their

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report. The fact that some of the carriers did not see it carries no weight, in view of the testimony of many others that they frequently saw the order posted as directed.

In consequence of the failure of the proofs to sustain the allegation that the assistant postmaster and the superintendent of carriers have violated the law the charges against them have been dismissed.

Respectfully,

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

To this letter the following reply was made by the Commission:

MARCH 12, 1901.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR: The Commission acknowledges receipt of your letter of February 28 in regard to charges preferred against the postmaster, assistant postmaster, and superintendent of carriers at the Jersey City post-office, in which you state—

(1) That the charges against the postmaster were dismissed on the ground that the evidence submitted did not present a prima facie case, and

(2) That the charges against the assistant postmaster and the superintendent of carriers, although supported by evidence sufficient to make out a prima facie case, were also dismissed after a thorough investigation by post-office inspectors on the ground that the said charges were not sustained by the evidence thus obtained.

The conclusion in the case of the assistant postmaster and the superintendent of carriers appears from your letter to have been based upon the following main considerations:

(*a*) That the charges must be established beyond a reasonable doubt in order to overcome the presumption of innocence.

(*b*) That three of the witnesses examined by the Commission, namely, Edge, Whitelegge, and Laux, are apparently impeached on the ground that they were suspended by order of the Postmaster-General on September 12, 1895.

(*c*) That much of the testimony submitted by the Commission was hearsay, such as would not be accepted in any court of justice, a part of the testimony of Samuel E. Brown being instanced.

(*d*) That Mr. Woolley, assistant postmaster, denies, under oath, that he had any knowledge of the use of his name by the campaign committee making collections, and that when the matter was brought to his attention he took steps to have his name removed from the stationery used by the club.

(*e*) That of the nearly 60 carriers examined by the post-office inspectors not one alleges that any official in the office, directly of indirectly, ever suggested or intimated the advisability of political contributions.

(*f*) That the superintendent of carriers, Mr. Bertech, who makes the changes in routes of carriers, asserts that whatever changes were made were made for the good of the service.

(*g*) That the superintendent of carriers, who assigns the vacations of carriers, asserts that such assignments have been made by him without any reference whatever to the fact of political contributions by the carriers.

In reply to your letter the Commission submits the following:

(*a.*)

The presumption of innocence does not ordinarily prevail by virtue merely of a reasonable doubt, except in cases of criminal prosecution, and the Commission has not before been informed that the strictness of criminal procedure properly obtains in determining the exercise of the power of removal as a disciplinary measure by heads of departments. It is conceived that if the principle here asserted were generally and consistently applied it would be practically subversive of all discipline throughout the service, for it would then be improper to remove any officer who could raise even a reasonable doubt as to his guilt, even though a very strong probability of that guilt were clearly established. The Commission believes, however, that this principle is not generally applied throughout the service. In the Post-Office Department, as well as in other departments, it is understood to be the rule in making removals to furnish the accused with a copy of the charges and specifications and call upon him to "show cause why he should not be removed." The burden of proof is thus, by the form of words used, thrown upon the accused; nor is this a mere form of words, for in his reply it is not sufficient for the accused to raise a reasonable doubt of the truthfulness of the charges against him, while leaving the preponderance of probability in their favor; he must actually disprove them, or at least turn the probabilities the other way. And this appears to the Commission to be the true practice,

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because the best interest of the public service must always be the paramount consideration, and it is manifest that an officer as to whose integrity there is even a reasonable doubt, and certainly one against whom there exists a probability of guilt, must be less valuable to the service than one against whom no such doubt or probability exists.

The Commission must, therefore, submit that the fundamental assumption upon which the argument in the Department's letter is based is erroneous.

(*b.*)

The credibility of three of the witnesses of the Commission is apparently impeached upon the ground that they were disciplined by being suspended by order of the Department on September 12, 1895. The Commission submits that the ground alleged is insufficient for the impeachment of a witness, especially when his testimony is corroborated by that of numerous others who are not impeached. The offense for which the punishment of suspension was inflicted is not stated, therefore no inference as to truthfulness is warranted. Moreover, even if the offense were such as in itself to warrant the impeachment of a witness, it is too remote in time to overcome the presumption of truthfulness naturally arising from the subsequent presumably satisfactory service of five years. But waiving these objections and excluding the testimony of the three men whose trustworthiness is apparently impeached, there remain the sworn statements of eighteen others, which are sufficient to support whatever essential charges might have been based upon the testimony of these three.

(*c.*)

It is stated that a vast amount of the testimony submitted by the Commission was mere hearsay. It is well known that the Commission has not the power to summon witnesses. Therefore the Commission in examining a voluntary witness does accept hearsay testimony to matters that are apparently relevant, not giving it in its determination any greater weight than hearsay is entitled to, but recording it as furnishing a basis for a more complete investigation by an agency authorized to compel testimony, should the case reach such a stage. This was done in the case of Mr. Brown; some of his statements of hearsay were followed up by the post-office inspectors and found to lead to no direct evidence. They have therefore served their purpose thus far, and are of no further value. But the exclusion of all the hearsay statements admitted by the Commission can not weaken the force of the direct testimony taken by its representative, upon which alone the essential charges made by the Commission are based.

(*d.*)

The denial by Mr. Woolley that he had any knowledge of the use of his name by the campaign committee in giving receipts for contributions, and his statement that he took steps to have his name removed from the stationery used by that committee, appear from your letter to be the sole reliance in rebuttal of a serious charge made by the Commission and supported by the sworn testimony of sixteen men (not counting the three whose trustworthiness was apparently impeached).

And yet, even by plain analogy, from the strict practice in criminal procedure, the mere fact that Mr. Woolley is admitted to have been, and that he was at the time known by the carriers to be, the chairman of the committee soliciting and receiving contributions should warrant a presumption, if not a conclusive presumption, that he was, at least in some manner, concerned in the solicitation and receipt of those contributions for which the treasurer of his committee gave a formal receipt, returning the thanks of the committee, and that, too, even if his name had not appeared upon any of the stationery of the committee. Even if this is not (as the Commission maintains) a conclusive presumption, it must at least throw upon him the burden of proving that he was not in any manner concerned in such solicitation and receipt. But to do this no attempt whatever appears to have been made.

Even if his denial of knowledge of the use of his name were material, that denial should be supported by other evidence, for a simple plea of not guilty can not unsupported overthrow even presumptive evidence of guilt.

As to his statement that he took steps to have his name removed from the stationery of the committee, no action appears to have been taken by the inspectors to ascertain whether his name was actually so removed. But, granting that his name was removed from the stationery of the committee, its appearance there was merely the symbol of a notorious fact, namely, that he was the chairman of the committee, and hence presumably cognizant of all its acts—if not of each individual act, at

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least of all habitual acts—and the continued effect of that notorious fact, whose existence was known independently of the symbol, could not be materially weakened by the removal of that symbol.

At least fourteen men testified directly that, at the time they received the soliciting circulars (upon which the name of Mr. Woolley did not appear), they were aware of the fact that Mr. Woolley was the chairman of the committee which sent out these circulars, and the general trend of the testimony of nearly all those examined by the Commission's representative indicated that this knowledge did influence them in concluding that it would be at least conducive to their own comfort and safety to make the requested contribution, while several did not hesitate to say that the circulars would have had absolutely no weight with them but for this knowledge.

The fact that this knowledge did exist, and that it did have the effect stated, does not appear to have been even controverted by Mr. Woolley; and, in the absence of evidence to this point, his denial of knowledge of the use of his name upon the stationery of the committee may be accepted as conclusive without materially weakening the real case against him.

Furthermore, in his own testimony before the Commission's examiner, Mr. Woolley expressly stated that he was chairman of the committees sending out these soliciting circulars; that as chairman of the county committee he was aware of the fact that they were sent to the carriers in the Jersey City post-office; and that naturally, as the head of the committee, he desired as many of them to contribute as would.

In the same testimony, while denying having ever received a dollar from any of the employees of the post-office "knowingly" for political purposes, he admits that he did on one or two occasions receive a sealed envelope from persons in the office (though he thought never from a carrier) directed to Mr. Schultz, the treasurer of the committee.

[It is but fair to say that the statements of Mr. Woolley to the Commission's representative were not under oath, although they were taken down in shorthand and a permanent record made of them.]

In this connection attention is called to the sworn statements of several of the carriers examined by the Commission, to the effect that in making their contributions they had sometimes handed them to Mr. Woolley, inclosed in a sealed envelope addressed to Mr. Schultz, the treasurer; but your attention is especially invited to the sworn statement of Joseph G. Edge that of two contributions thus made by him the first was in a sealed envelope, while the second was in an unsealed envelope, and that he presumed Mr. Woolley knew the contents of the envelope, as he was very pleasant when he received it.

[It is but fair to state, however, that this is the statement of one of the carriers apparently impeached by the inspectors, but in doing so attention is at the same time called to the reasons already urged why this impeachment is improper.]

(*e.*)

The lack of testimony on the part of about sixty carriers examined by the inspectors, that Mr. Woolley had ever suggested to them in any way that contributions should be made, is relied upon as corroborative of Mr. Woolley's plea that he has not in any manner solicited political contributions.

Direct personal solicitation has not been charged against Mr. Woolley by the Commission, and it is not necessary to establish that fact in order to maintain fully the charges which were preferred against him. Even before the passage of the civil-service law, it is not understood that it was the custom for officials to solicit political contributions directly and personally from their subordinates, nor is it believed that instances of such action were even then of frequent occurrence, and yet political assessments were practically universal; and the collection of these assessments was made possible by the countenance tacitly given to the practice by officials; and one of the main objects of the civil-service law was to prevent just such practices. In this case, as in those against which the civil-service law was first aimed, it is maintained that it was wholly unnecessary to resort to a practice so manifestly indecent as direct personal solicitation, for the reason that the far more effective method of appeal was through the powers of observation of those concerned, leading them to see that the solicitation met the approval of the head of the office, and that contribution would bring advantages, while refusal to contribute would bring disadvantages.

In this connection, however, your attention is invited to the testimony of Thomas Knobloch, to the effect that in the spring of 1899 there was delivered to him by a stranger a letter signed by John H. Weastell and E. W. Woolley, requesting him to contribute toward the ward or district committee. Knobloch also testified that a

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similar letter had been received by another carrier, Arthur Eames, who he said was still in the service. This, of course, was "hearsay" evidence, but it was recorded by the Commission as affording a clew which might lead to direct evidence. Your letter fails to show whether the post-office inspectors followed up either of these clews, but from the generality of the statement under discussion, coupled with the absence of any reference to so important a point, it is a fair inference that they did not.

(*f.*)

The statement of Superintendent of Carriers Bertsch that whatever changes were made in carriers' routes were made by him in the interest of the service agrees substantially with the statement made by him to the Commission's representative. No further effort appears to have been made to show a lack of foundation for the general impression among the carriers that such route changes were made as a rule on account of failure to make political contributions. That this was the general impression is amply shown by the direct testimony obtained by the Commission's representative.

Of the twenty-one carriers examined thirteen testified that they had and eight that they had not contributed in response to the circulars received by them. Of the eight who had not contributed seven testified that their routes had since been changed, while the eighth stated that he was in fear of such a change being made at any time. Of those who had contributed eight testified that on previous occasions when they had failed to contribute their routes had been changed, most of them stating explicitly that it was this previous experience which had influenced them to contribute. From the testimony, all those who did contribute appear to have escaped transfer, except one man whose contribution was late, not being handed in until the day before the election. This freedom from transfer was by several explicitly attributed to the fact that they had made contributions, and from the general trend of the testimony of the others this opinion seems to have been held by practically all, if not by all. On the other hand, of those who had not contributed and had been transferred some explicitly attributed their transfer to their failure to contribute, stating that there could have been no other reason for the transfer, while the general trend of the testimony indicated that this also was a general belief among those concerned.

This general belief as to the real cause of route changes being shown to exist, and probable ground for that belief being shown, it evidently rests with the person responsible for those changes to show that this general belief was an erroneous belief, and manifestly the best way to establish this is to show affirmatively the real cause of the route changes alleged. The efforts of the Commission's representative to obtain evidence to this purpose were comparatively barren of results, while so far as revealed by your letter the post-office inspectors appear to have made no such effort, apparently accepting the denial of the superintendent of carriers as sufficient.

In his statement to the Commission's representative, Mr. Bertsch alleged reasons for 15 route changes. Only one of these was specific in its character, namely, that Carrier Wilson's route was changed on account of drinking. (Wilson was not one of those examined by the Commission's representative.) Of the remaining 14 cases, the only reasons assigned in 4 were contained in the general statement "for the betterment of the service," while in the other 10 they were practically the same, namely, "for laying in the office and not routing up their mail as fast as they should." In one case it was said, in addition, that the carrier was too old to do the work of any route.

Of the carriers examined by the Commission's representative three testified specifically that no reasons were assigned for their change of route; that they were simply ordered to take another route. One testified that he asked the postmaster why his route was changed, and that the reply was that they "wanted his route for another man, and that was all." None testified to any specific reason being assigned for the change, although several stated that the general statement was made that the transfer was for the good of the service.

Moreover, nine carriers examined by the Commission's representative stated specifically that they regarded changes actually made as having worked to the positive detriment of the service. Of course, it may be objected that these are statements of opinion by interested persons, but nevertheless they are expert testimony, and as such are entitled to some weight, especially as they are apparently corroborated by other direct testimony, as well as by contemporaneous newspaper comments upon the injury to the service caused by such changes.

The positive testimony of several showed that they had been serving the same route, with apparent satisfaction to the public, for a number of years prior to their transfer. The natural presumption is that such a change, unless made for urgent

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cause, would be detrimental to the service. No such urgent cause has been shown, and that such changes were at least sometimes detrimental to the service is apparently shown by the testimony of one man that after his transfer to the new route he could not make more than a trip and a half in the time in which the old carrier on that route had made three trips; of another, that the work could not be done in time after the transfer, and that the regular man had finally to be put back; of another, that none of the men put on his route had been able to complete it in time; of another, that he could not make as good delivery as the man he replaced or as he had made in his old district; of another, that neither he nor the man with whom he exchanged routes could always complete the new route in time.

It is evident that the efficiency of a carrier, other things being equal, naturally tends to increase with the length of his service upon a given route, because he is constantly becoming better acquainted with the route itself and with all the people upon it. Evidently, therefore, when a man is taken from a route with which he has thus gained perfect familiarity and put upon an entirely new route, of which he is practically ignorant, some strong reason for such a change must be shown before it can be assumed that it was for the betterment of the service. Manifestly, when a change is made which so nearly concerns an essential and most important part of the service, even if no record is made of the reasons for it, the mere consideration of those reasons must make upon the mind of the man responsible for the change an impression sufficiently strong to enable him, within any reasonable time, to testify directly and positively as to what those reasons were. In the absence of such testimony, especially when such testimony has been expressly requested, it is surely reasonable, even if it be not necessary, to accept, as the most probable explanation of such changes, the hypothesis which is found to be generally accepted among those directly interested, especially when a rational basis for that hypothesis is established by evidence competent for that purpose.

(*g*)

It is asserted by Mr. Bertsch that the assignment of vacations by him had no reference whatever to the fact of political contributions by the carriers. That it is the general belief among the carriers that the assignment of vacations is influenced by the making or not making of political contributions is evidenced by direct testimony before the Commission's representative.

Seven carriers stated specifically that they believed that they had been discriminated against in the matter of assignment of vacation on account of failure to make political contributions, while the general trend of the testimony of at least eight others indicated a similar belief on their part. As showing a reasonable foundation for this belief, the following testimony may be cited:

One man who contributed stated that he had been asked by the superintendent when he would like to have his vacation, and that upon stating that he would like to have the first two weeks in September he was told that he could not have that time, but was given the last two weeks in August. The same man stated that he never knew of anybody being "bothered" who had given money, and that he himself made these contributions regularly, not for any political purpose whatever, but merely in order to be let alone. Another testified that he had observed that all those who were supposed to pay always got their vacation in the summer time. Several who did not contribute testified that their vacation time had been assigned in the winter season. Another testified that the year before, when he had not contributed, he had not gotten his vacation until November, while that year, after contributing, he had gotten his vacation when he wanted it. Two others testified that those who did not pay were compelled to take their vacations in the winter.

Now, the mere existence of such a general belief, even if it were entirely without foundation, would have a coercive effect upon the carriers in the matter of making contributions. [And this same argument, mutatis mutandis, applies with equal force to the question of route changes, already discussed.] No evidence appears to have been adduced, either before the Commission's representative or by the post-office inspectors, showing any effort by anyone in authority to counteract or contradict this general impression. The superintendent of carriers, it is true, expressly stated to the Commission's representative that he made the assignment of vacations purely by lot; but the fact that the drawing is made by him, as he states, away from the observation of those interested in the result, takes away from it all value as proof of fairness. If the assignment of vacations be in fact by lot, as stated by the superintendent of carriers, an open drawing in the presence of the carriers, or the permission to them to draw for themselves, would not materially change the actual conditions and would, it is conceived, be very slight inconvenience in the office, and it would

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necessarily destroy any ground for believing that political contributions influence the assignment of vacations. And if it is not of interest to the service thus to demonstrate the fairness of assignments of vacations, why should those assignments be made at all by lot?

As indicated by the inspectors' report, however, these assignments appear to be made, not by lot, but by the exercise of an arbitrary discretion by the superintendent of carriers, and this, at least, leaves the way open for the inferences drawn by the carriers from their own observation and experience.

Without attempting to sum up all the testimony presented by the Commission, it has at least been shown by direct sworn testimony—

(1) That certain circulars soliciting political contributions were generally received by the carriers at the Jersey City post-office.

(2) That the postmaster was a member of the committee sending out these circulars, his name appearing on the circular as such.

(3) That the assistant postmaster was chairman of the committee sending these circulars, although his name did not appear upon them.

(4) That it was generally known by the carriers, at the time they received the circulars, that the postmaster was a member and the assistant postmaster the chairman of the committee thus soliciting contributions for political purposes.

(5) That it was a general belief among the carriers, based upon their own observation and experience, that it would be to their advantage to contribute as requested and to their disadvantage not to contribute.

(6) That, influenced by this belief, a considerable number of the carriers did make contributions as requested.

(7) That some of these contributions were handed to the assistant postmaster himself, usually in a sealed envelope, and by him given to the treasurer of the committee.

(8) That these contributions were not voluntary—at least 12 carriers testifying positively and specifically to this effect, while the testimony of a number of others was to the same general effect.

(9) That, on the other hand, these contributions were an actual hardship, being made by men some of whom testified that they needed the money for the necessaries of life, while others stated that they had actually to borrow it for that purpose, in the belief that contribution was necessary to their continuance or comfort in the service.

(10) That a number of the carriers who did not make contributions were transferred to other routes, without the assignment of any reason for such transfer, while some received assignments of vacations at undesirable times of the year, so that the general impression existed among the carriers that they were discriminated against for not contributing.

(11) That, on the other hand, of those who were examined by the Commission's representative, only one of those who contributed was so transferred, and that he attributed his transfer to the fact that his contribution had been late, not being handed in until the day before the election; from which the impression seemed to be general that by making these contributions immunity from such discrimination might be purchased.

(12) That no specific charges were made, with the possible exception of two cases, upon which to base these route changes.

(13) That these changes, in a number of cases at least, operated to the positive detriment of the service, while no positive evidence is submitted to show that in any case the service was improved by them.

That, therefore, a condition of affairs amounting practically to the extortion of contributions for political purposes actually existed at the Jersey City post-office, the Commission can not but regard as demonstrated. If the *prima facie* responsibility of the postmaster, the assistant postmaster, and the superintendent of carriers be destroyed, and the case against them is dismissed as stated in the Department's letter, the query naturally arises, Where does the true responsibility rest for this condition which has been proved actually to exist?

The impropriety of postmasters and assistant postmasters acting upon political committees engaged in soliciting funds from Federal employees is well shown in the instructions of the Attorney-General to the officials of the Department of Justice in circular of August 20, 1900, from which the following is quoted:

"It is recommended that all officers and employees of the Department refrain from membership and service on political committees charged with the collection and disbursement of campaign funds."

Very respectfully, JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

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To this letter the following reply was received:

MARCH 29, 1901.

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to your communication of March 12, 1901, in which you comment on the action of this Department in dismissing the charges against the postmaster, assistant postmaster, and superintendent of carriers at Jersey City, N. J., I beg to say that after careful consideration of the same I am unable to perceive any reason why the action taken in that case should be reversed or the matter receive further attention; nor do I consider it necessary to make any specific reply to your argument against the sufficiency of the evidence on which the Department acted. The case was disposed of after an exhaustive investigation by trained and trustworthy inspectors, followed by a thorough examination of their report and accompanying depositions, and in my judgment the action taken was fully warranted by all the facts in the case.

But I can not dismiss the matter without expressing my dissent from your contention that in dealing with cases of this class the accused official is not entitled to the benefit of the ordinary presumption of innocence, and that it is not necessary that the evidence should sustain the charges beyond a reasonable doubt. Such a proposition seems so unjust that its validity should not be admitted except for the most cogent reasons. Much that you say as to the necessity of *ex parte* investigations of public officials and the use of hearsay statements as clews and suggestions, to be followed up for the purpose of discovering the existence of facts which render an employee amenable to disciplinary measures, is undoubtedly correct, so far as relates to the performance or violations of official duties; and it is quite true, as you suggest, that it is often necessary in the best interest of the public service to remove or discipline an offending official on evidence which would be insufficient to convict him of an offense cognizable in a court of law. But your remarks on this subject have no proper relevancy to the case in hand. The officials mentioned are not charged with neglect of their official duties, or with failure to discharge the obligations which they owe under the requirements of the postal laws and regulations; but they are charged with an offense of an entirely different character, to wit, with violation of the civil-service law and rules, an offense which constitutes a criminal act, for which they may be punished by fine or imprisonment, in addition to dismissal in disgrace from the postal service. It is not unreasonable to require that so serious a charge should be established by proofs sufficient to overcome the presumption of innocence which the law of the land gives to every person accused of crime.

The Executive order forbidding removals from office except for just cause and upon written charges, of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense, was intended for the protection of the employee and not to be used to his detriment, and I must therefore protest against your suggestion that the form in which this notice is usually presented to the accused can take from him the protection which a fair presumption of innocence affords. On this point you say:

"In the Post-Office Department, as well as in other Departments, it is understood to be the rule in making removals to furnish the accused with a copy of the charges and specifications and call upon him to 'show cause why he should not be removed.' The burden of proof is thus by the form of words used thrown upon the accused; nor is this a mere form of words, for in his reply it is not sufficient for the accused to raise a reasonable doubt of the truthfulness of the charges against him, he must actually disprove them, or at least turn the probabilities the other way."

Such a remarkable proposition, so subversive of the rights of the individual, can not be entertained for a moment. It makes the mere form of words used the test by which is determined where the burden of proof lies. It compels the accused to establish a negative and to prove his innocence. The Executive order designed for his protection is thus perverted and used as an instrument of oppression. This Department can not adopt the doctrine that an official charged with a criminal offense, the penalty of which is dismissal from the service in disgrace, is to stand convicted, however slight may be the circumstances indicating his guilt, unless he actually prove his innocence. I have too great confidence in the integrity of the thousands of valued and faithful officials in the postal service to be willing to accept a principle which holds them guilty on any charge that may be made until, and unless, their innocence is proved.

I may add in this connection that the ruling of the Civil Service Commission of April 24, 1894, as found in your Fourteenth Report, page 263, is more in accordance with my views. There you say:

"The Commission holds that even where it is impossible to get evidence that would warrant it in going into a court of law, if the fact is proved beyond a reason-

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able doubt, action should be taken by the head of the Department in which the offending officer is employed."

This ruling is, of course, quite inconsistent with the principle which you now insist upon, but as you were right then and wrong now, I prefer to act in accordance with the rule laid down by you at that time.

Your comments in regard to Mr. Woolley's conduct, as well as that of the superintendent of carriers, require no further answer. I adhere to the views expressed in my previous letter in regard to the former, and in regard to the latter I will only add that the examination of the conduct of the carriers' service in the Jersey City office not only established the falsity of the charges against the superintendent, but showed that his management was highly efficient and creditable to the office and to himself.

Respectfully,

CH. EMORY SMITH, *Postmaster-General.*

To this letter the following reply was made by the Commission:

APRIL 25, 1901.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR: The Commission has the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 29, 1901, in the matter of charges preferred against the postmaster, assistant postmaster, and superintendent of carriers at the Jersey City, N. J., post-office.

In regard to your remarks upon the question of presumption of innocence in case of the removal of employees upon charges, the Commission can only reply that it still regards the position stated in your two letters of February 28 and March 29, 1901, as new. The Commission has never gone into the question of the sufficiency of the evidence upon which removals are made by the Post-Office Department, and therefore it would be extremely difficult for it to show that in determining upon removals it has not been the practice of the Department to give the accused the benefit of a presumption of innocence and require that he be proved guilty (beyond a reasonable doubt) of the offense charged before removal would be approved. It has been the Commission's understanding all along, however, that the principle supposed to be followed by the Department in making removals upon charges was to decide each case upon the general preponderance of evidence.

The following is quoted from a report of Post-Office Inspector J. R. Rosson, dated July 24, 1900 (case No. 362133 C), in connection with investigation made by him into a removal made by the postmaster at Birmingham, Ala., which removal it was alleged had been made really on account of political reasons:

"Considering all the evidence and information adduced, it can be seen that a clear opinion of the merits and demerits of this case is difficult. In matters of this kind it has been my practice, and I believe it to be the general practice, to give the postmaster the benefit of the doubt. In other words, the rule is to sustain the superior official, unless he is clearly in the wrong, when in a controversy with his subordinate."

This language (which appears to have been acquiesced in by the Department in approving the report) seems to the Commission to be inconsistent with the general principle apparently stated in your two letters above referred to, that an employee under charges looking to his removal is entitled to the benefit of a presumption of innocence, and that the charges against him must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt. Other removals have been made at post-offices in the past which, in the light of the facts so far as they have come to the knowledge of the Commission, the Commission does not believe could have been made if the principle now maintained by you had been applied in those cases.

In regard to your quotation from page 262 of the Commission's Fourteenth Report, it is probably only necessary to point out that on its face, if construed with reference to its strict technical meaning only, the language quoted is self-contradictory and meaningless, inasmuch as if the fact of political assessment is proved beyond a reasonable doubt there would be evidence such as to warrant going into a court of law. But if this language is construed with reference to its evident and ordinary meaning, it must be clear that the position of the Commission at that time was exactly the same as at present—namely, that even if there is not sufficient evidence to warrant going into a court of law (which would be evidence proving the fact beyond a reasonable doubt), yet if the charge of political assessment be substantially proved, or sufficiently proved to raise a reasonable presumption of guilt, this fact is sufficient to warrant the head of the Department in taking action for the discipline of the offending officer, unless such officer succeeds in overthrowing such presumption of guilt.

To your statement that you do not consider it necessary to make any specific reply to the Commission's argument against the sufficiency of the evidence upon which the

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Department acted there would seem to be no need to reply. The Commission, however, invites your attention to the following matters, which are brought to its attention by representatives of the National Civil Service Reform League:

Mr. Elliot H. Goodwin, assistant secretary of the league, during a recent visit to Jersey City, learned that in August, 1900, that is since the date of Dr. Washburn's investigation (June, 1900), which formed the basis of the charges preferred by the Commission, another soliciting circular was sent to the carriers of the Jersey City post-office by the committee of which Assistant Postmaster Woolley was chairman. Mr. Goodwin has furnished the Commission with a statement to the above effect, and with a copy of the circular in question, which is herewith inclosed for your information.

Mr. W. D. Foulke, of the league, further advises the Commission that he was informed by you that this circular of August, 1900, was not considered by your inspectors in their investigation upon the results of which your letter of February 28, 1901, was based.

The materiality of this circular as showing a continuance of the practices brought to light by Dr. Washburn's investigation, after attention had been drawn to them by that investigation, is evident. The Commission therefore has the honor to request that you reopen this case with a view to a joint investigation to be made by a representative of the Post-Office Department in company with a representative of this Commission. The Commission will be pleased to hear from you in this connection, and to cooperate with your Department in such an investigation.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

To this letter the following reply has been received by the Commission:

JULY 25, 1901.

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: I have before me your letter of April 12 [25], 1901, asking a reconsideration of the charges against the postmaster, assistant postmaster, and superintendent of carriers of Jersey City, N. J.

This subject has already been fully discussed in the several communications between the Civil Service Commission and this Department and I have nothing to add to the views which I have already expressed. The only matter in your letter which seems to require explanation is your statement that the circular of August, 1900 (a copy of which is attached to your letter), was not considered by the inspectors making the investigation referred to in my previous letter. As a matter of fact, this circular was considered with the other testimony in the case by the inspectors.

In conversation with Mr. W. D. Foulke, he referred to a circular as having been issued in the fall of 1900, and a statement was made to him that this circular was not considered by the inspectors in the investigation heretofore referred to by me. In referring, however, to the date of the circular which you inclosed, namely, August 30, I find that it was considered by the inspectors, and a copy of it was returned with their report.

Under the circumstances, therefore, I see no reason why the matter should be reopened, having been already disposed of after an exhaustive investigation by competent and reliable inspectors and a careful consideration of their report.

I must therefore decline your request to reopen the case or to cause a joint investigation to be made by a representative of the Civil Service Commission with a representative of this Department.

Very respectfully,

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

The facts developed in this investigation were also, on August 10, 1900, reported to the Attorney-General[1] with recommendations for the prosecution of the postmaster, assistant postmaster, and others, for violation of those sections of the civil-service act which prohibit the solicitation or receipt of political contributions from Federal officeholders. In reply to this communication, the following letter was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 22, 1900.*

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President Civil Service Commission,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 10, with its accompanying file of documents, presenting charges of violations of the penal provisions of

[1] See pp. 225-227, *ante.*

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the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, by certain Federal officials and others at Jersey City, N. J., upon which you recommend that prosecutions be instituted forthwith under sections 11 and 12 of the civil-service act against the postmaster and assistant postmaster at Jersey City, who are embraced in the charges made, and I have to say in reply that, pending the careful consideration by the Attorney-General of your recommendation in connection with the evidence submitted, the subject has been referred to the Postmaster-General for his consideration and for such action as he may deem it advisable to take.

Respectfully,

HENRY M. HOYT,
Acting Attorney-General.

Some months later the Commission received the following letter from the Attorney-General:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 27, 1900.*

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President Civil Service Commission.

SIR: Referring to the correspondence on the subject of the charges brought against certain Federal officials at Jersey City, N. J., and especially against employees of the post-office at that place, of violations of the penal provisions of the civil-service act, I beg to inform you that the Postmaster-General, to whom the subject was referred for such action as he might deem proper, advises me that the charges against the postmaster do not seem to be fully sustained by the evidence submitted, and have therefore been dismissed, with the advice to him that the discipline of his office has been lax, and the admonition that he shall take care in the future administration of his office to prevent a repetition of the offenses charged; and that the charges against the assistant postmaster and the superintendent of carriers appearing to be sustained by the evidence, these officials have been furnished with a memorandum thereof and have been called upon to show cause why they should not be dismissed from the service.

Very respectfully,

HENRY M. HOYT,
Acting Attorney-General.

In reply to this last letter from the Attorney-General, the Commission wrote on January 4, 1901, as follows:

JANUARY 5, 1901.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR: The Commission acknowledges receipt of your letter of December 27, 1900, file No. 4905—1891, on the subject of the charges brought against certain Federal officials in the Jersey City, N. J., post-office of violation of the penal provisions of the civil-service act. In this letter you recite certain action taken by the Postmaster-General, to whom, as stated in letter of August 22, 1900, the papers submitted in this case by the Commission were referred by the Department of Justice "pending the careful consideration by the Attorney-General of your [this Commission's] recommendation in connection with the evidence submitted." You state that the Postmaster-General finds the charges against the assistant postmaster and the superintendent of carriers sustained by the evidence. You do not state, however, the result of your consideration of the recommendations of the Commission looking to the prosecution of the assistant postmaster and of one or more members of the political committees involved, which recommendations were embodied in the Commission's letter to you of August 10, 1900, and were, briefly, as follows:

1. That prosecutions be instituted under sections 11 and 12 of the civil-service act against the postmaster and assistant postmaster at Jersey City.

2. That prosecutions be also instituted against Michael Schultz, jr., and one or more other members of the political committees described in the letter who were not Federal officeholders, for soliciting in a Government building in violation of section 12 of the act.

The Commission would be pleased to be advised of the conclusion reached by you in regard to these recommendations.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

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To this letter the following reply was received by the Commission:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., March 6, 1901.

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the subject of the charges brought against certain employees of the Government in the post-office at Jersey City, N. J., for violation of the penal provisions of the civil-service act, I have the honor to advise you that I have been this day furnished by the Postmaster-General with a copy of his communication to you under date of February 28, 1901,[1] in which he sets forth the results of a careful examination of these charges, and states the conclusion to which he arrives, to the effect that there is a failure of the proofs to sustain the allegations made, and the charges against the officials have been dismissed.

In view of the facts elicited by the investigation of the Post-Office Department and of the conclusions reached by the Postmaster-General, I do not deem it necessary or proper to submit the case to the district attorney.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. GRIGGS,
Attorney-General.

To this letter the following reply was made by the Commission:

APRIL 26, 1901.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

SIR: The Commission has the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 6, 1901, A. G. 4905—1891, stating that you have been furnished with a copy of the Postmaster-General's communication to this Commission under date of February 28, 1901, and that in view of the facts and conclusions stated in that letter you do not deem it necessary or proper to submit to the district attorney the charges brought by the Commission against certain employees of the Government in the post-office at Jersey City, N. J., for violation of the penal provisions of the civil-service act.

In reply to your letter the Commission has the honor to hand you herewith a copy of its reply under date of March 12, 1901, to the Postmaster-General's letter of February 28, referred to; a copy of the Postmaster-General's letter of March 29, and copy of the Commission's letter of April 25 to the Postmaster-General; and in connection with these papers the Commission begs to call your attention to the following facts:

1. Among the evidence obtained by the Commission's representative are the sworn statements of 19 of the carriers who received the soliciting circulars in question, to the effect that the circulars were addressed to them at the post-office and were delivered to them there.

2. The postmaster is admitted to have been a member of the committee sending out these circulars, and his name appeared upon them in that capacity.

3. The assistant postmaster is admitted to have been the chairman of the committee sending out these circulars, although his name did not appear upon them in any way.

4. While the postmaster denies all knowledge of the fact that these circulars were sent out, the assistant postmaster admits knowledge not only that the circulars were sent out, but that they were sent to the carriers.

5. The Commission has not a complete list of the members of the committees sending these circulars, but the circular of the Jersey City Republican committee dated March, 1900, shows among the members of its executive committee, in addition to Postmaster Wansor, the names of John H. Weastell, supervisor of the census, and John C. Kaiser, deputy collector of internal revenue. It is believed that a thorough investigation by the district attorney might develop the fact that other Federal officers were members of these committees.

Did the sending of these circulars constitute a solicitation? If the intent to solicit be absent, can any rational explanation be given of the fact that the circulars were sent? Was not this sending obviously a regularly contemplated act of the committee? As such, can the responsibility for that act rest anywhere else than upon the several members of the committee? Even if the lack of knowledge on the part of the postmaster can free him from this prima facie responsibility (the Commission is not prepared to admit that it can), must not the admission, not only of knowledge, but of approving knowledge, on the part of the assistant postmaster, fix that responsibility upon him? Has there not, therefore, been apparently a violation of section 11 of the civil-service act? Moreover, are not all Federal officers who were in any manner connected with these committees prima facie implicated in this violation?

Again, if the sending of these circulars constituted a solicitation, that act of solicitation must have become a completed act when and where the circulars were delivered.

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[1] See p. 229 for this letter.

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But the delivery occurred certainly in a number of cases within a Government building, namely, the post-office at Jersey City, N. J., as shown by sworn testimony. Has there not, therefore, been apparently a violation of section 12 of the civil-service act?

The Commission hopes that the lack of action by the Post-Office Department in a matter merely of departmental discipline may not prevent the direct and independent consideration by the Department of Justice of the facts in this case, which tend to show a violation of the penal provisions of the civil-service act.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER,
President.

To the above communication the following reply was received:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1901.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President Civil Service Commission.

SIR: In reply to your letter of April 26, with its inclosures, relative to the charges brought against certain employees of the Government in the post-office at Jersey City, N. J., for violation of the penal provisions of the civil-service act, I beg to state that the correspondence which you submit shows that after a searching investigation the Postmaster-General determined that the facts elicited did not justify the charges made nor call for any disciplinary proceedings by him. On the contrary, he indicates, after due consideration of the facts which you laid before him, that not only were the charges not fairly sustained, but that in the general conduct of the Jersey City post-office the officers thereof were entitled to commendation for clean and efficient administration.

You have pointed out in your letters to the Postmaster-General, as one of the reasons for urging his administrative action, that the true theory of civil-service regulation requires a person charged with an offense to show cause why he should not be removed—that is, to establish his innocence, and does not give the alleged offender the benefit of the presumption of innocence and reasonable doubt as known in the criminal law. And you point out that the administrative remedy should properly be pursued in this case because the strict rules of criminal jurisprudence do not apply. By this I understand that you have in mind the conception, which appears to be justified by the facts, that a prosecution might fail, although you think that the other remedy by removal or suspension should be applied. In the judgment of the head of the Post-Office Department the facts do not come up to the point where his corrective interposition is demanded. In this case it seems to me that this opinion is correct and that the facts adduced failed to justify prosecution under the penal provisions of the civil-service laws.

As to the questions of law which your letter submits to me in reference to this case, you will understand my declination to answer them because I am only permitted under the statutes to render an opinion upon a question of law to heads of Departments. Besides, your questions obviously lead merely to a determination of the point whether prosecution is proper in this case. Having advised you of my conclusion upon that practical point as the matter now stands, you will permit me to suggest that your legal queries thereby become hypothetical and abstract.

Respectfully, yours,

P. C. KNOX,
Attorney-General.

Louisville (Fifth Kentucky) Internal-Revenue District. File 6335.

In February, 1899, the Commission received clippings from the Courier-Journal and the News, two newspapers published in Louisville, Ky., and complaints from other sources, which contained charges to the effect that contributions or assessments are being levied upon Federal employees, and that one or more persons connected with the Internal-Revenue Service are concerned, directly or indirectly, in conjunction with one Joseph Potoning, in soliciting or receiving these moneys for political purposes. In consequence of this information, the Commission, through two of its examiners, conducted an investigation in Louisville, beginning in the summer of 1899 and continued in December of the same year. From the testimony submitted to the Commission in this investigation it appeared that:[1]

(1) Joseph Potoning had for a number of months been engaged in soliciting and

[1] The evidence upon which these conclusions are based is set out at some length in a brief accompanying letter of February 26, 1900, to the Attorney-General, and in extracts from the report of the Commission's examiners (see pp. 245–255, *post*). For a full report of all the testimony taken, together with the reports of the Commission's examiners and all the correspondence in this case, see Senate Document No. 351, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.

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receiving contributions or assessments of money, to be used for political purposes, from the employees of the Internal-Revenue Service in the fifth district of Kentucky.

(2) The amount of the assessment so levied against said employees was 5 per cent of their monthly salaries.

(3) Said contributions had been solicited or demanded by letter and in person, by said Potoning, oftentimes in a room or building occupied by an officer in the discharge of his official duties.

(4) Said Potoning in making these demands had represented that he was authorized to do so by Collector Sapp and Deputy Collector Parsons, and had, in support of such representations, exhibited a letter signed by Collector Sapp authorizing him to make collections of money for political purposes. Furthermore, during all this time Potoning is not known to have been, nor did he claim to be, an officer of any political organization; nor was he known to solicit political contributions from any but Federal employees.

(5) Potoning also represented that he made monthly reports to Deputy Collector Parsons as to the employees who had, and those who had not, paid their monthly assessments of 5 per cent; that from these reports the assignments of storekeepers, gaugers, and storekeeper-gaugers were made by Collector Sapp and Deputy Collector Parsons (said Parsons acting as an assignment clerk in the collector's office); that if the assessments were not paid less remunerative assignments, and perhaps dismissal, would follow, but that if they were paid no decrease, and perhaps an increase, in compensation would result.

(6) Soon after making such contributions storekeepers, gaugers, and storekeeper-gaugers had been given assignments which entitled them to increased compensation, while others who had failed to pay the assessments were given assignments which reduced their compensation, and still others who had failed to pay the assessments were dismissed from the service.

(7) While regularly commissioned storekeepers and gaugers who failed to pay these assessments were dismissed from the service for the alleged reason that a reduction of force was necessary in order to comply with the law requiring that not more than 15 per cent of the storekeepers and gaugers shall be unemployed, a large number of so-called "special" storekeepers and gaugers who were not regularly in the classified service, but who were willing to pay the assessments, were at the same time regularly and continuously employed by Collector Sapp.

(8) While in the Federal building at Louisville, Ky., Deputy Collector Leonard Parsons had solicited a contribution or contributions of money for political purposes.

(9) In view of all these circumstances, there was a settled conviction on the part of the employees in the Internal-Revenue Service in that district that they were expected to contribute for political purposes, regularly and systematically, a certain fixed percentage (5 per cent) of their salaries; and that the majority of them believed that their retention in the service and freedom from being discriminated against depended upon their making the contributions which they did make, feeling that under the circumstances this was as much exacted of them as though it had been directly requested by the collector himself.

(10) Collector Sapp was undoubtedly cognizant of the fact that these assessments were being levied and paid, and by thus allowing this species of blackmail he was directly concerned in soliciting contributions for political purposes in violation of the statute.

(11) Collector Sapp handed over to another officer or person in the service of the United States a certain sum of money, to be used for political purposes.

(12) Collector Sapp used his official influence in coercing employees in the Internal-Revenue Service in their political action, on the one hand, in keeping them from attending certain political meetings which they desired to attend, and, on the other hand, in compelling them to take part in a political meeting or meetings contrary to their convictions.

(13) Collector Sapp used his official authority and influence in ordering the internal-revenue employees to conduct, control, and manage conventions and primaries in such a manner as to control elections and the results thereof; and that some of the employees did act, on the orders of the collector, contrary to their own convictions and opinions and against their will.

(14) It was a matter of common knowledge in Louisville that about seventy of the employees in the Federal service, including Collector Sapp, Chief Deputy Collector R. L. Gwathmey, Assignment Clerk Parsons, and others, comprising about one-third of the entire delegation from the county of Jefferson, were included in the list of delegates to the convention which was held in Lexington on July 12, 1899, and a majority of, if not all, the primaries or ward conventions which selected these delegates were conducted, controlled, and managed by internal-revenue employees acting under the orders of Collector Sapp.

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Under date of November 14, 1899, the Commission transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a brief of the facts ascertained in this investigation, stating that they appeared to show "gross violations of the civil-service law and rules, sufficient to warrant the enforcement of the remedial measures laid down in the statute and rules," and suggesting a thorough investigation by an agent of the Department.

To this communication the Secretary of the Treasury replied under date of November 28, 1899, suggesting that the matter, so far as it related to the impeachment of the collector's official conduct, should be referred to the President "for his information and such action as he might think proper to take," and that evidence tending to show a violation by the collector, or any other persons, of the penal provisions of the civil-service law should be brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, and further stating that if the Commission had in its possession evidence showing wrongdoing on the part of any employees of the Treasury Department, not covered in the previous suggestions, and such evidence were forwarded to him, it would receive careful consideration, and that such action would be taken as the facts seemed to require.

Following this suggestion (having meantime continued its investigation and thereby confirmed the conclusions already reached), the Commission, on February 26, 1900, transmitted to the President and to the Attorney-General summaries of the testimony taken by it, and again brought the matter to the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing to him copies of the letters to the President and to the Attorney-General, and also a copy of all the testimony taken. The letter to the Attorney-General in this connection is given below:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1900.

SIR: This Commission has the honor to invite your attention to the results of an investigation made under the provisions of the civil-service act, as shown in the accompanying brief. The investigation was of charges of violations of sections 11 to 15, inclusive, of the act of January 16, 1883, on the part of persons in the fifth internal revenue district of Kentucky. The charges were against Joseph Potoning (not in the service) for violation of section 12; Leonard Parsons, a deputy collector of internal revenue, for violations of sections 11, 12, and 13, and Charles E. Sapp, collector of internal revenue, for violations of sections 11, 13, and 14.

The whole matter is submitted for your consideration and action. It may be well in this connection to call attention to the limited powers conferred upon the Commission in matters of this kind, it having no authority to compel the attendance of witnesses and administer oaths. The Commission stands ready to place a copy of its file at the disposal of your Department at any time should you so desire. The brief submitted herewith, however, covers all the essential points which the Commission has been able to develop.

* * * * * * *

By direction of the Commission.
Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER,
President.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Accompanying this letter to the Attorney-General was the following:

Brief of testimony taken in an investigation of charges of alleged violations of the civil-service law and rules in the fifth internal-revenue district of Kentucky.

In February, 1899, the Civil Service Commission received clippings from the Courier-Journal and the News, two newspapers published in Louisville, Ky., and complaints from other sources, which contained charges to the effect that contributions or assessments were being levied upon Federal employees, and that one or more persons connected with the Internal-Revenue Service were concerned, directly or indirectly, in conjunction with one Joseph Potoning, in soliciting or receiving these moneys for political purposes.

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The Commission directed that an investigation be made into the truth or falsity of these charges. The testimony taken in that investigation tends to show:

First. That one Joseph Potoning, an employee in the Louisville and Nashville coal office, in Louisville, Ky., did, at divers times, in a room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by an officer or employee of the United States, solicit money for political purposes, in violation of section 12 of the civil-service act.

* * * * * * *

Samuel B. Glover, of Louisville, Ky., testified as follows: That some time after the election in November, 1898, a man by the name of Potoning called on him at the Marion County distillery, where he was on duty as a United States storekeeper, and while in the Government office at that distillery said to him that he had been authorized to collect money for campaign purposes, and that he (Glover) then owed him $15. Mr. Glover testified that he refused to make the contribution, not knowing the party who addressed him, but was handed a card having the name of J. Potoning, and was again requested by Potoning to send the money to the address given on his (Potoning's) card. This declaration is corroborated by the statement of Walter E. Glover, merchant, of Louisville, the son of Samuel B. Glover, who attends to all his father's financial affairs, and was at that time made aware of Potoning's demand upon his father for money for political purposes, and was subsequently requested by Potoning at his (Glover's) place of business, and by (Leonard) Parsons, in the revenue office, to pay his father's assessment.

Hugh Bell, of Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: That he was in the internal-revenue office in the Mellwood distillery, occupied by him in the discharge of his official duty as United States storekeeper, when he received a letter, referred to below, and commenced to read it aloud. He further states that he was stopped by one of the storekeepers and was afterwards told that the letter would be explained to him. And he further states that one of the employees took him out of the revenue office and told him that it was a fund for election purposes. The letter is dated April 19, 1899, and addressed to Mr. Bell, and reads as follows:

"For reference ask or see Mr. Leonard Parsons about this card.

"Second card sent.

"Yours, etc., "JOSEPH POTONING,

"*Louisville and Nashville Coal Office, Tenth and Broadway.*"

There was inclosed with the letter the card of Joseph Potoning, 2527 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., both of which were inclosed in an envelope stamped "Louisville, Ky., April 19, 1899," and addressed to "Mr. Hugh Bell, United States storekeeper, Mellwood Distillery, City. Personal." The letter and envelope referred to accompany the testimony of Mr. Bell. It appears that Mr. Bell paid an assessment of $7 on May 9, 1899, to Potoning through Benjamin Kelly, a storekeeper, and received a receipt showing that he had paid the money for political purposes to Joseph Potoning, which receipt accompanies his testimony.

John Roser, of Louisville, Ky., testified, in substance, as follows: That one evening while at work as a United States storekeeper in Stitzel Brothers' distillery he received a letter which reads: "For information cross over the street and apply to Mr. Given and Mr. Mullin. Very respectfully, J. Potoning." Roser further states that he afterwards saw Potoning, who asked him (Roser), "Well, are you satisfied to give me $10 for the campaign fund?" and he (Roser) said "Yes," and gave him $10 and received Potoning's receipt.

George M. Ferguson, of Louisville, Ky., testified, in substance, as follows: That he received a letter from Potoning while he was in the Marion County Distillery, and in the Government office of that distillery, where he was engaged upon his official duty as United States storekeeper, which letter accompanies his statement, and reads as follows:

"CITY, *June 14, 1899.*

"GEO. M. FERGUSON, Esq.

"DEAR SIR: Inclosed find my card. Will be glad to hear from you at any time up to the 20th of this month.

"Yours, etc., "JOSEPH POTONING."

The card inclosed is that of Joseph Potoning, 2527 West Main street, Louisville, Ky. Both letter and card were inclosed in an envelope stamped "Louisville, Ky., June 15," and addressed to "Mr. Geo. M. Ferguson, jr., Marion County Distillery, City. U. S. S." Mr. Ferguson further states that after receiving the letter and card from Potoning he stated to Mr. Parsons, assignment clerk, that he had been out of work for about fifteen months and that it would take him a little while to catch up; that he could not pay any money just now, but if he got in the whole of June he

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(Parsons) could deduct the money out of June, and Parsons replied, "All right." At another time Parsons told him, "You don't have to pay it now; pay it when you can."

E. B. Casler, No. 1348 New Broadway, Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: That he was separated from the Internal-Revenue Service as a storekeeper and gauger on the 9th day of November, 1899, by a letter dated September 22, 1899. He states that in the latter part of February, 1899, while he was discharging his duties as United States storekeeper and gauger at the J. G. Mattingly Distillery, Louisville, Ky., one Joseph Potoning came to the door and stated that he wished to speak to him. On stepping outside the door he made his identity known, and stated his business, namely that he was Joseph Potoning and was there to solicit a subscription for campaign purposes. As Casler did not pay his subscription, he was again called upon by Potoning in the latter part of June. It appears that Potoning called upon Casler at the residence of affiant, who lived with his father-in-law, E. M. Terry, then lock master of the Louisville and Portland Canal, and who resided on Government property; that he met Potoning at the door and stepped out on the porch, where they had a conversation relative to the payment of a contribution of $25 for campaign purposes, at which time, according to his statement, Casler was warned by Potoning, "Be sure and not neglect this, as it is a matter of life and death with you." It appears that the residence, or building, occupied by Mr. Terry was not only a place of abode, but also occupied by him (Terry) in the discharge of his official duties.

F. N. Barns, of Athertonville, Ky., testified in substance as follows: That he was employed as a regularly commissioned United States storekeeper-gauger in the fifth internal-revenue district of Kentucky, and on the 8th day of November, 1899, he received a letter of dismissal, dated at Washington, D. C., September 22, 1899. He further states that in the latter part of the month of January, 1899, one Joseph Potoning, of 2527 West Main street, Louisville, Ky., called on him while he was on duty as a United States storekeeper-gauger at the J. B. Wathen distillery, Louisville, Ky., and while he was in a room occupied in the discharge of official duties, said Potoning demanded of him an assessment of 5 per cent of all the salary he had received from the United States Government for his services as storekeeper-gauger from the month of November, 1898, until that date, and for any future time he might work, Potoning stating to him that the money he desired to collect was to be used for political purposes for the Republican party.

Second. That Leonard Parsons, a deputy collector of internal revenue, acting as an assignment clerk in the office of the collector of internal revenue, violated, on several occasions, sections 11, 12, and 13 of the civil-service act.

* * * * * * *

Walter E. Glover, of Louisville, Ky., testified, in substance, as follows: In answer to the question as to whether he was ever approached by any person in the Government service and requested, directly or indirectly, to pay his father's assessment, he stated that while in the revenue office in the Federal Building, Mr. Parsons told him that he had better pay $10 or $15 for his father and take a receipt for it, "so as to stop people from kicking about it," because he or his father had not paid any of his assessments.

George M. Ferguson, of Louisville, Ky., testified, in substance, as follows: In answer to the question, "What right had Potoning to expect any part of your salary?" he replied: "I don't know; but he is acting as agent for Mr. Parsons. I went to Mr. Parsons a month or so ago and I said to him, 'I have been out of work for about fifteen months and it will take me a little while to catch up, and I can't pay any money just now, but if I get in the whole of June you can deduct the money out of June,' and he said 'All right;' then the first thing I knew I got this letter from Potoning; then I went out on the 17th and so I told Mr. Parsons I could not pay it now, and he says: 'You don't have to pay it now; pay it when you can.'" Mr. Ferguson further states, in answer to questions as to what Mr. Parsons's duties are in the revenue office, that his duty is to assign storekeepers, fix up the storekeepers' list, etc. Mr. Ferguson further states, in answer to the question, "How did you happen to go to Mr. Parsons about this letter?" "Because this man Potoning must have been Parsons's man, as they were in the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's coal office together, and Mr. Potoning never had anything to do with the collection until Mr. Parsons got into the business" (that is, the Internal-Revenue Service).

J. J. Bunnell (storekeeper), Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: That he went down to the coal office to see Mr. Potoning, to put up some money; that Potoning reached into his pocket and took out his printed forms of receipt, and, as he took his pencil, said: "Your initials are J. J., I believe." (This was the first time, it appears, that Bunnell had ever seen Potoning.) Asking, "How much time did you get in?" Bunnell replied, "I believe about $70 I got in this

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month." Potoning said, "Well, that will be about $3.50." Bunnell said, "All right," and gave his $3.50, and took Potoning's printed form of receipt. Bunnell further swears that he spoke to Potoning about not getting much work as a special, and that all the other boys on as specials were getting quite a good deal of work, and he (Potoning) said to Bunnell that he would see Mr. Parsons that night and see what he could do for him, saying that "he lives there close to me," and that he would see Mr. Parsons and see what could be done. Right after that, Bunnell states, he got half a month's work solid, and when the month went around paid his 5 per cent. He further states that he got better work after putting up the money than he ever had before.

Hugh Bell, of Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: Mr. Bell accompanied his testimony with a letter from Mr. Potoning, dated April 19, 1899, which reads as follows: "For reference ask or see Mr. Leonard Parsons about this card. Second card sent." * * *

Charles Wetzel (storekeeper and gauger), Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, * * * to a conversation which he had with Ben Kendle, an employee in the revenue service. It appears that Kendle, who had not been making any contributions, had been frequently changed from one distillery to another, not receiving any desirable assignments. It was intimated to him that he had better see Potoning. He first, however, went down to the revenue office and saw Gwathmey, chief deputy collector, and Parsons, assignment clerk, and the next day received another assignment. After this it appears Mr. Kendle decided to and did make a contribution for political purposes to Potoning, with the result that he went "back to his old stamping ground again at the public warehouse," which assignment Mr. Kendle claimed was the best in the district.

John J. Brile (gauger), Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: That * * * he, together with Herman Meyer (storekeeper), visited Mr. Potoning to make their contributions, and at that time Mr. Potoning said to Brile, "You know the assignments are made up the latter part of the month, and it would be a good plan to pay some more before those assignments are made." In further conversation at that time it appears that Mr. Potoning remarked that they were lacking in material for gaugers, whereupon Brile suggested that Herman Meyer would make a good gauger. Potoning replied, smiling, "Well, I will have to talk to Mark Hanna about that," Mr. Brile understanding that his reference to Mark Hanna meant Mr. Parsons. A little while after that Herman Meyer's assignment was changed from a storekeeper to a gauger, which is a desirable change.

F. N. Barns, of Athertonville, Ky., stated, in substance, that after he had received his letter of dismissal from the Internal-Revenue Service he called upon Collector Sapp and requested that he be reinstated; that Sapp told him to call in a few days, and that in the meantime he would see Parsons and see what could be done; that he called again to see the collector after a few days, when he was told that the collector had seen Parsons, and that he (the collector) could do nothing for him. Barns then saw Parsons and charged that he had been dismissed because he had not paid his political assessments, to which charge Parsons made no denial.

* * * * * * *

E. B. Casler, Louisville, Ky., testified, in substance, as follows: That during an interview with Collector Sapp, when he was trying to get the collector to assign him to duty, the collector asked him if he had seen Parsons, one of his deputies, as he had taken little or no part in making out the list for dismissal himself.

Third. That Charles E. Sapp, collector of internal revenue, fifth district of Kentucky, has, at divers times, violated sections 11, 13, and 14 of the civil-service act.

* * * * * * *

E. B. Casler, No. 1346 New Broadway, Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows:

"In evidence of Potoning's authority to collect the same he actually produced a letter signed in pen and ink by Charles E. Sapp, this affiant being thoroughly familiar with Sapp's signature by reason of his office under said Sapp, and believed then, and has since had evidence to confirm his belief, that the signature of Charles E. Sapp to that letter was genuine; and which letter was so striking that this affiant clearly remembers its contents, and gives same substantially as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Knowing your zeal in such matters, and the campaign fund being very low, and being very desirous of nominating Attorney-General Taylor for governor, I respectfully appoint you a collector, and hope you will push the matter and do everything you can for us.

"Respectfully,

"CHAS. E. SAPP.

"JOSEPH POTONING, ESQ., *City*.

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"Affiant, failing to pay said Potoning, who demanded $25 when the May check came, was laid off the 1st day of July, 1899, and afterwards went to see said Potoning and offered to give him the $25. Potoning replied that it was too late, that his report had gone in, and at any rate he did not think he could get me an assignment, as two or three men who had been assessed and had paid their assessments would have to be laid off.

"Affiant states that he visited the collector, Charles E. Sapp, after he had received his letter of dismissal, and asked for a copy of the charges upon which he was removed, and was informed that there were no charges against him, and the collector stated that this affiant was one of the best and most efficient gaugers in his employ, but that he was removed under the law allowing the collector only 15 per cent in excess of the men really employed, which affiant says is untrue, as at time of his removal special storekeepers and gaugers not holding commissions were continuously employed by said Collector Sapp.

"In the same interview Sapp asked me if I had seen Parsons, one of his deputies, as he had taken little or no part in making out the list for dismissal himself. Affiant stated to Collector Sapp all the circumstances connected with the Potoning matter, and acquainted him with the demand made upon this affiant by said Potoning for an assessment for campaign purposes; also informed Sapp of the letter which had been exhibited to this affiant by said Potoning, bearing the signature of said Charles E. Sapp, and in which letter Sapp authorized Potoning to act as his collector, whereupon Collector Sapp simply smiled and made no denial of the fact that Potoning was authorized to collect assessments from revenue employees for campaign purposes, and made no denial of the fact that his signature to the Potoning letter was genuine."

M. G. Miller, Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: That he did, upon the request and solicitation of one H. C. Struss, by letter attached to his statement and marked Exhibit A, contribute to the campaign fund of the Republican party in 1898, in proof of which a receipt signed by H. C. Struss is also attached thereto as a part thereof and marked Exhibit B. Affiant states:

"That he did also, upon the request and solicitation, and, in fact, the demand, of one Joseph Potoning, who was authorized by Collector Sapp to collect assessments from revenue men under his (Sapp's) employ, as the accompanying papers will clearly prove, this affiant did send to said Potoning $20 as his assessment for the campaign fund aforesaid. This $20 was sent in the form of a check, drawn on the Louisville Trust Company, made payable to said Potoning, inclosed in my letter of June, 1899, a true copy of which letter is attached hereto, marked Exhibit C, and a true copy of which check is attached hereto as a part hereof, marked Exhibit D.

"The affiant further states that at the time of such solicitation or demands for contributions or assessments as aforesaid he was a regularly commissioned officer of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States Government, and that he made both the contribution to Struss as well as the payment to said Potoning under protest; that is, this affiant was in possession of such unquestionable evidence (written and otherwise) as clearly proved to his mind that unless he made the contribution to Struss and the said payment to Potoning mentioned above he would lose his job or position as United States gauger under Collector Charles E. Sapp; and affiant states and firmly believes that both the request and demand for contribution on the part of said Potoning was made by and with the knowledge, consent, and authority of affiant's superior officer, C. E. Sapp, collector of the fifth Kentucky district."

F. N. Barns, Athertonville, Ky., testified, in substance, as follows: After stating that he was visited by Potoning and requested to make a contribution for political purposes, and that although he informed Potoning that he was unable to pay said assessment, Potoning insisted that he must pay it, he declares as follows:

"On or about the 1st day of July I was laid off from duty, and in the early part of the month of August I went to see Potoning, and offered to give him $50, but he replied that it was too late then; that he would do nothing for me, as I had not come up like the rest of the boys."

In an interview with a representative of the Commission, a memorandum of which interview was made at the time, Mr. Barns stated that he did not care to make an affidavit at that time which might do harm to Collector Sapp, for the reason that Collector Sapp was on terms of intimacy with the gentleman in charge of the distillery where he (Barns) was employed, and if it came to the knowledge of Collector Sapp that he had made such an affidavit Sapp might in some way injure him in his position with the distillery. He stated, however, that if he were called upon to testify by some person having authority to compel testimony he would state all he knew about the matter. He freely stated, however, that he knew it to be a fact that he had been dismissed from the employ of the Government for the sole reason that he had failed to pay his assessment of 5 per cent of his salary, and that he had so

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charged in person to Collector Sapp and Assignment Clerk Parsons, and that neither Sapp nor Parsons made any denial of this charge.

George M. Ferguson, Louisville, Ky., * * * states that "Potoning is supposed to collect 5 per cent of everybody's salary for, as they say, campaign fund," and that the employees all just simply say, "We have got to put it up; that is all that can be got out of them; they have been making everybody put up." He further states that nine-tenths of these collections were undoubtedly made against the wishes of those who have contributed; that it is robbery.

J. J. Bunnell, Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: That it is the general understanding that everybody had to "put up" or not get any work. "It took money that I actually ought to have paid for living expenses in order to pay the assessments; the contribution was not at all voluntary; I felt as if I had to do it to get work; after I had the receipt it said voluntary, but I could not say to Mr. Potoning then that that was not the kind of receipt I wanted."

John J. Brile (gauger), Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: That when Potoning first called upon him for a contribution Potoning stated that "The gaugers will be expected to pay 5 per cent and the storekeepers $5 from the time that you people received your commissions, in November, 1898; you understand we must have funds to run politics." Potoning then presented Brile with cards for three other persons, and said, "You understand that this is all straight." Mr. Brile, on being asked what was meant by the expression "all straight," answered, "Well, I understood him to mean that the collector's office understood it, or, in other words, that the collector or his deputies were at the back of it." Mr. Brile, in answer to the question, "Why did you think it would be best for you to put up the money?" answered, "Because we feared that if we did not put up the money we would get poor assignments, and that when the summer months came and the work was slack we would be laid off." In a subsequent conversation in March, 1899, Mr. Potoning informed Brile, "You know the assignments are made up at the latter part of the month, and it would be a good plan to pay some money before those assignments are made."

* * * Mr. Brile further stated that he does not believe that the contributions are voluntary, notwithstanding that the printed receipt so reads. "I believe," he states, "and that belief is backed up by so much that I have heard that I have come to the conclusion that it is so, that if we don't put up we don't get good assignments." He states that he never heard of Potoning collecting from anyone outside the revenue service.

Referring to the mass conventions, or primaries, of the Republican party in Louisville on June 10, 1899, Mr. Brile states that a few days before the primaries were held Collector Sapp called him into his office and said to him that certain darkies in the Fifth Ward had called upon him and wanted to know what to do in the matter (of the conventions), and that he referred them to Brile, and made an engagement for Brile to meet these people at 8 o'clock on the morning of the day the convention was to be held. It appears from Brile's statements that Sapp told these men that there was no money to be used for this mass convention, but that probably after the nominations were made lots of money would be needed—in the fall. In the conversation Mr. Sapp said: "Probably you can get some beer or one thing and another for them and keep them in good humor," to which Brile agreed. Brile states that he received $10 from Mr. Sapp to pay for the hall and other incidentals, and paid three of the darkies $1.50 apiece.

Charles Wetzel, Louisville, Ky., testified under oath, in substance, as follows: "I went down last month and had quite a talk with Potoning, who said, 'Well, how is everything?' I said, 'Everything is all right.' He said, 'Where is Henry Harris?' I said, 'He is working at the Sunnybrook.' He said, 'He is $17.50 behind, and he had better come up.' He said, 'You break it to him gently as a little reminder.' Of course I was glad to do the man the service. He said, 'You know I make my report every month up there, and the list is looked over and they find these fellows that haven't been coming up and want to know what is the matter.' He said, 'He better look out.' As a matter of fact, I took it for granted that meant no more assignments if he did not come up.

Q. What did you understand he meant by "making his report every month?"—A. Well, sir, I judged that he made his report to the collector or someone in authority up there; that is what I thought.

Mr. Wetzel, when asked, in substance, why it seemed to be compulsory on the part of the revenue employees to pay these assessments, stated "I have no way of knowing what kind of a 'pull' he (Potoning) may have with the collector from any personal knowledge; all I know is that he is collecting these contributions, which I would judge the collector must certainly know something about. So far as I know

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they are all giving up. I have not met a man—I have not been assigned with any men that haven't given up, with the exception of one. I paid from the very day I went into the service."

John Roser, Louisville, Ky., testified, in substance, as follows: When asked if he would walk up to Mr. Potoning and pay these contributions monthly or regularly were he not in any way connected with the revenue or Federal service, or had no expectation or desire to be in the revenue service, he stated emphatically, "No, sir; I would not."

Dr. L. W. German (deputy collector), Louisville, Ky., testified, in substance, as follows: Referring to contributions for political purposes he states: "It is blood money; there are some who probably pay it willingly, being actively interested in politics, but with the feeling and knowledge that they expect to get some quid pro quo for it; I have heard of a storekeeper-gauger who was called upon to pay the assessment, but he was unable to do so; his assignment was changed from a $4 house to a $2 house, and then he was spoken to about this assessment, that it was about time for him to pay up, and if he did so his assignment would be satisfactory; he immediately paid his assessment and is now in a $4 position. This information was conveyed to me with the additional suggestion that if I desired to remain in the employ of the Government it would be wise for me to pay my assessment, or I would be dismissed from the service." (It may be stated that Dr. German has since been separated from the service.)

In this connection, and in order to complete the brief review of the evidence obtained in this case, the following extracts are given from that part of the report of the Commission's examiner in which he summed up the evidence tending to show the use by Collector Sapp of his official position in coercing the political action of his subordinates. This was not forwarded to the Attorney-General as not bearing directly upon the points upon which legal prosecutions were sought; but it was forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, along with a copy of the entire file in the case, as relating to the administration of the service, and calling for remedial action by his Department, as showing a violation of paragraphs 5 and 6 of part 2 of section 2 of the civil-service act, and of section 2 of Civil-Service Rule II:

Mr. C. S. Dodson, in his testimony, recites the circumstances which led to the split in the city and county executive committee of the Republican party about a year ago, and shows the part taken by Federal officials and their subordinates in relation to this matter. Mr. Dodson charges specifically that at the time this disagreement occurred Mr. Sapp, the collector, coerced employees in the revenue service in their political action in keeping them from attending a political meeting, thereby preventing them from following their convictions in political affairs, and further prevented them from expressing their free will. Mr. Dodson further avers:

"Several of the members said to me that they were afraid to attend the meetings; that if they did their heads would go off—that they would lose their positions. After that night that Sapp was on guard to watch for them, not one of the Federal employees attended any of the meetings."

Mr. J. J. Brile, in his testimony, corroborates the statements made by Mr. Dodson with reference to Mr. Sapp's coercion of the political action of employees in the revenue service, in that, according to Brile's statement, after the split in the city and county executive committee occurred he was advised, in a conversation with Mr. Sapp, not to attend the meetings of the Hambrick committee any more; and Mr. Sapp further stated to Brile, "You will be able to see a good many of the other boys, and you had better advise them not to attend that meeting and any more meetings of the Hambrick committee," to which Mr. Brile assented, saying to Mr. Sapp that he would like very much to have a commission, knowing he was legitimately eligible to appointment in the revenue service by certification from the eligible register of the Civil Service Commission, and seeing the necessity of placing his political opinions in abeyance. Mr. Brile relates in detail the manner in which his political action was controlled and Mr. Sapp's relation thereto. Referring to Mr. Sapp's connection with the management of the district or railroad convention, it appears that there was a meeting at the McKinley club rooms, on Jefferson street, at which meeting there were present Mr. Sapp and Custodian Baker.

Mr. Sapp had told Brile that it was his intention to call the chairmen of each ward together and talk the situation over. Mr. Hugh Bell was selected as the chairman for the Third Ward. It appears that after talking over the plans of capturing the convention it was agreed that there were to be four motions made, which programme was carried out. Two men in the revenue service were to make the

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motions. It appears, further, that the collector asked Brile to place a Mr. James in nomination as secretary of the committee, to which Brile acceded, and, referring thereto, states: "Of course, I knew that in this respect I was no longer my own master, and must do his bidding if I expected to remain in the revenue service," and adds that Mr. Sapp subsequently stated to him that he (Sapp) thought that when a man was in the revenue department he was part of the administration and should help make it a success, and should work for the interests of the office, meaning in a political way. Brile apparently did this in the hope of getting good assignments.

The statements of Mr. Brile showing the exercise of Collector Sapp's official influence or authority in the conduct of the railroad or district convention will find corroboration in the statements of Mr. Hugh Bell. Mr. Bell, after referring to Mr. Sapp as "our boss" and the necessity of following Sapp's directions in political affairs in order to retain his position, and acknowledging that he followed the orders of the collector, states that word was sent him to attend the meeting at the McKinley club, at which Mr. Sapp acted as chairman and spoke of a great many things that would have to be done. There would be four motions made in the district convention at Music Hall. Mr. Evans, the assistant postmaster, was to make a motion; it was to be seconded, and there was to be an adjournment in a very short time. He further states that Mr. Sapp directed that the hall should be packed and other parties kept out, the doors locked "until it was time for us to come in," and details the method of procedure in carrying out the programme, which it appears was done according to the directions of his superior officer.

In the testimony of Charles Wetzel there is further corroborative evidence of the collector's using his official authority in coercing the political action of said Wetzel and others. Mr. Wetzel states that he had a conversation with Mr. Sapp in his office, during which the collector suggested to him that "he thought it would be best for all concerned for us not to attend the meeting of which J. H. Hambrick was chairman that night." Wetzel states: "I did not much like to stay away from the meeting, but upon his suggestion I stayed away—both Harris and myself. The Davis wing of the committee shortly thereafter had a meeting, and we were asked—in fact, there was a gentleman came out where we lived and hunted us up and tried to prevail upon us—to attend that meeting of the Davis faction, but I did not go." It appears that Wetzel was advised by the then chief deputy collector, Mr. Newman, to see Mr. Sapp and tell him that he (Wetzel) had come around all right and come over to the Davis wing; that it was foolish for him to butt his head against a brick wall, meaning that he "would not get a job if he did not come around."

It appears that he did see Mr. Sapp and had a conversation with him. Wetzel states that he was stubborn and did not want to leave his friends and his convictions. He thought he was right, and did not like to be untrue to himself or anybody else, but after studying the matter over and being advised by friends that he was taking great chances in not getting a position, although he was on the civil-service eligible list, he finally came to the conclusion that $4 a day was better than nothing, and that he had better take it if he could get it. Thereupon, he states, he "left the Hambrick people and went over to the Sapp and Davis and Evans crowd." He further states that he and Harris went up in the office and met the collector, who pulled a paper out of his pocket and suggested that they sign it, which paper, he states, read thus, as near as he remembered:

"That we would sever our connection with the Hambrick people and take up with the Davis people—that is, the Davis wing of the committee—and give it our hearty support."

He states that he did not sign it and went away, but that afterwards Harris did sign this document. It appears that he afterwards went to a committeeman of his ward and signified his willingness to affiliate with the Davis wing of the committee, after which they appeared to be satisfied, and eventually his appointment came around and he went to work. Mr. Wetzel gave affirmative answers to the following questions:

"Q. Do you think there are many employees in the revenue service who have practically been forced into line the way you have been?—A. Yes, sir; I do.

"Q. Against their political convictions and better judgment?—A. Yes, sir; I do. I am satisfied of it."

Mr. Wetzel corroborates Mr. Brile's testimony in stating that Mr. Sapp asked him to vote for James for secretary of the city and county executive committee, and adds that Mr. Sapp participated actively in political gatherings and was a very prominent figure on the floor, and that at one time when Mr. Evans, the assistant postmaster, offered an amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the city and county executive committee Mr. Sapp offered a substitute "which, being offered by Mr. Sapp, led me, and I suppose others, to believe that I was expected to vote for it."

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Mr. John Roser corroborates the statements of Brile and Bell which refer to the meeting at Bell's house to make preliminary arrangements for the district convention, which was subsequently held in Music Hall. Roser corroborates the testimony heretofore given, that the purpose of this organization was to get everybody that they could to go to Music Hall to support the delegates to be selected by the collector to the district convention. It appears, as before stated, that arrangements were made at that meeting as to what they would do and how they would act at the district convention, agreeably to the instructions of the collector.

While some of this testimony relates to a political disagreement in the Republican organization, yet it was necessary to include it in order to show whether or not the collector or other Federal officials had had such an active connection with it as might constitute violations of the provisions of the civil-service law and rules.

It appears from the testimony of John Gimble that by the action of certain employees of the United States Internal-Revenue Service—among whom were Henry Sumser, Herman Lochner, and George Merhoff—he, with several other citizens, desiring to enter a mass meeting or primary held in Louisville on June 10, 1899, to elect delegates to the State convention to be held on July 12 to nominate a candidate for governor, and desiring to exercise his right to vote for the proposed delegates, was prevented from taking part in said mass meeting. The methods by which this was accomplished were set forth in detail in his statement, which corroborates in general the Courier-Journal's report of June 11, 1899, as to the conduct of the mass convention in the Second Ward.

Mr. John Searcy, in his testimony, states that it is common talk that the Federal employees took possession of the halls, and, in many cases, after getting their men in locked the doors and would not allow the friends of other candidates to enter the hall.

He states that in the Fifth Ward two revenue men went into the hall at 10 o'clock in the day and locked it up, notwithstanding the fact that the convention was called to meet at 1 o'clock, and that this was done for the purpose of keeping out the friends of other candidates, and after they had passed the cut-and-dried resolutions and other business they left the hall, and friends of the opposition candidates to the number of about 200 then gained admission to the hall. He states that the call for the convention was issued for 1 o'clock, not specifying whether it should be solar or standard time, but as every business house in Louisville is guided by standard time it was naturally supposed that the hall would be opened on standard time. But instead of that the meeting was called to order on solar time, eighteen minutes earlier than standard time, and the men who had locked themselves in, being about 40 in number, finished their business and filed out of the hall five minutes before 1 o'clock standard time. He further charges that it is an open secret that the Federal employees were instructed by their superior officers to use these methods to control the mass conventions throughout the various wards on June 10, 1899.

Mr. J. J. Brile (gauger) in his testimony corroborates a portion of the testimony of Mr. John Searcy. It appears that Mr. Sapp asked him whether he (Brile) did not think that a mass convention in wards would be the best thing, to which Brile replied that he would have a hard fight in the Fifth Ward, owing to the fact that all of the opposing forces were centered there. Mr. Sapp asked him, "Does it make any difference to you if you have a mass convention and you are chairman who is opposed to you?" Brile replied, "If I am chairman I will win," and added, "as chairmen of mass conventions are expected to do." It appears that the Davis committee had agreed upon holding the primaries by the method of mass conventions in wards. Brile was directed by Sapp to call the meeting to order by solar time. It appears that on the day before the convention Mr. Sapp called Brile into his office and said to him that certain darkies in the Fifth Ward had called upon him and wanted to know what to do in the matter, and that he referred them to Brile, and made an engagement for Brile to meet these people at 8 o'clock on the morning of the day the convention was to be held.

It appears from Brile's statements that Sapp told these men that there was no money to be used for this mass convention, but that probably after the nominations were made lots of money would be needed in the fall. In the conversation Mr. Sapp said, "Probably you can get some beer or one thing and another for them and keep them in good humor," to which Brile agreed. Brile states that he received $10 from Mr. Sapp to pay for the hall and other incidentals, and paid three of the darkies $1.50 apiece. In answer to the question, "Did it occur to your mind that this $10 might be a portion of the funds collected by Potoning, Parsons, and company for political purposes?" Brile answered, "Yes; it did occur to me that this fund was drawn from money given for political purposes through contributions paid to Mr. Potoning, but I did not talk about it." Mr. Brile afterwards informed the collector that it took one minute to finish the work at that mass convention. It appears that Mr. Sapp

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suggested to Brile that he get affidavits to prove his position in the contest in the Fifth Ward, to which Brile assented.

Mr. J. J. Bunnell in his testimony, referring to a conversation which he and Mr. Brile had with Mr. Sapp relating to the election of delegates for the convention to be held on July 12 in Lexington, states that "he (Sapp) laid out the plan that we all go to the convention in a body," and that Sapp stated if they would make a contest in the Fifth Ward the district convention would meet and declare the Davis delegates elected.

Further corroborative testimony of the collector's official influence in the management of the recent primaries appears in the testimony of John Roser, Charles Wetzel, and William Holbourn.

Mr. Roser (storekeeper), referring to the primary or mass convention held in his ward, states that when he ascertained through Scholl and Whistler, two men in the revenue service, who, it appears, stood very close to the collector, what the collector's wishes were in the matter, helped to carry out those wishes, as directed by Mr. Sapp's lieutenants. It appears that a little while before the mass meeting was called to order Mr. Scholl came to him, handed him a resolution, asked him to read it, and told him that he had shown it to Mr. Sapp, and Mr. Sapp had stated he thought it was all right and it was a pretty good thing.

Scholl further directed Roser to have the resolution read, move to adopt it, submit the list of names for adoption, and move to adopt them, and when that was done move to adjourn, which programme, it appears, according to Roser, was carried out in about two minutes. It appears that Scholl, a United States gauger and a close friend of Mr. Sapp, called the mass convention to order, as chairman of the convention, at 1 o'clock, solar time, and appeared to be following Sapp's directions. According to the statement of Mr. Roser there were 20 delegates elected in the Third Ward, among them being Mr. Sapp, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Scholl, Mr. Hollenbeck, and others in the revenue service.

Mr. Charles Wetzel (storekeeper) states in his testimony that Sam Richardson, a deputy in the collector's office and chairman of the Eleventh Ward committee, acted as chairman of the primary or mass convention on June 10 in the Eleventh Ward. He states that he understood that Richardson was acting in the interest of the collector, and it behooved him (Wetzel) to work for the ticket that Richardson presented, because he was in the collector's office.

It appears from Mr. William Holbourn's testimony that Benjamin B. Kelly, Moody Boyd, Leonard Parsons, Randolph Whistler, and several others from the collector's office used the same methods in controlling the mass convention in the Twelfth Ward as were used by representatives of the collector's office in controlling the mass convention in other wards referred to in testimony heretofore cited.

The Louisville Commercial stated in its columns the day before the mass conventions were held that they would be called to order on sun time. It appears, however, by the statements of Mr. Searcy and others, that the notice in the stated call for the convention did not mention whether the conventions would be called to order on solar or on standard time.

It appears that about 60 of the employees in the revenue service, including the collector, the chief deputy collector, the assignment clerk, and others standing close to the collector, are included in the list of delegates elected to the convention to be held in Lexington on July 12.

It appears from newspaper reports, which are corroborated by the statement of J. J. Bunnell, that the Federal building is a rendezvous for political workers. He states that he saw recently, when in the Federal building, A. W. Davis, of the custodian service, and ten or fifteen other men who were at that time, or had been, working in the revenue service, in a room adjoining the assistant custodian's room, which contained nothing except tables and chairs, "where the boys go and talk politics and arrange for meetings," etc. He states that he was also in the revenue office, and there were present many revenue men, some on duty and others who had been laid off temporarily, who were discussing the subject of making affidavits regarding the primaries held the day before, and, from what he heard, nearly all of them were there to make affidavits as to how many voted in the different wards and precincts, as they had been all over the town watching.

It would appear, then, from these statements and testimony, that not only is the Federal building being made a rendezvous for politicians and political meetings, but the public service is being degraded and made to subserve political ends rather than to serve the public interests.

* * * * * * *

C. W. Lester, esq., State inspector and examiner for the State of Kentucky, filed the following complaint with the Commission:

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"Last year I was a candidate for Republican nomination for judge of the court of appeals in the third appellate district of Kentucky. The district contains many of the counties composing Mr. Sapp's revenue district, but his county (Jefferson) is no part of my district. For some reason, I know not why, Mr. Sapp saw fit to oppose my nomination, and sent a man from his office in Louisville to two or three of the adjoining counties and threatened and who did threaten the postmaster with the displeasure of the Government at Washington, and threatened others who were friendly to me that if they did not oppose me and assist in my defeat that they would have no chance for employment in the revenue service under Mr. Sapp. The word was that none but those who supported Judge Jones, my opponent, need apply for jobs in the revenue service under Mr. Sapp."

Mr. Lester gives the names of Warren W. Jesse and Postmaster Petty, at Shelbyville, Ky., to corroborate his statements, and further states that he asked Mr. Sapp to own or disown the conduct of the man sent from his office, namely, one Van Norman, with which request, it appears, Mr. Sapp did not comply.

Mr. Jesse, when asked to make a statement with reference to the charges made by Mr. Lester, declined to do so, as he had recently taken a civil-service examination and hoped to secure an appointment under Collector Charles E. Sapp. Postmaster Petty stated that he preferred not to make any statement. He admitted that Mr. Van Norman visited Shelbyville in the interest of Mr. Jones's candidacy for the nomination for the judicial position, and admitted that the question was discussed as to whether or not in this capacity or on this errand he was representing the collector.

It is understood that since Mr. Van Norman's active interest in securing Mr. Jones's nomination he has been appointed in the Internal-Revenue Service under Collector Sapp.

Mr. W. N. Harrison, police judge of Shelbyville, states that the gentleman came to see him about receiving the vote of Shelby County for Judge Lester's opponent, Judge Jones. He states that he did not remember just what he said, but the impression was made that "we would hurt ourselves if we voted for Lester, but when called he disclaimed all knowledge of how it would be done, and admitted he had no authority to promise any place to any of our people. I am not sure of his mentioning Mr. Sapp's name at all, only my own impression—my own belief—about the matter is that some one else prompted him to do this, although we all well knew Mr. Sapp was for Jones." Mr. Harrison stated that at the present time his father was expecting an appointment in the Internal-Revenue Service under Collector Sapp, and, in fact, his name had been placed on the list of those who were to be appointed in a few days.

* * * * * * *

The testimony adduced appears to show conclusively that Collector Sapp has willfully and repeatedly used his official authority and official influence to coerce the political action of his subordinates and for the purpose of interfering with an election and controlling the results thereof in violation of the civil-service law and rules; and because of this unlawful exercise of official authority men in the public service have felt obliged to contribute to a political fund and to render political service, fearing that they themselves might be removed or otherwise prejudiced should they refuse to do so. They knew that the official rank or compensation of fellow-employees was being changed for giving, withholding, or neglecting to make contributions for political purposes, or rendering or failing to render political service; while others, it is evident, who were outside the service, knew what was required to secure appointment, whether or not they were eligible to certification by the Civil Service Commission, and governed themselves accordingly.

It should be remembered that, owing to the disinclination on the part of men in the public service and out of it whose action may affect others in the community in which they live and thereby make enemies, it is difficult to obtain evidence in a case like this. However, because of much additional testimony given in confidence and not permitted to be reduced to writing, the Commission's examiners have been led to believe that were all persons having a knowledge of violations of the civil-service law at liberty, and without any restraint, to state fully what they know the testimony already obtained might be trebled or quadrupled. It is believed, however, that the evidence presented is sufficient to show such violations of the provisions of the civil-service act and rules as to call for the application of the penal provisions of section 1, Rule II, of the civil-service rules and section 15 of the civil-service act.

Under date of March 2, 1900, the Attorney-General acknowledged receipt of the papers in this case and stated that they had been forwarded to the district attorney at Louisville for investigation, with directions to lay the matter before the grand jury if the charges could be substantiated.

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On November 12, 1900, the Commission wrote to the Attorney-General as follows:

In your letter of March 2, 1900, you informed the Commission that certain statements relative to violations of sections 11 to 15 of the act of January 16, 1883, in the State of Kentucky, transmitted to you by the Commission with its communication of February 26, 1900, had been forwarded to the district attorney at Louisville for investigation, with directions, if the charges could be substantiated, to lay the matter before the grand jury. Nothing further has been heard from you by the Commission in this connection, and with a view to the presentation in its forthcoming annual report of the facts in this case, so far as they may have developed, the Commission would be pleased to be advised of any action that may have been taken by the Department of Justice in this matter since your letter of March 2, 1900, above referred to.

The Commission has received from an outside source information indicating that the case against Internal-Revenue Collector Sapp will come before the grand jury in the latter part of this month. The Commission would be pleased to be advised whether this information may be accepted by it as correct.

In reply to this letter the Attorney-General advised the Commission, under date of November 15, 1900, that it was the purpose of the district attorney to submit the evidence in this case to the Federal grand jury at its next session. In reply to a later inquiry from the Commission on this subject the following letter was received from the Attorney-General:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 22, 1901.*

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiry of January 15 as to the action taken by the Federal grand jury in Kentucky upon complaints of violations of sections 11 to 15 of the civil-service act I have the honor to advise you that the district attorney reports to me, under date of January 19, that a special term of the grand jury was held at Louisville during the week beginning November 26, 1900, at which time the complaints made against parties in that district for violating the civil-service law were given a most thorough investigation, which resulted in the action of the grand jury ignoring all such complaints.

Respectfully,

JOHN W. GRIGGS, *Attorney-General.*

The Commission has received no report of any action by the Treasury Department in making investigation along the lines indicated by the evidence submitted to it by the Commission, nor has it been advised of any removals having been made in pursuance of its recommendations based upon such evidence.

Political Assessments in Ohio. File 484.

Numerous Government employees, serving both in Ohio and in the Departments in Washington, received during October and November, 1899, circular letters signed by W. F. Burdell, treasurer of the finance committee of the Ohio Republican State executive committee, soliciting contributions for campaign purposes. In this circular letter attention is called to the provisions of the civil-service act and rules in relation to political assessments, extracts covering the same being inclosed. The circular letter then continues:

You will observe that the law, while not prohibiting officers and employees from making voluntary contributions for political purposes, provides that such contributions shall not be made to any Federal officer or employee, or to anyone within a Federal building or establishment. For this reason, and to avoid violating any of the provisions of the law, the committee in charge of the financial branch of the campaign work is made up of persons in no wise connected with the Federal service. The members of this committee are acting on their own responsibility, and no one connected with the Federal service is in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in sending this circular to Federal officers and employees. In sending us a contribution you will in no way violate any provision of the civil-service law. We are asking for voluntary contributions to assist in defraying the proper and lawful expenses of the campaign, and we will be responsible for the proper distribution of any funds which may be intrusted to us.

The finance committee appears to have been evidently only the agent of the Ohio Republican State executive committee. This fact of agency is shown also by the

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fact that in the circular above referred to the finance committee explicitly solicits contributions for "the legitimate expenses of the State committee." Among the members of the Ohio State executive committee was the Hon. Charles Dick, Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth district of Ohio; and as by section 11 of the civil-service act Representatives in Congress are expressly prohibited from soliciting or receiving, directly or indirectly, or being in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, political contributions from officers or employees of the Government, it would seem that the means made use of as above indicated to avoid liability under the statute were ineffectual in this case.

Moreover, the Commission held that the sending (by *whomsoever* done) through the United States mails of a letter addressed to an officer or employee of the Government at his office, asking for a contribution of money for any political purpose, constituted a "solicitation," in violation of section 12 of the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, such act of solicitation being completed only by the delivery of the letter to the addressee, and being therefore localized within the territory in which such solicitation is specifically prohibited by the statute.

Accordingly, in a letter under date of October 28, 1899, the Commission brought the matter to the attention of the Attorney-General, inclosing a copy of the circular letter above referred to, and signifying its readiness to furnish, when needed, "the name or names, with addresses, of Federal officers or employees to whom these circulars have been addressed." With this letter the Commission submitted to the Attorney-General a statement of its reasons for regarding the sending of this circular as an infraction of section 12 of the civil-service act, and expressed the desire to have this question brought to a proper judicial determination. The Commission also called the attention of the Attorney-General to the language of section 11 of the civil-service act, stating that while the list of membership of the finance committee which was printed at the head of the circular inclosed did not appear to include the name of any Federal official, the membership of the entire State committee, of which the finance committee appeared to be a branch, did include such officials, and raised the question before the Department as to whether there had not been a violation of the eleventh section also.

[NOTE.—Up to this point a full account of the action and correspondence of the Commission in connection with this matter will be found on pages 147–155 of the Sixteenth Report.]

In reply to the Commission's letter of October 28, above referred to, the Attorney-General, under date of November 17, 1899, wrote the Commission in part as follows:

Before submitting the papers to the appropriate district attorney, which would be the ordinary course, I beg to be advised by your Commission whether it is true, as is stated to me, that this particular circular letter, before being sent out, was submitted to your Commission and approved by a majority of them, first having been referred to your special attorney for his opinion. This assertion is made by a gentleman of responsibility, and it is necessary that I should be assured as to the truth of it before further considering the subject, for you can readily see that it would be very embarrassing for me to be called upon by your Commission to regard as illegal or criminal that which you had previously approved as within the proper scope of the law.

To this inquiry the Commission, in its letter of November 22, 1899, replied as follows:

Some time during the month of August—probably the early part of the month—Congressman Dick, accompanied by a gentleman whom he introduced as Major Bryan, called at the office of the Commission and saw Commissioner Harlow, Commissioners Procter and Brewer being absent from the city at the time. These gentlemen requested to be informed as to the provisions of the law and rules in the matter of the solicitation of contributions for political purposes, stating, as far as can now be remembered, that they desired this information in order that they might not violate any of those provisions during the progress of the Ohio State campaign. Commissioner Harlow then sent for one of the clerks of the Commission, who also acts in the capacity of law clerk, and directed him to furnish Messrs. Dick and Bryan the

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information requested. This was done, all the different provisions of the law and rules upon the subject being pointed out and a marked copy of a printed pamphlet containing these provisions among others furnished to them; also an opinion of the Attorney-General under date of April 14, 1894, was cited as bearing upon the matter. As it is now recalled, these gentlemen had with them the draft of a circular letter, the substance of which was a solicitation of contributions for campaign purposes. They stated that they proposed to accompany this letter in each case with a copy of all the provisions of the law and rules bearing upon the matter. So far as can now be recalled, these gentlemen then substantially made request for an expression of opinion as to whether anything in the draft of the circular which they had would constitute a violation of any of the provisions of the law and rules. Two or three parts of the letter were then indicated, which, in the personal opinion of the representatives of the Commission, seemed to be a direct violation of these provisions. It was distinctly stated to these gentlemen on this occasion, however, that from the very nature of the case the Commission could not undertake to say whether a circular letter soliciting contributions for campaign purposes in any form would or would not be a violation of law. Congressman Dick and Major Bryan then asked permission to leave this draft of the circular letter with the representatives of the Commission, saying that Major Bryan would call within a day or two and get it. When he did call, his interview was with the same representatives of the Commission as before. Again, certain parts of the circular were indicated as being, in the personal opinion of the representatives of the Commission, clearly in violation of law. Some of these were changed or stricken out, and Major Bryan made a note of others, saying that they would be changed. Again, at this interview it was repeatedly stated to Major Bryan, as had been done to him and Congressman Dick previously, that neither the Commission nor any of its representatives could approve any form of circular of that sort, nor could say that any form of circular would not be in violation of law. It was distinctly stated to Congressman Dick and Major Bryan at the first interview, and again to Major Bryan at the second interview (1) that even if the parts of the circular to which attention had been called as being clearly violations of the law should be changed, yet the representatives of the Commission were not at all satisfied that the sending out of the circular would not be a violation of law; and (2) that if any form of circular was sent out and it came to the attention of the Commission, it would be the Commission's duty to take up the matter and submit it to the Attorney-General for decision and action.

In the letters dated February 5, 1900, and March 2, 1900, the Attorney-General requested the Commission to furnish him with papers showing the names of persons who had received the circular in question. This request the Commission complied with in its letter under date of March 3, 1900, forwarding to the Attorney-General two copies of the circular, together with the envelopes in which they had been received, one having been received by an employee in the departmental service in Washington, addressed to him at the Department, and the other having been received by a postmaster in Illinois, addressed to him as postmaster.

[On May 9, 1900, in response to a resolution of the Senate of May 3, 1900, the full record in this case up to this point was submitted to the Senate, and will be found printed in Senate Document No. 351, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session.]

After the forwarding of the evidence in its possession to the Attorney-General under date of March 3, 1900, the Commission received no further communication from him upon this subject until the receipt of a letter from him under date of September 6, 1900, inclosing copy of a letter from William E. Bundy, United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, under date of August 20, 1900, to the Attorney-General, as follows:

Your letter of the 7th instant (A. G. 4905—1891), requesting me to advise you of any action taken by me with reference to the complaint against Charles Dick and others for an alleged violation of the civil-service law, was forwarded from Cincinnati to Roberval, in Quebec, and should have arrived there before my departure, but was delayed in some way, and was finally delivered to me here yesterday, together with a copy of the acknowledgment by Mr. McPherson, assistant district attorney.

The charges against Dick and others are founded upon letters which they caused to be mailed at Columbus, Ohio, addressed to Government officials in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, inviting them to contribute funds to be expended for political purposes during the fall campaign in Ohio last year.

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It is claimed that the delivery of these letters within rooms or buildings occupied by officers and employees of the United States for the transaction of public business was caused by Dick, Burdell, and others, and constituted a solicitation within he meaning of the law.

The able adviser of the Commission contends that there can be a "solicitation" by mail within the prohibition of the law, and that such solicitation is effected when the request for money is brought directly to the mind of the person solicited within a room or building used for governmental purposes, to wit, when the letter is delivered, opened, and read there, as it is presumed to be, if so directed. I do not question this proposition, but have grave doubts as to whether the proof at hand shows that any offense was committed by the accused parties within the southern district of Ohio, or even commenced there, as the main essential element of the crime is the "solicitation."

I have this question under consideration and will write you my views fully and definitely soon after my return home next month and then await your further advice or instructions.

The mere act of mailing a letter or circular requesting the contribution of money to be used for political purposes is not of itself a violation of the statute, and there has not been any evidence whatever submitted to me of any complete offense committed by said accused persons within my district. Was any offense commenced in this district and completed in another?

The grand jury for the eastern division, sitting in Columbus, does not convene until the first Tuesday in December, 1900; and if jurisdiction obtains, in the opinion of the proper officers of the Commission and the Department of Justice, the complaints against Charles Dick and others will be presented to that jury, supported by all the evidence at my command. If the proof on file justifies any indictment in this case, does not the jurisdiction more surely lie in Illinois, Pennsylvania, or the District of Columbia?

From this letter it will be seen that the district attorney agrees with the Commission that the evidence submitted by it establishes a violation of the law, but questions whether the offense which is completed only upon the delivery of the soliciting letter would be cognizable in his district, the letter having been merely mailed in that district but delivered in another. The possibility of this question of jurisdiction evidently arose out of the fact that the only documentary evidence submitted by the Commission in this case consisted of two of the soliciting circulars in question, together with the envelopes in which they were inclosed, which were delivered the one in Washington, D. C., and the other in Illinois.

In connection with this question as to the jurisdiction, the Commission is of the opinion that the arguments advanced and the cases cited by it on pages 150 and 151 of its Sixteenth Report clearly establish the principle that where a misdemeanor consists of distinct parts, as in this case, the whole may be tried in that district in which any part of such offense can be proved to have been committed, and the Commission therefore believes that the objection raised by the district attorney in this case is immaterial and that the offense of which evidence has already been submitted is cognizable in the southern district of Ohio. Nevertheless, as the Commission felt satisfied of its ability to obtain evidence of the delivery of one or more of these soliciting circulars within a Government building in the southern district of Ohio, it was deemed wisest to avoid if possible the question of jurisdiction raised by the district attorney by furnishing evidence of a case which had not merely its inception but its completion in the southern district of Ohio. Accordingly, one of the Commission's examiners who was to visit Cincinnati during September for the purpose of conducting the regular fall examinations in that city was instructed to endeavor while there to obtain evidence of the receipt of one of the circulars in question by some officer or employee of the Government while in a Government building in Cincinnati, there being in the Commission's files ample grounds for the belief that many such circulars had been so received. The result of this inquiry by the Commission's examiner is shown in his report of September 23, 1900, as follows:

As a result of my investigation at Cincinnati respecting the receipt by Federal employees of circulars soliciting political assessments, issued by the Ohio Republican

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State executive committee in the fall campaign of 1899, I have the honor to hand you herewith the affidavit of Mr. Henry A. Wess, of Room No. 57, Atlas National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, together with the circular which he received from said committee and the envelope in which the circular was inclosed when he received it.

Before receiving this affidavit I called on Mr. W. E. Bundy, district attorney, who told me plainly that without evidence of the receipt of a circular in his district in Ohio he could not see his way clear to prosecution, but that with such evidence he would prosecute regardless of personal or political ties. He seemed to think that some investigation should be made at Columbus, Ohio, to obtain evidence of the responsibility of the individual members of the committee for the mailing of the circulars. He seemed to have no doubt, however, that Mr. Burdell had implicated himself.

I was not able to obtain any other circulars or statements.

The affidavit accompanying this report was as follows:

STATE OF OHIO, *County of Hamilton, ss*:

Henry A. Wess, of the city of Cincinnati, in said county, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he was employed by the United States Government in the capacity of clerk, and that the place for the transaction of his official business was the office of the surveyor of customs during the month of October, A. D. 1899; that on or about the 15th day of October, A. D. 1899, he received at his said place of business, through the United States mails, a circular which purported to have been sent to him by the finance committee of the Ohio Republican State executive committee at Columbus, through W. F. Burdell, its treasurer.

And this deponent further saith that said circular solicited from him a contribution "to assist in defraying the proper and lawful expenses of the campaign."

And said deponent further saith that the circular and the envelope which are hereto attached are the very circular described by him above and the very envelope in which said circular was found inclosed when said circular was received by him as above stated. And further the deponent saith not.

HENRY A. WESS.

Subscribed and sworn to this 17th day of September, A. D. 1900, before me.

C. L. SWAIN, *Notary Public.*

All this additional evidence was submitted to the Attorney-General with letter under date of October 9, 1900, as follows:

This Commission has the honor to refer to your communication under date of September 6, 1900, transmitting a copy of a letter from William E. Bundy, United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, giving report of his proceedings in the matter of the complaint against Charles Dick and others for alleged violation of the civil-service law. Note was made of Mr. Bundy's assent to the proposition that the solicitation of a political contribution by means of a letter is completed when the letter is delivered and read by the addressee, and of his suggestion that, notwithstanding this view, there was no evidence before him of an offense having been committed within the southern district of Ohio, as none of the circulars submitted by the Commission had been received in Federal buildings in that district, and that consequently he doubted his jurisdiction in the matter. In accordance with his suggestion the Commission directed a representative to make further inquiry in the case, with a view to ascertaining whether a copy of the assessment circular in question had been received by a Federal employee in a Federal building within the southern district of Ohio. As a result of the inquiry, the Commission begs to submit herewith the affidavit of Henry A. Wess, a clerk in the office of the surveyor of customs at Cincinnati, with attached circular and the envelope in which it was sent and received. This seems to complete the evidence in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Bundy. A copy of the report of the Commission's representative is also transmitted for your information. Please note the following statement in that report:

"He (Mr. Bundy) seemed to think that some investigation should be made at Columbus, Ohio, to obtain evidence of the responsibility of the individual members of the committee for the mailing of the circulars. He seemed to have no doubt, however, that Mr. Burdell had implicated himself."

In reference to this statement, if it be the desire of the Department that the Commission make further investigation as indicated, it will be glad to be so advised by you at the earliest practicable date, in order that it may avail itself of the services of a representative who will shortly return to Washington from a trip to the West, and

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can readily return by way of Cincinnati and make whatever further inquiry the Department desires to be made on the part of the Commission; but the Commission begs leave to suggest for your consideration whether it would not be better for the district attorney to send one of his deputies to Columbus to develop such facts as the district attorney may deem pertinent in the premises, as the district attorney would know better what pertinent facts he wishes than could one of our examiners; and then again Cincinnati is much nearer to Columbus than is Washington, and should it be found necessary to call the person who makes such investigation as a witness, either before the grand jury or upon the trial of the case, the assistant district attorney would be present, while the Commission's examiner would be compelled to go from Washington to Cincinnati. This suggestion is made simply for the consideration of the Department and the district attorney.

The final disposition of this case is shown in the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1901.

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
President Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I am in receipt, under date of the 3d instant, from Wm. E. Bundy, United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, of the papers in relation to the complaint against the Hon. Charles Dick and others, charged with the violation of the civil-service law, with the statement that the grand jury for his district has, after a careful investigation, ignored the case.

Respectfully,

J. K. RICHARDS,
Acting Attorney-General.

Political Assessments, Cincinnati, Ohio. File 514 B.

On March 28, 1900, the Cincinnati Enquirer published certain charges of violation of the provisions of the civil-service law relative to political assessments.

It was alleged that the Republican local campaign committee "was making a business of assessing Federal employees," etc., and that "letters from Federal employees * * * show that the civil-service laws have been and are being violated most flagrantly;" that the committee had by its chairman, August Herrmann, sent hundreds of letters calling on these employees to make "contributions" to the campaign fund and stating that "all Federal office employees would be expected to pay an assessment of 2 per cent on their salaries." It was further alleged that A. E. B. Stephens, a stamp agent in the Internal-Revenue Service "attended to the making of a few assessments," and that Vivian J. Fagin, United States marshal, "was exceedingly industrious and managed to collect from his employees the sum of $195, including his own contribution."

An investigation of these charges was made in May, 1900, by a representative of the Commission, who in submitting his report dwells upon the following points in the law which appear to be involved therein: The Federal relations of the committee; Whether the circulars were sent to Federal employees in Federal buildings; Solicitation or collection by Federal employees; and Solicitation or collection in Federal buildings.

FEDERAL RELATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.

None of the members of the committee were found to be Federal officeholders. The circular issued by them did not call for "an assessment of 2 per cent of their salaries," as alleged, and it did not appear from the evidence obtained that the provisions of section 11 of the civil-service law had been violated.

RECEIPT OF CIRCULARS IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

All the persons named in the Enquirer's statement as Federal employees, together with certain other Federal employees, were examined under oath on this point. In every instance the testimony showed that these circulars were addressed to and delivered at the residences of the persons submitting the evidence, and in no instance was it found that the circulars had been sent to any Federal building. It is believed

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that in this instance this committee has been careful to avoid violation of the provisions of the law, though it is quite evident that the intent of the law was entirely disregarded.

SOLICITATION OR COLLECTION BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

It was alleged in the charges above referred to that A. E. B. Stephens, a stamp agent in the Internal-Revenue Service, attended to the making of a few assessments, and the persons from whom it is alleged that he collected are P. B. Keller, a clerk in the Internal-Revenue Service, and Clinton D. Garrison, a postal clerk. The basis for this charge is the following letter, written by Stephens to Herrmann:

Inclosed find personal check for $45 as a contribution to campaign fund. This embraces contributions as follows: A. E. B. Stephens, $25; P. B. Keller, $15; Clinton D. Garrison, $5. C. D. Garrison is a civil-service clerk in the post-office and resides at North Bend, Miami Township.

Very respectfully, A. E. B. STEPHENS.

In giving his evidence in the case, Stephens admits writing this letter. He states, however, that his own contribution was purely voluntary and that he has contributed to campaign funds for ten years or more. The money contributed by Garrison and Keller was handed to him by these persons with the request that he do them the favor to send their contributions to the committee, and he took this money merely as a personal favor to them. He was in no way acting in conjunction with Herrmann or any members of the committee. His testimony is supported by the sworn statements of Keller and Garrison.

In the United States marshal's office it was alleged that the marshal, V. J. Fagin, "was exceedingly industrious and managed to collect from his employees the sum of $195." Fagin's sworn statement in reply to this charge is as follows:

The moneys alleged in the Cincinnati Enquirer of March 28, 1900, to have been collected from the employees in my office were, with two exceptions, W. H. Roloson and George W. Hays, who contributed their money voluntarily, paid by me personally, out of my own pocket, the amount given opposite each name being the amount representing a certain per cent of their salaries. This contribution was borne by me personally and was not deducted from the salaries of my employees.

This contribution to the campaign fund was purely voluntary and was not the result of solicitations. The circular issued by August Herrmann was not sent to any of the employees of my office.

The statements in this affidavit are supported by sworn evidence from each of the employees of the marshal's office.

SOLICITATION OR COLLECTION IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.

From all the evidence obtainable it would seem that the charges that solicitations and collections were made in public buildings were groundless, the only evidence offered in support being entirely inadequate to substantiate them. Neither the Enquirer nor the Democratic campaign committee, alleged to have proof in support of the charges, were able to furnish anything further than the letter of Stephens, given in full above, and a torn memorandum containing the names of employees of the marshal's office with certain sums opposite their names. There was no obtainable evidence that anyone had solicited or collected in any Federal building, and it is not believed that in this instance any such overt act was done.

In connection with this case additional testimony was secured to show the relation of any Federal officers to the central Republican campaign committee of Hamilton County, Ohio, the finance committee of which promulgated circulars forming the basis of this report, and which were the outcome of a resolution adopted by the State central committee. This resolution was as follows:

That the finance committee are hereby directed to issue a circular soliciting subscriptions * * * for campaign purposes from all Republican * * * Federal officers and employees.

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A complete list of the members of the county committee was published in the Enquirer of October 17, 1899. Of these members two are Federal officeholders, namely, Vivian J. Fagin, United States marshal, and William J. Sanderson, deputy United States marshal. On a circular letter of the central committee Fagin's name appears as a member of the advisory committee. No direct proof that Fagin or Sanderson were concerned in the framing of the above resolution was obtainable, but no circular of any description was sent to any of the employees in the marshal's office, and the particular circular which was sent out did not bear his name. Further correspondence with Marshal Fagin and others developed the fact that Marshal Fagin has been personally active in the political affairs of his State. In a letter to the Commission's representative, Marshal Fagin says:

> For many years I have been a member of what is known as the county executive, the controlling committee of this county (Hamilton County, Ohio), the scope and purpose of which committee is purely that of an arrangements committee, and all work of the joint committee is carried out by the appointing of subcommittees.

Upon a copy of a circular letter of the Hamilton County central committee, the name of Marshal Fagin appears as a member of the advisory committee. In a personal conversation with the Commission's representative, Marshal Fagin stated that he has always taken an active part in the politics of Ohio. This statement was confirmed by various other officeholders in Cincinnati and elsewhere in Ohio who know Mr. Fagin, either personally or by repute.

The preceding facts were embodied in a letter to the Attorney-General on August 10, 1900, particular attention being invited to the political activity of the marshal and his deputy. A reply thereto was received from the Acting Attorney-General on August 22, 1900, stating that he had carefully considered all of the facts and was disposed to think that they did not justify the submission thereof to the grand jury for prosecution; but that he had referred a copy of the Commission's letter to the United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio and directed him to investigate the matter further and report thereon. On September 27 the Attorney-General informed the Commission that the United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio had made careful inquiry regarding the facts pertaining to the alleged violations of the civil-service law, and reported that in his judgment the evidence did not warrant or justify prosecution.

On August 20, 1900, as a result in part of the Commission's report in this case, the Department of Justice issued to its officers and employees a circular in regard to political assessments and partisan activity of officeholders, in which the following recommendation occurs:

> It is recommended that all officers and employees of the Department refrain from membership and service on political committees charged with the collection and disbursement of campaign funds.

The full text of this circular is given at p. 222 of this report.

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II.—OPERATION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES UNDER THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.

Nashville, Tenn., Internal-Revenue District. File 8366.

In the Fifteenth Report, at page 332, and in the Sixteenth Report, at page 264, allusion is made to alleged fraud in connection with examination held at Nashville on September 18, 1897. At the time of the preparation of the Fifteenth Report this matter was receiving investigation at the hands of the Commission, and when the Sixteenth Report was written the papers in the case showing the result of the investigation were in the hands of the Treasury Department awaiting action. These having now been returned to the Commission and the case closed, the following brief of the facts is given:

In February, 1898, the Commission received from a resident of Nashville and former employee of the Internal-Revenue Service in that city, a communication impugning the integrity of the examination held in that office on September 18, 1897. This communication was first referred to the secretary of the postal board of examiners in Nashville, Mr. C. M. McCabe, with request that he advise the Commission whether, in his opinion, an investigation by the Commission would be justified. The following extracts from his reply, dated February 22, 1898, will show the foundations of the inquiry and the outline of the alleged facts in the case:

I have heard some very ugly rumors bearing upon the examination held September 18, 1897, for the Internal-Revenue Service. The rumor is substantially as follows: That an agreement was made between some one in authority in the internal-revenue office and Miles Bradford, the secretary of the internal-revenue board, by which Bradford was to be given a good place if he would allow the following applicants, Alex. Boyd, J. Rives, and Carl Nunn, to correct their papers after the examination was over, and the rumor is that said applicants were allowed access to the examination papers some time between Saturday afternoon, September 18, and Monday, September 20, 1897. * * * I submit to you the following facts as I have been able to get them:

This examination was conducted by Miles Bradford, secretary, assisted by R. H. Howell, W. E. Morton, and myself. My recollection is that this examination was finished about 4 p. m. on Saturday. The report was then signed, and Bradford stated that he would wrap the papers and mail them at once, and I supposed that they were mailed that afternoon. However, I find that they were not mailed until the following Monday. Why these papers were not mailed Saturday afternoon, I have not been able to find out. Messrs. Alex. Boyd and Carl Nunn, who stood second and fourth on the internal-revenue list, have been appointed, Mr. Boyd in place of Mr. Bradford, who was transferred to Lynchburg, Tenn., as a storekeeper and gauger, and Mr. Carl Nunn in place of Mr. Morgan, who was removed. An employee of the revenue office on yesterday stated to me that shortly after the examination he heard Mr. Boyd make the remark that Mr. Bradford had been their friend, and as long as he had any influence Bradford was going to have a good place. He also stated Carl Nunn said to him a few days after the examination that he would bet that the three men from Brownsville, Tenn. (the home of the collector, D. A. Nunn), meaning Alex. Boyd, J. Rives, and Carl Nunn, would be among the first four on the eligible list.

* * * * * * *

Since these rumors have gained such a circulation, and while I am not in possession of any facts that would incriminate anybody, I believe it would redound to the good of the civil service if a man was sent here from your office authorized to take the statement (under oath) of the men interested, and to make a thorough investigation, and I would recommend that it be done as soon as possible.

Following out the line of action apparently made necessary by the facts as above stated, the Commission, during March and April, 1898, had two of its representatives

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make personal investigations in Nashville, which investigations confirmed the statement of Secretary McCabe as to the general impression among the members of the service there that fraud had been practiced in the examination of September 18, 1897.

This examination was held on Saturday, and the papers thereof, instead of being forwarded at once to the Commission, as the regular practice in such cases required, were retained in the office until the following Monday morning. It therefore appeared at least possible that the papers might have been gone over by the secretary and others between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, and any desired changes made therein. It seemed generally believed that this had been done. In support of this belief it was urged that even those best acquainted with Carl Nunn, who had received a rating of over 90 in the examination, did not believe that he could then make a grade of 50. if unaided, even though he were given the same questions as before.

As a consideration for the alleged agreement on the part of Bradford to permit fraud in the examination on the part of Nunn, Boyd, and Rives, it was pointed out that Bradford, who was a partisan Democrat, was retained in a good position by Collector Nunn, a partisan Republican, who had previously avowed his intention to replace a Democrat with a Republican at every possible opportunity. In support of this theory testimony was offered to show that Boyd had made the statement that Bradford had been his friend, and that Bradford would be taken care of as long as he (Boyd) had any influence, and that Bradford had himself stated that he was to be "taken care of;" also, that Carl Nunn had, a day or two after the papers had been forwarded to the Commission, offered to bet that he, Boyd, and Rives would be among the first four upon the list of eligibles from the examination.

Mr. Miles Bradford, the secretary of the the internal-revenue board at the time of the examination, who had since been transferred to the position of storekeeper-gauger at Lynchburg, Tenn., stated that he did not forward the papers Saturday afternoon because they were not arranged, and he was too sick to arrange them; that he had stayed in Nashville that night instead of going to his home at Greenbrier, some 22 miles out of town, because of his indisposition; that he had not gone back to the building in which the examination was held after leaving there Saturday evening until the following Monday morning; that he placed the papers in the desk of Robert H. Howell and locked them up, retaining the key until Sunday morning, when he sent it to Howell by W. H. Randle, with a note asking Howell to fix up the papers and send them to the Commission; that Howell failed to fix up the papers and mail them as requested, and he (Bradford) did this himself upon coming to the office on Monday morning.

This testimony of Mr. Bradford was contradicted in several important particulars by persons examined by the Commission's representatives. No one was found who recollected any complaint of indisposition on Mr. Bradford's part on the day of the examination. W. C. Morgan testified that he had seen Bradford in the building in which the examination was held as late as an hour after dark on the evening of the examination, and that Bradford had explained to him that he was there to fix up the examination papers to send to the Commission; Morgan also said that he had seen Bradford in the building again early Sunday morning. Howell denied that Bradford had his key, or that the examination papers were put into his desk at all, and stated that he did not know that the papers had not been forwarded to the Commission until he received the note from Bradford Sunday morning. Chas. C. Phillips also stated that he was absolutely certain that the papers could not have been in Howell's room; and further that they were properly arranged for mailing to the Commission at the close of the examination and might have been so mailed by 4 o'clock of that afternoon. Randle, who carried the note from Bradford to Howell, also testified that no key accompanied the note.

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On July 25, 1898, the Department's attention was called to the fact that charges of irregularity had been made in connection with the examination in question; that the Commission had instituted an investigation of the matter, and while it had been unable to adduce positive proof of unlawful action, there were strong indications pointing in that direction; and that the Commission had found that one of the best and most practical methods of dealing with complaints of this kind was to order a reexamination of all competitors who passed in the first examination and then to compare the results of the reexamination with those of the first examination; and with this in view the cooperation of the Department was asked in the reexamination of all persons who passed in the examination and who had been appointed, with the explanation that under the opinion of the Attorney-General in the Moore case, arising at the St. Louis custom-house, it would be of no practical avail to reexamine persons who had been appointed as a result of the first examination without the cooperation of the Department. On August 29, 1898, after some correspondence on the subject, the Department notified the Commission that it would cooperate with it in the reexamination, and also that upon proper evidence of fraud it would take such action as the good of the service required.

On October 13, 1898, the Commission advised the Department that November 3 had been fixed for the date of the reexamination in accordance with its agreement of co-operation, and requested that C. A. Boyd, J. H. Rives, Carl Nunn, C. M. Joseph, John M. Jenkins, and John E. Oliver be notified to appear for reexamination on that date. On October 19, 1898, the Secretary of the Treasury advised the Commission that the persons mentioned in its letter of October 13 would be notified to appear for reexamination upon the date fixed.

On December 8, 1898, the Commission advised the Department that C. A. Boyd, J. H. Rives, Carl Nunn, C. M. Joseph, John W. Jenkins, and John E. Oliver declined to appear for reexamination on November 3, and with a complete review of the case, including information as to the charges, it was submitted that the persons named should be removed from the service for failure to comply with the directions of the Department.

On February 9, 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury returned the Commission's file containing the correspondence in this matter, which had been submitted to him, with the statement that after careful consideration of the papers submitted, of the personal defense of the persons involved, and of the recommendation of the collector of the district, and of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it had been decided by the Department to take no further action in the premises. In its reply to this communication on February 27, 1899, the Commission, after reciting the history of the case in detail, continued as follows:

It would seem that your communication of February 9, 1899, is in reply to this letter of the Commission of December 8 last, but it would also seem that it was written under a misapprehension, in view of your reference to "the Commission's request that the persons now holding positions in the Internal-Revenue Service who were competitors in the September, 1897, examination, be required to present themselves for reexamination." It will be clearly seen that such was not the Commission's request of December 8 last. The Commission did make such request, as you will note, on July 25, 1898, and again on August 22, 1898, and that request was complied with in terms by the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of August 29, 1898; and upon that agreement of cooperation the Commission proceeded to hold the reexamination, notifying the Department of the date fixed therefor, in order that the Department might direct the persons mentioned to present themselves for reexamination on that date. It will also be noted that, carrying out this agreement of cooperation, the Department notified the Commission that these persons would be so directed. You will thus see that the question whether these persons should present themselves for reexamination was settled as long ago as August 29 last, and that that question was not in any way again presented to the Department in its letter of December 8; but that in that letter the whole matter was again submitted to the Department, bringing it down to the refusal of the persons mentioned to enter the reexamination,

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with a view to their removal from the service on the ground of such refusal in the face of the direction of the Department.

The Commission is at a loss, therefore, to fully understand your letter of February 9, 1899. In view of the circumstances leading to the agreement for reexamination, to the direction of the Department to these men to present themselves for reexamination, and to the action of the Commission in going to the expense of sending a representative to Nashville and otherwise arranging for the examination, when followed up by disobedience of the Department's directions, the Commission is still of opinion that these men should be removed from the service without further action; yet it fully recognizes that in the matter of removal upon this ground it has no further jurisdiction, and is ready to accept your letter of February 9, 1899, as a decision declining to make these removals as suggested in its letter of December 8, 1898. Nevertheless, the Commission submits that the agreement of August 9, 1898, for a reexamination of these persons should be adhered to and carried out at the earliest practicable date, and if you will at this time cooperate in carrying out that agreement the Commission will arrange for such a reexamination on an early date, and requests you to advise it accordingly and to direct the persons concerned to present themselves at that time. In this connection it may be well to consider the wisdom of ignoring grave suspicions of fraud and collusion on the part of men in securing their positions who are intrusted with the responsible duty of collecting the revenue of the Government. * * *

In reply to this communication the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of March 6, 1899, said:

Department's letter of August 29, 1898, in which it was stated that the Department would cooperate with the Commission in the matter of the reexamination, and also that upon proper evidence of fraud [it] would take such action as the good of the service required, was written without a knowledge of the Commission's case, further than that stated in its letter of August 22, 1898, and without having seen any of the papers in the Commission's possession, and in the belief that the case against the accused was such as to constitute probable cause of guilt, and that the interest of justice and good administration required that all suitable means should be taken to determine whether any of those who had profited by the examination were guilty of fraud. When these parties who had been appointed as a result of the examination refused to be reexamined, in accordance with the Department's direction, they were deemed to be guilty of insubordination unless they could purge themselves of this charge, and it was thought best that they should have an opportunity to do so. In their reply to the charge of insubordination, they each and all stated that they believed that the charge against them alleging fraud in the examination was actuated by spite and malice of an ex-employee, and that to submit to a new examination without any proof of fraud would be tantamount to a confession on their part that their previous examination had been wrong; they each and all expressly disclaimed any intention to disobey any orders of the Secretary of the Treasury or to treat him or his orders with any discourtesy whatever, and offered apologies for any seeming discourtesies to him or his orders, and expressed entire willingness to submit themselves to any examination which he might think proper to have them take at any time. The collector of internal revenue for himself states that he knows as a matter of fact that none of these men ever for a moment thought that they were acting in disobedience of the orders of the Secretary, and regret that their misunderstanding of the situation apparently placed them in this attitude. He further states that all of them have been faithful in the discharge of their duties, are making good officers, and, in his judgment, their explanation and apology should be accepted and the charges dismissed.

At this point in this case, and before finally disposing of it, the Department desired to know exactly what the Commission's case against these men was, and therefore informally asked for permission to examine the papers in the case. They were informally submitted to the Department and were gone over with care. The conclusion resulting from this examination was that the case against these men in its strongest aspect was one of mere suspicion; that there was no evidence of fraud or wrongdoing on the part of any one of the persons profiting by the examination which amounted to "probable cause;" and under these circumstances, and in view of the disclaimer of these men, and the statements of the collector, the Department felt that it could not proceed any further in the matter and so informed the Commission.

The present communication of the Commission does not place the matter in any different light, and, so far as the Department is concerned, the case must be regarded as closed.

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The Department agreed to the reexamination in good faith on the statement of the Commission that there was good reason to believe that a fraud had been committed, and the persons who had profited by the examination were guilty of fraud, but that it was not able to determine who had been guilty of fraud except by reexamination; but at a later date, as already stated, upon an examination of the whole case, the Department found itself unable to agree with the conclusion of the Commission that there had been a fraud, or that the evidence of such fraud, or of the connection of any persons who profited by the examination with it, amounted to more than a suspicion, and the Department could not in right and justice put men upon their trial and defense on the ground of a mere suspicion.

In June, 1899, the Commission directed a further investigation to be made at Nashville by one of its representatives. In concluding his report of this investigation the Commission's examiner said:

Notwithstanding the lack of positive incriminating evidence against those suspected of wrongdoing, there is practically a universal belief on the part of the people in Nashville that there was irregularity in this examination. This belief amounts in many cases to positive conviction. * * * The possibility and the temptation existed to tamper with the examination papers. It was possible before the papers were shipped for each of those charged with collusion, in conjunction with Bradford, to have rewritten the examination in whole or in part on the Saturday night following the examination, without being seen by others or leaving any evidence in the papers themselves to show that they had been tampered with. The temptation existed, as there was and is unquestionable doubt as to the ability of two of the persons appointed, at least, to obtain high grades in the examination, it being apparent at the time that it was necessary to obtain high averages in order to be reached in the first few certifications. Add to these conditions the circumstances of the case, and there are grounds for the strong suspicion which the public in Nashville is thoroughly imbued with—namely, that the examination was fraudulent with respect to the persons named above. I was unable to find anyone who was willing to state that he believed that Carl Nunn and J. H. Rives were able to obtain an eligible average, except, perhaps, the collector and chief deputy collector, the latter of whom did not admit that either Nunn or Rives was capable of passing the examination, although he repeatedly stated that there was no doubt of Boyd's ability to do so; and it seems certain that no disinterested person who knows them would be willing to express the belief that they could stand near the head of a register of eligibles in competition as the result of an examination.

It seems that the only argument advanced for not taking a reexamination is the absolutely untenable one that the fact of entering the examination a second time would be an admission of guilt on the part of those suspected. Chief Deputy Collector Priest stated that until the hour for beginning the examination he supposed these persons would be among those to be reexamined. It appears, however, that on the morning of the examination these competitors finally agreed among themselves not to enter, and undertook to persuade the other competitors who had obtained an eligible average to adopt the same course. Their influence partially prevailed, as but two or three persons took the second examination. * * *

In a reexamination there would be no possibility of injustice, for certainly if these persons could obtain fairly an average so high in the examination in question they surely could again obtain at least an eligible average in another one. After reading the reports, the correspondence, and the evidence in the case, I went to Nashville uncertain as to whether this should be required. I came away fully convinced that it is unquestionably wise, just, and fair for all concerned to let these men stand or fall on the result of a reexamination.

On October 28, 1899, the Commission reopened the case with the Department in the following letter:

The Commission feels it to be its duty again to call your attention to the case of the alleged violation of the civil-service law by which, it is believed, persons have been appointed to the revenue service in Nashville, Tenn., through fraudulent examination.

Notwithstanding the Department's unwillingness to insist that the persons under suspicion be reexamined, the Commission felt in duty bound to pursue the investigation further, because of the continued charges of fraud by citizens of Nashville and the conviction of the Commission that all the circumstances of the case demanded the Commission's most earnest efforts to try to establish the truth or

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falsity of the charges, as integrity in the administration of the civil-service law and rules demands that appointments be absolutely free from all suspicion or taint of fraud. Therefore representatives of the Commission were directed to proceed to Nashville for the purpose of obtaining the testimony of several persons who, it was said, had been kept out of the way when the investigation had been previously made.

The Commission has carefully reviewed the case, and has also carefully considered the last report and testimony submitted by its representatives, and feels fully justified in asking that the Department insist that its order directing reexamination of those who had been appointed as a result of the examination in question be enforced.

If the excuse presented by the competitors, viz, that requiring them to be reexamined would be a slur upon their reputation, is ever a valid one, it certainly has no force in this case, as it appears that public opinion already declares them guilty. On the contrary, the stigma resting upon these men may be removed by their demonstrating their ability to pass the examination, and it would seem that, if innocent, they themselves would be anxious to do this.

As an alternative suggestion, the Commission would be glad if the Department would, either alone or in conjunction with the Commission, make a rigid investigation, obtaining the testimony of unwilling witnesses, which the people of Nashville well know the Commission is not empowered by law to do.

Herewith is submitted a report of the last investigation.

In reply the Secretary of the Treasury, in his letter of November 4, 1899, said:

Your letter and report have had my careful and personal attention, and I must decline now, as I have heretofore declined, and for the same reasons, to comply with your request to require those persons who have been appointed as a result of the examination in question to undergo a reexamination by your Commission; but while taking this position in reference to this particular proposition, I am unwilling to retain in the service any person who can be shown to have secured his position through fraudulent or dishonest means, and for this reason I am willing to agree to your alternative proposition to the extent of making an investigation through the proper agents of this Department, on the condition that you name the persons whose conduct is to be investigated; that you formulate the charges against them, stating specifically the alleged offense or offenses, with particulars as to time, place, and circumstance, and the witnesses whose testimony you deem material to the investigation.

If in the course of the investigation it should be deemed advisable to test the educational acquirements of the accused persons, this will be done in such manner as in the judgment of the Department will best accomplish that object.

In reply to this letter the Commission, under date of November 9, after summing up the main features of the case, said:

Specifically, the cumulative correspondence and testimony in the files of the Commission relating to this matter charge—

First. That Miles Bradford, then secretary of the internal-revenue board, retained, contrary to orders and practice, the papers of the internal-revenue examination held in Nashville on September 18, 1897, from about 4 o'clock p. m. on that day until 9 o'clock a. m. on September 20, 1897, and in explanation thereof submitted a statement under oath, which appears, by preponderance of testimony given by the remaining members of the board and others, to be false in many particulars.

Second. That in accordance with an alleged agreement between some one in authority in the Internal-Revenue Service and Miles Bradford, a Democrat, by which Bradford was to be given a good place if he would allow C. A. Boyd, J. H. Rives, and Carl Nunn, all residing in Brownsville, the collector's home town, to rewrite or correct their examination papers after the close of the examination, Boyd, Nunn, and Rives secured the first appointments in a class of over seventy competitors and Miles Bradford was given such position and retained in the service.

Third. That Carl Nunn and J. H. Rives could not openly and fairly have obtained the averages credited to them in the examination held on September 18, 1897.

The Commission's attention has been called to the following chain of circumstances in connection with the charge of an agreement or conspiracy referred to above:

C. A. Boyd was appointed by the collector on February 12, and Carl Nunn and J. H. Rives on February 25, 1898. On February 15, about the time the integrity of the examination began to be questioned, Bradford, a Democrat and partisan, wrote his resignation of the secretaryship of the internal-revenue board of examiners, and

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was given a desirable assignment away from Nashville. On the same day Collector Nunn addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"NASHVILLE, TENN., *February 15, 1898.*

"Hon. N. B. SCOTT,
"*Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.*

"SIR: Miles Bradford, formerly deputy in my office, has been transferred to position of storekeeper-gauger, which will necessitate change of residence. Mr. Bradford was secretary local board of civil-service examiners, and has this day forwarded his resignation to the Civil Service Commission. An examination will be held here soon after March 15, and applications for examination are being received daily, making it important that a secretary be appointed at once. I am not familiar with the proper procedure, but wish to suggest early action, and, if proper for me to do so, would nominate Charles A. Boyd as a suitable person for secretary local board. Mr. Boyd succeeded Mr. Bradford in my office as deputy collector, and his duties are such that he could give his attention to the affairs of the board.

"Respectfully,

"D. A. NUNN, *Collector.*"

Carl Nunn, soon after his appointment, was assigned to duty in a remote part of the district.

When the reexamination was ordered, it appears that Chief Deputy Collector Priest, Assistant Postmaster Lattin, and others advised all eligibles to undertake to clear themselves of suspicion by being reexamined, while Collector Nunn seems to have held a different opinion, as expressed in * * * [his] * * * letter of protest to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under date of November 5, 1898. * * *

On November 13, 1899, the Commission submitted its entire file, containing all the papers in connection with this case, for use of the Department in its investigation.

Under date of April 16, 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury, returning the Commission's file in this case, together with the report of Revenue Agents E. A. Alexander and W. W. Yates, said:

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under whose immediate supervision the investigation was conducted, states that after "carefully considering the views and facts presented by Messrs. Alexander and Yates, I heartily concur with the conclusions reached as expressed in this report."

In view of the conclusion of the revenue agents who made the investigation and the concurrence therein of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Department will take no further action in the matter.

The report of the revenue agents, as submitted to the Commission, is in part as follows:

As to the specific charges we have to report as follows.

First. That Miles Bradford did retain the examination papers from Saturday, September 18, 1897, to Monday morning, September 20, 1897, before sending them to Civil Service Commission. It appears that he was sick (from his own deposition), and though this is not corroborated, neither is it controverted by any evidence; also that it appears from his deposition, which is supported in part by the depositions of R. H. Howell and W. H. Randall, that he desired Mr. Howell, president of the examining board, to send off the papers Sunday, the 19th, but Mr. Howell failed to do so, and did not explain his reason therefor.

From deposition of Charles C. Phillips it appears that Mr. Howell, president of the board, was represented by proxy, and took no active part in the discharge of his duties.

As to the preponderance of testimony that Miles Bradford's former statement was false in many particulars, we find by this investigation that the only particular in which he is contradicted is where he says he inclosed a key to Mr. Howell and as to getting the papers from Mr. Howell's desk Monday morning for mailing; and this seems to us to be a question of veracity between these two which we are unable to explain.

Therefore the fact only remains that the papers were held and mailed on Monday morning, and there is no evidence that they were held for fraudulent purpose or that any fraud was committed by their being held.

Whether the whole board of examiners are responsible equally for the prompt sending off of the papers or the secretary alone we do not know, but if the former, it

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would seem that the first charge should be sustained as to the board also, as well as to the secretary in particular.

Second. The second charge is not sustained by any evidence whatever. either as shown by the investigations by the Civil Service Commission or by our investigation. A great deal of matter is contained in the statements of witnesses at former examinations, which is nothing more than conclusions or opinions based upon rumors and their judgment of the parties under charges, and in this investigation the witnesses under oath so state. It will be observed that Bradford, Nunn, Boyd, and Rives all deny positively any fraud or irregularity in the matter, and that no evidence is found to disprove their statements. Neither is anything shown about any previous agreement of the kind mentioned in the second charge.

Third. In answer to the third charge we can only conclude from the papers that Nunn and Rives passed examination with the averages credited to them, and that there being no proof of unfairness or fraud in connection with their obtaining these averages we see no reason for further consideration by us of this charge.

As to the allegation * * * that Bradford obtained the best position in the service on account of permitting the alleged fraud, it is stated by Mr. Bradford that he desired the place he got because of his health and because he felt he would be more sure of holding it than his position of deputy collector. This is but natural, from the fact that the collector would want his deputies to be of his own selection and of the same political faith as himself.

Bradford's salary as deputy collector was $1,400 per annum. His pay now is by the day, at $3 or $4, according to his assignment, and the record shows that in the twenty-two months he has been storekeeper and gauger he has been fifteen months at the distillery of Jack Daniel, at $4 a day when on duty; four months at the distillery of W. B. Daniel, at $3 a day, and three months at the distillery of F. E. Cunningham, at $3 a day, and that his aggregate pay for the last twelve months was $1,046, and average earnings per annum since his employment as storekeeper and gauger $1,075.

In view of the positive denial of the persons implicated and of our inability to obtain any evidence that they have been guilty of the charges made, we are of the opinion that no further action should be taken by us, and that the question of their efficiency should be decided by the character of their services and their devotion to their duties the same as if no charges had been made.

In view of the conclusions reached by the Department's revenue agents, which it appears were heartily concurred in by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Commission is constrained to rest the case, in submitting it to the public, with quotations from the testimony which was obtained by it and loaned to the Treasury Department for its information.

Following is the affidavit made by Miles Bradford, secretary of the board of examiners:

STATE OF TENNESSEE, *County of Moore, Town of Lynchburg, ss:*

Miles Bradford, being duly sworn, deposes and says: The package of examination papers for the internal-revenue examination held at Nashville, Tenn., September 18, 1897, were not opened until the time for commencing said examination, and the examination was conducted strictly in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission. After the examination closed I placed the papers in the desk of Robt. H. Howell and locked them up, retaining the key until Sunday morning, when I sent it to Howell with a note asking him to mail the papers. On my arrival at the office Monday morning I found that Howell had not mailed the papers, and he gave me the key and I unlocked the desk, arranged the papers, and mailed them to the Commission. The reason the papers were not mailed Saturday night at the close of the examination was that I had suffered all day with piles and was not well at all in other ways. The extra exertion, standing on my feet all day, made me suffer so intensely that I was hardly able to stay in the room until the examination closed. After the examination closed I got everything together and carried the papers, pens, inks, etc., down stairs and placed the papers, not all arranged, in Mr. Howell's desk, as his was the only desk that could be locked, and took the key, thinking after I had concluded some very important work that had come to my desk during the day that I would arrange the papers and mail them that night. After going to my desk and attending to some very urgent business that had accumulated during the day, and which had to be attended to that day, I became so sick that I went and laid down on a sofa and tried to get some ease. When I arose, after trying to treat myself and resting, I got on a street car and took a long ride, thinking the fresh night air would make me feel better. After riding quite a while,

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perhaps an hour, I got some Pond's Extract at a drug store and went to my room, and suffered so much all night that I slept very little, and getting up early I went to catch a train for Greenbrier which left, perhaps, at 7 a. m., and it was at the depot, I think, that I wrote Mr. Howell the note, sending him the key and asking him to arrange the papers properly and mail them to the Commission. My home was at Greenbrier, and, I being sick, I asked Mr. Howell to fix papers and mail them, so that I could go home and rest all day, it being Sunday. So far as I have any knowledge the papers sent to Washington on Monday morning were the identical papers handed in by the candidates on Saturday during the examination. There was no agreement or understanding between me and D. A. Nunn, E. S. Priest, or any other person, by which Carl Nunn, Alexander Boyd, and J. Rives were to be allowed any advantage over other candidates in the examination or to fix up their papers between the time of closing the examination and mailing the papers to Washington. I did not return to the building where the examination was held after leaving it at night, and if one W. C. Morgan saw me that night at the building it was before I left the building after the close of the examination, which was late in the evening, after dark, and all the lights were lighted.

MILES BRADFORD.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 22d day April, 1898.

LEM MOTLOW,
Notary Public.

W. C. Morgan, at the time of the examination in question a clerk in the office of the collector of internal revenue, testified in part as follows:

On the night of the day that said examination was held, after taking my supper, I went back to my office in the custom-house, as it was my habit or custom to do almost every evening, when and where I found and saw Mr. Bradford in his office. It was probably an hour after dark when I returned. Mr. Bradford, in speaking of his not going home that evening, as it was his custom to do, said he remained in the city that night to fix up the papers of the civil-service examination had that day. I again saw Mr. Bradford in his office the next morning, which was Sunday. * * * I never knew Mr. Bradford before or since to remain in the city over night while his family was at Greenbrier.

Robert H. Howell, member of the board of examiners, testified in part as follows:

The examination was conducted faithfully and properly. The papers were retained by the secretary from the completion of the examination, about 3.30 Saturday, until Monday morning. The secretary did send me a note on the forenoon of Sunday to my residence, asking that I go to the custom-house and mail the papers, but I did not comply with the request. Until the receipt of this note I was not aware that the papers had not been mailed. The papers were not deposited in my desk during the retention thereof after the examination, nor were said papers left or handled at any time in my room. * * * No key accompanied the note sent to me on Sunday by Miles Bradford asking me to get and mail the papers, nor was any reference made to a key.

[Mr. Howell stated to the Commission's examiners that when he received the note from Bradford on Sunday morning he was surprised to learn that the papers had not been mailed and became suspicious that there was something wrong, and therefore decided not to comply with the request made by Bradford, fearing that he might thereby become implicated in some wrongdoing.]

W. H. Randle, mail-transfer clerk, testified in part as follows:

On Sunday, September 19, 1897, Miles Bradford was in the transfer clerk's room at the depot. He wrote a note to R. H. Howell and asked me to carry it to him. I delivered the note to Mrs. Howell, and I think it was about 10 a. m. when I delivered the note. The note was not inclosed in an envelope, but was simply a piece of paper folded. I did not read the note. * * * There was nothing with the note for me to hand or give Howell.

Charles C Phillips, one of the examiners, testified in part as follows:

Charles C. Phillips, being called upon by Mr. L. W. Covell, makes the following statement in regard to the civil-service examination held September 18, 1897, at Nashville for the internal revenue department. Said Phillips states that he assisted in the conduct of the examination at the request of some members of the board. * * * The examination was properly conducted, the sheets for each subject being arranged separately and then in numerical order. The numerical order as well as the order of subjects was preserved at all times, in order that it might be known

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when all the sheets of each subject had been collected. After the close of the examination the secretary, Mr. Bradford, took charge of the papers and kept them until mailed. During the entire month of September I was every day, during office hours, in Mr. Howell's room, and am absolutely certain that the examination papers were not deposited anywhere in Mr. Howell's room on Saturday afternoon. I am absolutely certain that the papers were not in Mr. Howell's desk or in his room Monday morning. It would have been impossible for Mr. Bradford to have manipulated the papers in Mr. Howell's room on Monday morning without my knowledge, and I know the papers were not there. I am certain the papers were so arranged when the examination closed that they could easily have been deposited in the post-office by 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

During the day of Saturday I heard no suggestion and saw no indication of any physical indisposition in Mr. Bradford, but believe he was in his usual physical condition and perfectly well.

W. E. Morton, member of the board of examiners, testified in part as follows:

I beg to state that as a member of the board I assisted in the examination and was present in the examining room throughout the examination except at short intervals; that the examination was conducted fairly and strictly in accordance with the regulations governing such examinations. As nearly as I can remember at this time, the examination closed between 3 and 4 o'clock p. m., and the report, after being signed by each of the members of the board, was taken possession of by the secretary of the internal-revenue board (Mr. Bradford) to be transmitted, together with the examination papers, to the Commission.

C. M. McCabe, member of the board of examiners, stated in part as follows:

This examination was held on September 18, 1897. It was conducted by Miles Bradford, secretary, assisted by R. H. Howell, W. E. Morton, and myself. My recollection is that this examination was finished about 4 p. m. on Saturday; the report was then signed and Bradford stated that he would wrap the papers and mail them at once and I supposed that they were mailed that afternoon. However, I find that they were not mailed until the following Monday. Why these papers were not mailed Saturday afternoon I have not been able to find out. Messrs. Alex. Boyd and Carl Nunn, who were second and fourth on the internal-revenue list, have been appointed, Mr. Boyd in place of Mr. Bradford, who was transferred to Lynchburg, Tenn., as a storekeeper and gauger, and Mr. Carl Nunn in place of Mr. Morgan, who was removed. An employee of the revenue office on yesterday stated to me that shortly after the examination he heard Mr. Boyd make the remark that Mr. Bradford was going to have a good place. He also stated that Carl Nunn said to him a few days after the examination that he would bet that the three men from Brownsville, Tenn. (the home of Collector D. A. Nunn), meaning Alex. Boyd, J. Rives, and Carl Nunn, would be among the first four on the eligible list.

J. C. Baker, janitor of the Federal building at Nashville, Tenn., stated, in answer to interrogatories made by the Commission's representative, in part as follows:

Q. Did you ever discuss the matter with Bradford as to your chances and his chances of staying in the service?—A. I discussed my chances because they——

Q. How about him?—A. I don't know.

Q. Did he ever have any conversation with you about his own chances of staying in or going out?—A. He might have said he would like to stay in.

Q. Did he say something about a plan or arrangement that he had fixed up by which he was going to stay in?—A. Well, I am not making any statement.

Q. What I want to know is, what he told you about his arrangement to stay there—how he had it fixed up and how he had it arranged, and so on.—A. I don't know how he had it fixed.

Q. He told you?—A. We talked a little about it.

Walter Johnson, at the time of the examination in question a messenger in the office of the collector of internal revenue, testified in part as follows:

Q. At what time did you go on duty on the following day, Monday?—A. I think about 8 o'clock I got there, the next Monday.

Q. What time did Mr. Bradford usually get there on Monday morning?—A. Well, different times; sometimes at half past 8 and sometimes at 9.

Q. Was he there when you got there that morning?—A. I think he was there; yes, sir. I know he was later, but I don't know whether he was there when I got there or not.

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Q. Were you in his room?—A. His room and our room are connected by an arch, and when I went into our room I had to go through his.

Q. Did you notice the examination papers in the room that morning?—A. Well, sir, I am sort of mixed about that. I think—in fact, I can say—the papers were on my desk that morning, but whether they were on my desk when I got there I could not say for sure. I was messenger and did most of the wrapping up, and they were on my table to be wrapped up.

Q. They were not wrapped?—A. No, sir; they were open when I saw them.

Q. Had anything been said to you about wrapping those papers, up to the time you first saw them?—A. No, sir. There had nothing been said to me then, but Mr. Bradford afterwards asked me to wrap them up, and I was busy at something else and did not do it.

Q. Subsequent to this time, do you remember of hearing anyone discuss the question of any crookedness connected with this examination?—A. No, sir; I never heard anyone discuss any crookedness at all about it. In fact, I never heard anything said out plain about it after the thing was over. But I think it was the next Tuesday or Wednesday Carl Nunn made the remark to me that he would be willing to bet that he and Alex. Boyd and John Rives would be 2, 3, and 4 in the examination.

Q. Did you ever hear him say anything else about it?—A. That was about all. Once or twice he made that remark.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. Bradford relating to this examination?—A. Well, we had not exactly a conversation. I said something to Mr. Bradford about what he thought would be done with him, and he said "Well, I will be taken care of." I met Mr. Bradford only in a business way. We never talked much together.

Q. Was it your understanding, by Mr. Bradford's remark, that he had some agreement?—A. Yes, sir; that was what I thought, by the way he said it. He said: "Well, I will be taken care of." Of course that was the general impression—change of an office that way—that he had an understanding.

Louisville (Fifth Kentucky) Internal-Revenue District. File 6335 and C 5032.

KIRCHER CASE.

On December 1, 1898, the list of persons (19 in number) then eligible for appointment to the position of storekeeper and gauger in the fifth internal-revenue district of Kentucky, in the order of their standing on that date, was informally submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to his request of November 28, 1898. The last name upon this list was that of George W. Kircher, with an average of 71.30.

On January 4, 1899, the Treasury Department requested the certification of names of persons eligible to appointment to the position of clerk (clerks and storekeeper-gaugers being appointed from the same register) in the office of the collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Kentucky, and asked that the name of George W. Kircher be included in the certification, as the collector had requested his appointment on December 24, within the year of his eligibility.

In reply to this request the Department was informed that Mr. Kircher's period of eligibility had expired on December 23, 1898, and that it was therefore impossible to include his name upon the certification.

Correspondence was then had between the collector at Louisville and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in which the former urged Mr. Kircher's appointment on the ground that he had shown "a wonderful aptitude for and a marked ability to perform the duties of" stationery clerk, in which he had been temporarily employed and for which it was desired to appoint him permanently. This recommendation was approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and forwarded to the Commission by the Treasury Department with request for favorable action.

In reply, the Department was informed that the collector's request could not be complied with, as it was the invariable practice of the Commission, based upon the civil-service rule fixing the period of eligibility as one year from the date a name is entered upon the register, to certify in answer to requisitions the names of persons on the register as it stood on the day on which the requisition was received by the

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Commission; that in this case the requisition had not been received by the Commission until January 5, 1899, while Mr. Kircher's name had been removed from the register on December 23, 1898, the day before the collector's request was stated to have been originally made; that due consideration had been given to the facts as stated by the collector in regard to the peculiar fitness of Mr. Kircher, but that the Commission was unable to set aside the strict rule governing the period of eligibility, and so could not certify him.

The Department acquiesced in this decision of the Commission, but stated that the collector had acted upon the statement of a member of the local board as to the date of the expiration of Kircher's eligibility and believed his request to have been made in time.

On May 27, 1899, the Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue again urged the appointment of Kircher, with the same result as before.

It appears that during the period covered by this correspondence, and indeed since some time in 1898, Mr. Kircher was employed in the office of the collector, though the Commission had no record of such employment and no official notice thereof in any way until on July 31, 1899, the Secretary of the Treasury requested authority for his temporary appointment. The Commission, on August 15, authorized Kircher's temporary appointment for three months from July 20, 1899, and this is the only period during which he was in the service by the authority of the Commission.

On August 29, 1899, Kircher filed application for the regular internal-revenue examination on October 18, 1899. In this application he stated that his occupation was then and had been during the past year that of stationery clerk in the fifth internal revenue district of Kentucky.

Kircher's papers in his examination of October 18 contained evidence of collusion, and the Commission therefore ordered that he be reexamined in certain subjects. In this reexamination on December 2, 1899, he obtained the grades of 51 and 50 per cent, respectively, on arithmetic and elementary physics pertaining to gauging, as against 78 and 63.34 per cent on the same subjects in the examination of October 18. The markings from this reexamination, when included with those of the examination of October 18, reduced his general average to 61.10, one of ineligibility.

In December, 1899, one of the Commission's examiners was instructed, while in Louisville, to investigate Mr. Kircher's connection with the service. In his report the facts above given were confirmed, and it was stated that Kircher was still in the service and that his duties were comparatively simple and his capacity, natural and acquired, only ordinary.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of January 13, 1900, the Commission reviewed the facts as stated above and requested that Mr. Kircher be separated from the service, and that the matter be brought to the attention of the Auditor for the Treasury Department "in order that he may have information of the fact that Mr. Kircher is not, apparently, entitled to compensation for the service which he performed, except for the period authorized by the Commission, for the reason that his appointment and continuation in the service were contrary to the civil-service law and rules."

Under date of January 19, 1900, Mr. Kircher's removal from the service was reported to the Commission by the collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Custom-House. File 6021.

On April 6, 1900, William Durham filed charges with the Commission to the effect that there were "flagrant violations" in the administration of civil-service affairs in the Cincinnati customs district. The violations alleged were: (1) Removal from a

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classified position, without charges, of William Durham and Henry Wess, and (2) appointment of Christopher Stager as private secretary and his assignment to ordinary clerical duty.

(1) REMOVAL OF DURHAM AND WESS.

When the present surveyor of customs in the Cincinnati district assumed the duties of that office William Durham occupied the position of chief deputy, an excepted place. He held this position until October 31, 1898, when he was superseded by D. W. McClung, the present incumbent. On November 12, 1898, the Department authorized Durham's reinstatement, to serve until further orders, for duty in connection with the "cherry-juice cases." Durham took the oath of office on November 14, 1898, as clerk No. 1, class 2. The certificate of reinstatement was issued by the secretary of the joint board of examiners, who had but recently assumed the duties of that position, but was made out by Durham, who had previously filled the position of customs secretary. In making out the certificate Durham did not state that the position to which he was to be reinstated was a temporary one, but it seems to be evident from the Department's letter, above referred to, that Durham's retention in the service was only for the purpose of completing the "cherry-juice cases," and that upon their completion his services would be no longer needed.

The position of chief deputy was held by Durham at the time of the classification of this office, and therefore his reinstatement, after being separated from the service fourteen days, was permissible. It seems evident, however, that his reinstatement was for temporary service, and that no violation of the rules has been made by his being dropped upon the expiration of that service.

Henry A. Wess was appointed to a clerkship in this office on May 7, 1894. His position was brought within the provisions of the rules by the order of November 2, 1894. On January 1, 1895, he was assigned to the duties of liquidating clerk, and remained at that work until his removal on November 1, 1899. In a letter to the Department dated October 12, 1899, the surveyor made the following recommendations for changes in the force in his office:

"That the office may be allowed a private secretary; * * * that Henry A. Wess, at present in charge of liquidations, be dropped; that Anthony Bonekamp, now clerk, be assigned to liquidations; that the private secretary be assigned to the duties now performed by Bonekamp."

In reply the Department authorized the following changes, to take effect November 1, 1899: That the services of Wess be discontinued and his office abolished, the employment of a private secretary, and the assignment of Bonekamp to liquidations.

These changes were then made and Wess was dismissed. No specific reason is given for his dismissal, except as may be inferred from the recommendations of the surveyor that some office be abolished in order that he might appoint a private secretary, although his recommendation would seem to show that a private secretary was not required by the needs of the service, for he asks that the private secretary "be assigned to the duties now performed by Bonekamp"—that is, those of entry clerk, and it will be seen subsequently that this was done.

(2) APPOINTMENT OF STAGER AS PRIVATE SECRETARY AND HIS ASSIGNMENT TO CLERICAL DUTY.

In accordance with the surveyor's recommendations, Christopher Stager was appointed private secretary, as authorized in the Department's letter of November 4, 1899. It appears that since his appointment he has filled the position of entry clerk, made vacant by Bonekamp's promotion to the position formerly occupied by Wess. Since his removal Wess has filled the position of customs broker and has visited the surveyor's office daily. He states under oath that Stager has been doing the work

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of entry clerk, and that the private correspondence of the surveyor and such other work as would be looked after by a private secretary are attended to by the chief deputy. Henry Millar, a newspaper reporter, also visits the office daily, and he swears that he has seen Stager sitting at the desk usually occupied by the entry clerk; that he has had opportunity to see if Stager performed any work as private secretary to the surveyor of customs, and that since his being appointed as private secretary he has never seen Stager act in any manner in this capacity; that upon asking several employees as to the duties Stager was performing he was informed that he (Stager) was doing the work of entry clerk.

Finally, on the visit of the Commission's representative to the surveyor's office, he noticed Stager working on the book for "immediate transfers." The chief deputy and also the surveyor stated orally to him that Stager was doing the work previously performed by Bonekamp, and the surveyor further stated that the work of immediate transfers and as entry clerk took "most of Stager's time, in fact, nearly all of his time." When questioned as to what duties Stager performed in his capacity as private secretary, the surveyor had no definite information to offer. All he said was that Stager "sees to anything that is needed in the surveyor's room." The stenography and typewriting were done by a Miss Brockway, and such other duties as a secretary might perform were performed by the chief deputy, such as reviewing correspondence and submitting it for signature, etc. There did not appear to be any desk in the surveyor's room for the private secretary, and Stager was at the time at a desk in the far end of an adjoining room, working on the entry books. All these facts seem to indicate the carrying out of the intention of the surveyor, expressed prior to Stager's appointment, that he would put Stager to work as entry clerk if he were allowed to appoint him as private secretary.

On May 26, 1900, the Commission wrote the Secretary of the Treasury as follows:

An examiner of the Commission recently visited the custom-house at Cincinnati, Ohio, and finds that Christopher Stager, appointed private secretary, does not perform the duties incident to the position of secretary, but is performing the duties of entry clerk. The report of the examiner shows that Henry A. Wess, a liquidating clerk, was removed in order that the excepted position of private secretary might be created, and the appointment was given to Stager. The examiner reports that the duties which are ordinarily performed by a private secretary are performed by the chief deputy, and finds that Stager never acted in any manner in that capacity, but that he is performing the duties of entry clerk. It appears that in a letter written by the surveyor to the Department on October 12, 1899, he stated that he would put Stager to work as entry clerk if he were allowed to appoint him as private secretary.

Your attention is invited to these facts with a view to their correction. The Commission regards it as vital that a person appointed to an excepted place should perform the legitimate duties of that place.

The Department, on June 9, 1900, replied as follows:

The surveyor has been directed to require of Mr. Stager performance of the duties of the position of private secretary, in accordance with the terms of his appointment, and that if the instructions are not carried out, the nomination of a clerk to be in lieu of the position of private secretary will be necessary.

Further complaint has been received by the Commission from time to time concerning the work actually performed by Stager in the office of the surveyor of customs, notwithstanding the directions of the Department above noted. A subsequent investigation was made by a representative of the Commission, who submits a report November 19, 1900, which discloses the fact that Mr. Stager has been doing such work as might properly be construed to be the duties of a private secretary. The examiner said:

He does no clerical work except that imposed by direction of the surveyor to go around among the clerks and other employees and inspect their books from time to time. After an impartial analysis I am of the opinion that the surveyor is not subject to censure in regard to the assignment of Mr. Stager to duty. It is an indisputable fact that when the appointment was first made Stager was assigned to duties

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which did not belong to the position of private secretary, but that this has now been corrected I believe there can be no reasonable doubt. It is somewhat difficult to define specifically the duties of a private secretary, but it would appear to me that the duties performed by him (Stager) come as near filling the requirements of that position as could be found at the average custom-house.

The rules except from examination one private secretary or confidential clerk, if authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, in each customs district where the receipts for the last preceding fiscal year amount to as much as $500,000. At the port of Cincinnati the receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were in excess of $500,000, and in accordance with the terms of the rule, the Secretary of the Treasury authorized the appointment of a private secretary. While the authority for the appointment of a private secretary at the Cincinnati custom-house can not be disputed, yet the size of the office and the nature of the work performed would not appear to be such as to justify the employment of a private secretary to the surveyor, the office force consisting of but twenty employees, and the amount of correspondence being small. The surveyor has the assistance of a deputy surveyor and a cashier, whose positions are excepted from competitive examination, and has a competent typewriter, and the need of a private secretary in addition to these persons is not apparent. The intention of the rule was to except private secretaries at only the largest ports, but the conditions of the service at Cincinnati are such that the money receipts entitle it to have a private secretary excepted from examination, while the volume of clerical business appears too small to require the employment of a private secretary.

No further action was taken in the matter.

Cleveland, Ohio, Custom-House. File 6022.

REMOVAL OF WILLIAM J. MENKEN.

On June 4, 1900, William J. Menken, inspector of customs at the port of Cleveland, Ohio, was removed from the service in due form, charges of dereliction of duty, inefficiency, and misconduct having been preferred against him and, after his written defense thereto, sustained by the Treasury Department. In correspondence with the Commission, however, it was charged by Mr. Menken's attorney, W. J. Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio, that this removal of Menken had been made by the collector for political reasons, and for the purpose of appointing a Republican. This charge being vigorously repeated by Mr. Hart, Commissioner Brewer was requested to visit Cleveland for the purpose of ascertaining what foundation of fact it might have. This investigation was made in the latter part of July, 1900.

In conference with Commissioner Brewer, Collector Leach denied that political considerations had in any manner influenced him in recommending the removal in question, and stated that the man whom he had promoted to Mr. Menken's place, on account of his superior ability and efficiency, was in fact a Democrat. Upon being called upon for evidence in support of his charge that Menken's removal had been made for political reasons, Mr. Hart confessed that he could not furnish any such evidence, and that he did not think Mr. Menken had any evidence tending to establish the fact that he was removed for political reasons, except the inference, as he claimed, that having performed his duties well, and belonging to a party opposite to that to which Mr. Leach belonged, he thought political reasons must have been the cause of his removal. The collector also submitted affidavits from a number of persons who had been intimately associated with Mr. Menken in the performance of his duties as an inspector, tending very positively to sustain the charges preferred against him of carelessness, negligence, and misconduct. While the truth of these charges was not the primary object of the Commission's inquiry, yet the establishment of it removed any presumption of the truth of the charge that the removal of Menken had been made for political reasons, and in the absence of any positive evidence of the latter the case was dismissed.

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El Paso, Tex., Custom-House. File 6030 S.

In September, 1900, the Commission received a letter from a citizen of El Paso, Tex., who desires his identity to remain undisclosed, alleging that Mr. Moses Dillon, collector of that port, had incited and abetted frauds in connection with the civil-service examinations at his office, and that he had solicited and received contributions for political purposes, and asking that the matter be investigated. The Commission directed one of its examiners to proceed to El Paso and investigate the charges made. As a result of the investigation the examiner reported that the evidence established the fact that there was fraud committed in the examination held at the custom-house at El Paso on July 9, 1898; that the examination of November 29, 1899, was held under very suspicious circumstances, but that fraud was not proved; and that the evidence established the fact of the receipt, at least, by the collector of contributions for political purposes.

The evidence, which is summarized below, implicates Messrs. Moses Dillon, W. C. Holmes, W. E. Race, H. F. Bloom, and E. M. Fink in the perpetration of frauds in the examination of July 9, 1898; and Messrs. Moses Dillon and H. F. Bloom in soliciting and receiving funds for political purposes.

The examination of July 9, 1898, was competitive, held for the purpose of establishing a register of eligibles for the customs service at El Paso. It was alleged that the collector of customs at this port sent a message to the secretary of the board and expressed a desire to have certain applicants succeed in the examination; that the message and expression of desire were construed by W. C. Holmes, member of the customs board of civil-service examiners, into a command to open the package containing the examination questions and to give to H. F. Bloom and E. M. Fink, applicants for this examination, copies of questions before the date of the examination; that Holmes notified the secretary of the board, W. E. Race, of this desire of the collector; that Race opened the package and gave copies of certain questions to Holmes, who carried them to Bloom and Fink, at Bloom's house, on the day before the examination; that Bloom and Fink studied these questions; that in consequence of this fraud they passed the examination and received appointment as inspectors in the customs service—positions which they held at the time of the investigation.

In the affidavit of Mr. W. C. Holmes he stated that prior to an examination held in the summer of 1898 he was informed by the collector, Moses Dillon, that he desired H. F. Bloom and E. M. Fink to pass the examination; that the collector ordered him to communicate this desire to W. E. Race, secretary of the board of civil-service examiners, with the injunction that it would not be wise for him to refuse, which injunction the deponent considered meant for him as well as for Race; that he communicated this desire to Race, who agreed to arrange the matter of passing these applicants; that on the day before the examination Race gave him copies of the questions to be asked in the examination, in spelling, arithmetic, and letter-writing; that the deponent did not open, nor see opened, the package of examination questions; that he took these copies of questions to the residence of H. F. Bloom, and that he there saw Messrs. Bloom and Fink at work on the questions; that, in deponent's belief, this act was done without the knowledge of J. H. Adams, the chairman of the board.

Mr. W. E. Race, secretary of the customs board of civil-service examiners in July, 1898, in his affidavit stated that previous to a civil-service examination held about July 7, 1898, Mr. W. C. Holmes came to him and stated that the collector at the port of El Paso had stated to him that he desired certain parties to pass the examination, and he wished them to have such information from the board or examination papers as would enable them to pass; also, that if Race refused it would not be well for him, or words to that effect. Race told Holmes that this could be done, especially if the collector would order him or the board to do it, but that he did not feel justified in so doing under any circumstances, although he felt it his duty to obey what orders the collector might issue. In response to the statement of Holmes that the request

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was made in the shape of an order, Race told him that he did not feel under obligation to keep the papers from him or any other person in the office, but that he could use them if he so desired or felt compelled to. Mr. Holmes before the examination said that it was in his opinion worth their position to refuse, and that he had been coaching the parties (Messrs. Bloom and Fink, he thought) at the house of one of them. Mr. Race said he neither joined in the coaching or furnishing the papers for the purpose, nor did he take any extra steps to retain same, for fear of removal.

After the examination was over Mr. J. H. Adams, then chairman of the board, said to Mr. Race that, when he opened the papers on the day of examination, the envelope containing the examination papers looked as if it had been opened. Race told him it might have been done, but that he did not do it. Mr. Race states that he did not attend said examination in person, but signed the papers as required; in fact, he tried to have as little as possible to do with the examination, knowing what he did.

Mr. J. H. Adams, chairman of the customs board of civil-service examiners, in his affidavit stated that rumors of contemplated fraud in the examination of July, 1898, made him determine to protect himself against any possible wrongdoing; that he was too busy with his office work to be present at the beginning of the examination, or, indeed, much of the time on the day of examination; that upon his arrival in the examination room he asked his colleagues on the board if the examination papers had been opened before the class; that they answered "Yes;" that he told them that if there was anything wrong in the examination he had nothing to do with the matter and knew nothing of it.

In the affidavit of Mr. David L. Creswell, inspector of customs at the port, he stated that Mr. F. M. Fink, in a conversation with him, told him that the examination papers of July 9, 1898, had been opened, and that he and Bloom had those papers or blanks before the examination. He did not think Fink ever mentioned the collector as being instrumental in assisting him to get the examination questions. Subsequently, on several occasions, Fink made to him remarks which confirmed his first statements in regard to the examination questions.

Mr. E. M. Fink, inspector of customs at the port, and one of the competitors in the examination of July 9, 1898, furnished a signed statement, in which he said that on the afternoon before the civil-service examination in which he participated Mr. Bloom met him on the street and asked him to come to his house that evening; that he went there about 7 o'clock and found Messrs. Bloom and Holmes in the house and the copies of the examination papers on the table; that he looked over some of the questions before attending the examination next day; that he can truthfully say that he was not benefited by seeing any of the papers, as the examination was very easy for him to pass; that Mr. Dillon, the collector, did not say anything to him about the examination.

In regard to answers made by him to questions in his application he says that the matter [of indictment] had happened seventeen years before and was settled in open court, and had entirely passed from his memory.

Mr. Fink confessed to the examiner that he had been indicted for cattle stealing in Jeff Davis County, Tex. (case tried in October term of 1882), and again indicted a few years ago for intimidation of voters. He said, however, that he had not been convicted on either indictment. In his application made in 1898 he stated that he had never been indicted.

Mr. H. F. Bloom, inspector of customs, who was a competitor in the same examination, stated orally that he did not participate in any fraud in the examination. The examiner, however, was unable to obtain from him a written statement.

Mr. Moses Dillon stated in his affidavit that if frauds were perpetrated in civil-service examinations held at the custom-house at El Paso he knew absolutely nothing thereof.

The examination of November 29, 1899, was noncompetitive, and Messrs. F. P. Clark, H. E. Dillon, and Richard Hudson were the only applicants therefor. These applicants successfully passed the examination, but have since all resigned their positions in the Government service. It was alleged that Clark (at that time deputy collector) received at the post-office prior to the date of the examination, together with the mail for the custom-house, the package containing the examination questions. He was said to have intentionally opened this package, to have made copies of such questions as he needed, to have studied these questions before the examina-

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tion with the assistance of Mr. S. V. Fulkerson, a customs inspector and examiner. It was also alleged that he imparted his advance information to Mr. H. E. Dillon, who likewise studied the questions prior to the examination.

Mr. W. C. Holmes in his affidavit stated that F. P. Clark and H. E. Dillon were applicants for a noncompetitive examination, held November 29, 1899; that on the morning of November 28 Mr. C. A. Kinne, secretary of the board of examiners, came to him in great excitement and announced that the envelope containing the papers to be used in this examination had been delivered to him cut open by said Clark (at that time deputy collector), who said that the package had been inadvertently opened by him; that after consultation among the members of the board it was decided to hold the examination with the question sheets contained in this package, as no direct evidence of fraud appeared and the members of the board took the word of Clark as true.

In this connection Mr. J. H. Adams stated in his affidavit that Mr. Kinne, secretary of the board, came to him on the morning before the examination was held, showing him the envelope containing the questions, which had been opened. Mr. Kinne said: "These papers were handed to me in this shape with the statement that they were inadvertently opened with the other mail. What shall we do?" Deponent said, "Well, we will present the matter to Mr. Holmes (the third member of the board), explaining the circumstances, and see what he thinks about the matter." This was done. All the members of the board then decided in the absence of any evidence of an attempt to defraud, and on account of the examination being noncompetitive, to go on and hold the examination in the regular manner, which was done.

Mr. Kinne, secretary of the customs board of civil-service examiners at the port, stated in his affidavit that in the examination held at El Paso by the customs board, November 29, 1899, in which Messrs. F. P. Clark, H. E. Dillon, and Richard Hudson stood the test, the first time he saw the papers was on the morning of November 28, about 10 o'clock, when they were handed to him by Mr. Clark, who said "This envelope came in my mail and was inadvertently opened, but the contents not disturbed;" that the right-hand edge of the envelope had been cut open; that the envelope bears the Washington postmark, but the date is not legible, and there is no El Paso postmark; that in less than fifteen minutes after he had received the papers he called the attention of Mr. Adams, the chairman of the board, to the condition of the papers, and also told Mr. Holmes, the third member; that the board conferred and decided that in the absence of any tangible evidence of intention to practice fraud, they would hold the examination, which they did.

Mr. S. V. Fulkerson, inspector and examiner at the port, stated in his affidavit that a few days before the noncompetitive examination held some time in November, 1899, in which Messrs. F. P. Clark, H. E. Dillon, and R. Hudson were participants, Mr. Clark came to him and handed him several sheets of scrap paper, with problems worked thereon, with the request that Mr. Fulkerson look over them and see if they were correct, which Mr. Fulkerson did, making such corrections as were necessary; that he did not see the printed sheets either before or after the examination—only at the time when the examination was being held; that therefore he did not compare the problems given him by Mr. Clark with the ones given out by the Commission, and that he did not then nor did he know at the time of this investigation that they were the same.

In a signed statement, Mr. H. E. Dillon, ex-cashier at the port, said that he did not practice or participate in fraud in a noncompetitive civil-service examination which he took before the customs board at El Paso, and that he knew nothing of fraud in said examination.

Mr. F. P. Clark was living in New Mexico at the time of this investigation, so the examiner could not obtain a statement from him.

It was alleged that there were two distinct instances of solicitation and receipt of contributions for political purposes on the part of the collector of the port of El Paso.

The first instance was said to have occurred soon after the receipt by him of the "Burdell circular," at the time of the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio in 1898. The other instance was alleged to have occurred on February 11, 1900, when, at a meeting called to discuss the most advisable way of carrying a delegation to the State convention, the collector was said to have received contributions.

In his affidavit Mr. James Marr stated that he was an inspector of customs at the port of El Paso; that he had held that position for more than two years; that twice

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during that period, viz, in the fall of 1898, during the campaign for the gubernatorial election in Ohio, and again in February, 1899, just a short time previous to the Republican State convention held at Waco, Tex., and for the purpose of raising money to promote certain objects in connection with these two events, Henry F. Bloom, then and now an inspector of customs at this port, and chief or captain of the force of inspectors, came to the deponent, as he said at the instance and request of the collector of customs at El Paso, and solicited from the deponent a contribution of money, the first to be sent to Ohio to be used in the gubernatorial election, and the second to be used at El Paso in promoting certain objects in connection with the Waco convention, the principal object being the selection of the collector as a delegate to the said convention; that the deponent refused to contribute to either of these objects.

In a conversation with the examiner Mr. Bloom said that after the collector had received a circular from Ohio appealing for funds he asked Bloom if he intended to send contributions to Ohio. Bloom answered that he did, and asked the collector to send his subscription along with his own. He said that the collector did not solicit contributions from him.

Collector Moses Dillon stated in his affidavit that he had not in any way solicited from any employee or officer of the United States Government any subscription or contribution for any political purpose whatever.

He informed the examiner that he could not make affidavit to the fact that he had not received from any employee or officer any subscription or contribution for political purposes, because he might have been asked by some of "the boys" to take a dollar or two from them for the use of "the committee," for its necessary expenses (lighting, etc.).

Mr. William T. Kitchens, inspector of customs at the port of El Paso, stated that he had been an inspector of customs at this port for more than two years; that on Sunday, the 11th day of February, 1900, a meeting of the inspectors was held at the office of the collector of customs in the Federal building at El Paso; that the purpose of the meeting was to consult and to devise ways and means for controlling the county convention to be held within a short time, so that certain delegates, among whom was the collector, might be selected to represent the county in a State convention to be held later at Waco, Tex. The situation was canvassed and discussed, means for controlling the primaries were devised, names of proposed delegates were mentioned, it being understood that the collector was to be one of these delegates, that the convention was to be controlled in his interest as against the interest of certain rivals for its control, and finally some one present suggested that it would be necessary to raise some money to carry out these purposes; that thereupon the collector spoke up and said he would head the list with $25, and thereupon the deponent took $5 out of his pocket and placed it on the table of the collector at which he was sitting; that the collector took the money, and in like manner one other contribution of $5 was made, and received by the collector; that the others present, not having the money at hand, contributed and, the deponent was informed and believed, paid certain sums thereafter, in some cases much more than $5; that the convention was held, and was controlled by the collector against all rival interests, and the collector was sent as a delegate to the State convention; that this control was secured by his subordinates as a result of the meeting in the Federal building herein referred to.

In a signed statement by Mr. David L. Creswell, inspector of customs at the port of El Paso, he stated that as he was about to depart from a meeting held in the custom-house some one suggested that before the participants dispersed some funds ought to be raised; that he did not have any money with him, and authorized Mr. Holmes to pay $5 into the committee for him, which Mr. Holmes subsequently did; that he did not remember who made the suggestion, but is under the impression that it came from General Malloy, chairman of the Republican county committee.

Mr. John G. Roberts, inspector of customs at El Paso, in a signed statement, said that he was present at a meeting on or about February 11, 1900, for the purpose of considering the most advisable way of carrying a delegation to the State convention, of which the collector was supposedly a member, and, after most of the discussion was over with, the collector stated that to carry the matter through it would be necessary to have some funds, and that he would head the list with a contribution of $25, and that this all took place in the office of the collector in the Federal building.

Mr. E. M. Fink informed the examiner orally that at an impromptu meeting held in February or the spring of 1900, the chairman of the committee (General Malloy,

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an inspector of customs), suggested that funds would be needed. Mr. Fink said he did not know whether anyone subscribed at that time. He said he gave a subscription to General Malloy, probably on the street.

At the time of the investigation General Malloy was said to be very ill, so no statement from him was obtained by the examiner.

In a letter dated February 13, 1901, the facts developed in the Commission's investigation were brought to the attention of the Treasury Department and request made that disciplinary action be taken by that Department in accordance with the civil-service rules. At the same time the Commission requested that the Department refer the matter to the Attorney-General in order that the proper prosecutions might be instituted for violations of the civil-service act. On February 28, 1901, the Commission furnished the Treasury Department, by request, with additional evidence in the case, including the original affidavits taken by its examiner in the course of his investigation.

The Commission has received no report from the Treasury Department of any disciplinary action taken by it in consequence of the facts developed in the Commission's investigation. Of the criminal prosecutions suggested by the Commission, District Attorney Terrell, of San Antonio, Tex., in a letter to the Attorney-General under date of April 30, 1901, writes as follows:

The case against Moses Dillon (Race not under arrest) for violation of section 5 of the civil-service act failed for the following reasons:

Mr. W. C. Holmes, who is the only witness that directly implicates Dillon in the matter of fraud in the examination of July 9, 1898, died some time before the hearing. This disposed of the cases against Dillon and Race, as well as Bloom and Fink, under section 5 of the act.

With reference to the case under sections 11 and 15 of the act against H. F. Bloom, the witness James Marr, who made the affidavit against Bloom before the civil-service examiner, J. J. Kemp, so modified his statements before the United States commissioner that they were not sufficient to hold Bloom.

Marr stated, in his affidavit before Mr. Kemp, "Bloom came to me, as he said at the instance and request of the collector of customs, and solicited from me a contribution of money," etc.

Whereas in his testimony before the United States commissioner in answer to the question, "Did anybody come to you and solicit that you pay money for campaign purposes?" he said: "Mr. Bloom came down to me to the bridge where I was on duty. He did not come there for that purpose because he is there every day," etc. And further on, "I did not consider it a solicitation, strictly speaking, and do not now and have never claimed that it was."

This practically settled the case against Bloom. Mr. Marr had evidently for some reason reconsidered the affidavit made before Mr. Kemp.

This also settled the case against Dillon under sections 11 and 15 of the act.

The case against Dillon under sections 12 and 15 of the act dwindled down to rather small proportions, showing a reception by him of $5 in a public building on the testimony of one witness alone, David L. Creswell, who stated before the commissioner, "On my return I called on the collector at his office and gave him $5 which I had agreed to donate."

It will be observed, however, from reading Mr. Creswell's affidavit before Mr. Kemp, that he says "That he authorized Mr. Holmes to pay $5 into the committee for him, which Mr. Holmes subsequently did."

The commissioner, however, on the testimony of Creswell, held Dillon to the grand jury in the sum of $500.

The grand jury after hearing all the evidence declined to return any bill against Dillon. * * *

In all these cases Bloom and Fink declined to answer all questions which tended to incriminate themselves.

A summing of the whole case seems to be:

The cases under section 5 of the act failed on account of the death of W. C. Holmes, taking his statement as made before Examiner Kemp as true—but I have been informed privately (which may be true or false) that even he, Holmes, on his death bed recanted his entire statement to Kemp incriminating Dillon and others.

The case under section 11 against Bloom and Dillon failed because Mr. James Marr "went back" on his material statements to Kemp when put under oath before the commissioner.

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The case against Dillon under section 12 failed because the grand jury would not indict on the testimony of Creswell or because they considered the case doubtful or trivial.

I beg to call attention to some peculiarities of the cases against Bloom and Dillon under sections 11 and 12 of the act:

1. The strongest testimony taken before Mr. Kemp was given by James Marr and David J. Creswell, and still, when Marr went on the stand he denied the material statement made to Kemp.

2. When Mr. Creswell went on the stand (Holmes, whom he said in his statement to Kemp had paid the money for him to Dillon, being dead) he said that he, Creswell, paid the money in person to Mr. Dillon.

3. The affidavit of W. T. Kitchens before Mr. Kemp says: "I took $5 out of my pocket and placed it on the table of the collector, at which he was sitting. He took the money." Whereas in his testimony before the United States commissioner, Kitchens says: "I laid it (the $5) in front of the collector; as to whether he took it up or not, I could not say."

* * * * * * *

New York, N. Y., Custom-House—Appraiser's Office. File 6057.

In the Commission's Sixteenth Report, at pages 277–278, are set forth the facts in regard to several investigations made by representatives of the Commission into the practice of assigning laborers (unclassified employees) to duty as samplers (the position of sampler being classified and filled by examination).

In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury on April 6, 1899, attention was drawn to the results of these investigations, and in reply to this letter the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of April 20, 1899, stated substantially that the appraiser had been directed to discontinue the practice complained of. Resting upon this assurance the Commission assumed that no further complaint of this nature would arise, but it was informed in October, 1899, that rumors had been current that certain laborers in the appraiser's force were still employed upon classified work, and that some further investigation had been made, with the result that it had been found that on September 22, 1899, four laborers were performing samplers' work on the steamer *Salfordia*, when not only did the laborers themselves actually sample sugars with the trier, but no sampler was present even to supervise their work, and that on the same day several other laborers were found drawing and labeling samples of sugar—the peculiar duty of samplers.

Upon this information the Commission investigated the matter in question and obtained a sworn statement as to the facts in regard to the sampling of sugar on the *Salfordia* on September 22, 1899, with the names of the laborers who did that work, confirming these rumors. The report of the representative of the Commission who made the investigation is in part as follows:

From the vouchers for expenses, signed by certain laborers, it has been ascertained that the following-named persons have performed duty as acting samplers during the months of June, July, August, and September: #L. W. Chance, J. J. Collins, J. M. Hawley, J. LaFond, #J. H. Muller, #P. Nulty, J. Riley, #J. S. Carter, #H. C. Corsa, #N. P. Jones, W. R. Lawton, #C. Major, #R. R. Phillips, G. D. Weston, #E. Christie, C. Fox, #J. Kemple, #W. W. Lyon, #T. Near, #M. J. Reardon, #M. Whaley. Some of the above-named laborers have, according to the records, been employed almost continuously.

On April 6, 1899, the Commission invited the attention of the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to assignment of unclassified laborers to classified duty, and furnished a list of thirty-four laborers who had been thus assigned, among whom the names of fourteen persons in the foregoing list (marked thus #) appeared.

On April 20, 1899, the Treasury Department acknowledged receipt of the Commission's letter of the 6th, and, among other things, stated "that the Department this day directed the appraiser to discontinue on the 1st proximo such unclassified laborers now assigned to classified work as are not actually required to perform the work of mere laborers."

It will thus be noticed that the appraiser has evidently disregarded the orders of the Department, or else the order directing him to discontinue the services of these unclassified laborers has been revoked by the Department without notice of such action being sent to the Commission.

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Under Rule XIII it is provided that "hereafter no person who is appointed as a laborer or workman without examination under the civil-service rules shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees."

I understand that on April 1, 1899, a new system of sampling sugar was put in operation, requiring that all packages should be sampled. Since that time laborers have been employed sampling sugars; and where there is sampling of this kind to be done, and the quantity is not sufficient to keep both sugar samplers and laborers employed, the laborers do the work. * * * The work of a sugar sampler is to sample each package, using care that an equal quantity is taken from each, thereby insuring a fair sample both for the Government and for the importer. He is also required to see that each can contains sugar taken from packages of the same mark (the mark indicates the grade of sugar) and that the mark is properly noted on the can.

Recently the Treasury Department indicated to the Commission that the examination given for the position of sampler should thereafter be second grade instead of first grade. In my judgment, there is an intimate connection existing between the work which the laborer performs who assists the sugar sampler and the work which the sugar sampler himself has to do. It is very much like the duties of a fireman on a locomotive as compared with those of the engineer—he shovels the coal and fires the engine, and, when necessary, runs it. I therefore think that the proper remedy to be applied in these cases is either to have the sugar samplers unclassified or to classify the laborers who assist the sugar samplers. My own recommendation would be that such laborers be classified, and if possible the designation changed to "assistant sugar sampler" or "acting sugar sampler," and that they be required to pass at least a third-grade examination, to which might be added the elements of age and physical condition. These persons would then be eligible to promotion to the grade of sugar sampler upon passing the examination required for that grade, credit being given in their examination for any experience secured as an assistant or acting sugar sampler.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury dated February 6, 1900, the Commission recited the facts above given, and, after calling attention to the appraiser's apparent disregard of the Department's instructions of April 20, the Commission further said:

The assignment of unclassified laborers for classified duty is contrary to Rule XIII, as promulgated by the President on May 29, 1899, which provides that no person who is appointed as a laborer or workman without examination under the civil-service rules shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees. If the needs of the service require that the occupants of these positions shall be assigned to classified duty, it would seem that the present occupants of the positions should be removed and their successors appointed in accordance with the civil-service rules. In any event a compliance with section 13 of Rule VIII will require that the persons referred to, who were appointed as unclassified laborers, be no longer assigned to classified duty.

Referring to that part of the report which refers to the intimate connection existing between the work which the laborer who assists the sugar sampler performs and the work which the sampler himself has to do, the Commission has to state that if there is a certain definite duty to be performed from that which samplers are expected to perform, it would seem that a new class of employees should be created to perform such duty. If this duty of assistant to sampler is above that of laborer, and consequently classifiable, it seems perfectly clear that such duty should be performed by classified employees and by no others. The Department would seem to have full authority out of its lump appropriations for the customs service to create proper positions for this duty. These positions when thus created for the performance of this classified duty should be filled in accordance with the civil-service law and rules; but this plan could in no possible way affect the persons now employed or to be hereafter employed as laborers. The persons now employed as laborers would have no rights of classification by the creation of a class of positions for the performance of a class of work to which these laborers, it seems, are now being assigned. Even if the positions of laborer which these unclassified persons now hold should be changed by the Department to classified positions, such action should not have the effect of bringing these unclassified persons into the classified service. Changing the designation of a position has no significance or effect other than this, abolishing one position entirely and absolutely creating a new one, but in the creation of a new class or group of classified positions the persons now holding unclassified positions of laborer would have no rights of entrance thereto except in open competitive examination.

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In response to this communication the Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter dated February 12, 1900, informed the Commission that "under date of November 20, 1899, the appraiser was instructed by the Department to discontinue the practice of assigning laborers to classified duty."

Upon this statement the Commission should have felt justified in assuming that the irregularity complained of had been corrected, but inasmuch as the Treasury Department's first instructions of April 20, 1899, had apparently been disregarded by the appraiser, thus making necessary the instructions of November 20, 1899, the Commission felt it to be not improper to have one of its examiners ascertain whether, as a matter of fact, the practice of assigning laborers to classified duty had been discontinued. In his report, dated March 1, 1900, the Commission's representative said:

I checked up with the records in the auditor's office at the New York customhouse the names of certain persons mentioned in the report of Commissioner Harlow under date of November 8, 1899, as laborers who had been employed as acting samplers. I found that of those mentioned in the reference of Commissioner Harlow the following were employed as acting samplers during the month of December, 1899: J. M. Hawley, J. Riley, N. P. Jones, R. R. Phillips, J. Kemple, M. J. Reardon, J. H. Muller, J. S. Carter, W. R. Lawton, E. Christie, W. W. Lyon, M. Whaley, P. Nulty, H. C. Corsa, C. Major, C. Fox, T. Near.

During the month of January, 1900, all the above persons were employed as acting samplers except Hawley and Kemple.

In addition to the above, I found that M. J. Nolan was employed as acting sampler during the month of January, 1900. Mr. Nolan's name does not appear in the list given in Commissioner Harlow's report.

Accordingly, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury under date of March 7, 1900, the Commission, after reciting the above facts, said:

It is apparent that the instructions of the Department to the appraiser at New York to discontinue the assignment of unclassified laborers to classified duty did not have the effect of accomplishing the results that are required by the civil-service law and rules. Two previous investigations have been made as the result of which the appraiser has been instructed to discontinue the practice of assigning laborers to classified duty. The fact that the Department directed the discontinuance of this assignment evidently did not remedy the violation of Rule XIII, and it is apparent that more stringent measures are necessary. The investigations that have been made would seem to indicate that the persons named in this communication are not needed for unclassified laborer duty, but for sampler duty. The persons appointed for this duty should be selected from the eligible register as required by the civil-service rules. The Commission, therefore, has the honor to request that the laborer positions held by the persons named be abolished and that sampler positions be created in lieu thereof, and such positions filled by appointment from the eligible register.

In reply to this letter the Commission received from the Secretary of the Treasury, with letter of transmittal dated March 22, a copy of a letter from the appraiser dated March 19, 1900, in which he said, among other things:

I have the honor to state that no laborer, unclassified, in this office has been assigned by me, or any of my subordinate officers, as far as I am informed, to perform duties embraced in the classified service.

The laborers named in said letter [Commission's letter of March 7, above referred to] are in the sugar division of this office and employed in the several districts on the piers and docks where cargoes of sugar are discharged. These laborers are employed in handling bags and baskets of sugar for the sampler to take samples from, in preparing the cans in which they are deposited, and closing and carrying the same to the place designated as depository, and is purely a laborer's work. The sampler is supposed to know the difference between centrifugal and beet sugars, while the laborer is not required to know this; therefore the samplers know the kind of sugars which they are sampling and place the proper marks upon the cans for identification in our sugar-mixing room and laboratory where the polariscopic test is made.

Further on in the same letter the appraiser said:

I have no interest in the employment of these unclassified laborers to assist the samplers, except to save the difference in the salaries between $720 per annum and $1,000 per annum, which in the aggregate amounts to $14,000 per annum.

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It is but just to remark in this connection that the attitude of the Commission is by no means opposed to economy in the service. On the contrary, to appoint to these positions eligibles from the sampler register or some similar register established for that purpose would be in the interest of economy, for the salary of the position ($720 per annum) might well remain the same, while its occupant, being in the classified service, could be called upon for and could render a higher grade of service as occasion might require, and might in due course be properly promoted to the position of sampler, all of which would naturally operate in the direction of improvement in the service. An instance of a similar practice which has proved peculiarly beneficial to the service is that followed by the Fish Commission in appointing laborers (who receive the regular pay of laborers) from the fish-culturist register, and then making appointments to the position of fish culturist from among the laborers so appointed. Thus a high degree of efficiency and intelligence is secured throughout all the grades of this service. And to the Commission there seems to be no reason why a similar practice might not be introduced in and greatly improve the work of sugar sampling in the appraiser's office.

Nogales, Ariz., Custom-House. File 6058.

REMOVAL OF H. K. CHENOWETH, COLLECTOR.

In the Sixteenth Report, at pages 281–284, is given an account of an investigation made by a representative of the Commission into charges of violation of the civil-service law by the collector of customs at Nogales, Ariz. From this investigation it appeared that the collector, H. K. Chenoweth, and several others had been implicated in the perpetration of a fraud in the civil-service examination held at that port in March, 1898. The evidence obtained in this investigation was submitted to the Treasury Department on June 7, 1899, with recommendation for the removal of the collector, and in letter dated July 24 the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Commission that the collecter had been removed in pursuance of that recommendation. On the appeal of Mr. Chenoweth, however, the Treasury Department granted a reinvestigation by special agents of the Department, and their investigation confirming the conclusions reached in the Commission's investigation, the Secretary of the Treasury again informed the Commission, under date of December 2, 1899, that Mr. Chenoweth's separation from the service would take place on the 15th of that month, and that his successor, who had already been appointed, would take charge of the office on or about December 16, 1899.

The report of changes in the service in the Special Agents' Division of the Treasury Department for the month of April, 1900, showed the temporary appointment of H. K. Chenoweth for ninety days. No authority for this appointment having been granted by the Commission, as required by the civil-service rules, Mr. Chenoweth's previous removal for cause was brought to the attention of the Department and a statement of the authority for his appointment requested. In reply it was stated in a letter from the Treasury Department, under date of June 25, 1900, that the records of the Department showed that Mr. Chenoweth's resignation as collector of the port of Nogales had been accepted on December 13, 1899, and that on April 24, 1900, he was appointed "a special employee for confidential duty in a foreign country * * * for a period not to exceed ninety days."

In accordance with section 8 (*c*) of Rule III, such appointments are not subject to any of the requirements of the civil-service rules except those of sections 1, 2, and 3 of Rule II, and therefore are not dependent upon the action of the Commission in the matter of examination and certification.

In July and October, 1900, extensions of this appointment of Mr. Chenoweth were reported by the Department for periods of ninety and sixty days, respectively.

As stated in the Sixteenth Report (p. 284), the evidence obtained in its investigation at Nogales was submitted by the Commission to the Attorney-General, with the

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recommendation that H. K. Chenoweth be prosecuted for violation of section 5 of the civil-service act. After consideration of the papers submitted, on the part of the Attorney-General as well as the district attorney for Arizona, the Department of Justice decided not to enter prosecution, as recommended by the Commission. In the report of the district attorney to the Attorney-General, after looking into the evidence submitted, the following paragraph occurs:

In view of the fact that the Treasury Department of the Government has seen fit, as I am informed, to appoint the Hon. H. K. Chenoweth to some position since his resignation as collector of customs at Nogales, I am strengthened in my opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury did not deem the case made out against Mr. Chenoweth as sufficiently strong to prevent his appointment to the new position under the Government.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Custom-House. File 6060.

On March 7, 1900, the Commission received from E. G. McDowell and others, of Waddington, N. Y., a letter dated February 26, 1900, charging that Adelbert L. Chamberlain, who had recently been appointed to the position of deputy collector and inspector of customs at Waddington, a subport of Ogdensburg, was not a citizen of the United States, and that he would not be able to pass the simplest examination without assistance, and stating that they believed such assistance had been given him during his examination. This letter was promptly referred to the Treasury Department, and under date of March 29, 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury wrote to the Commission, in part, as follows:

Referring to your reference to this Department on March 8, 1900, of a petition signed by E. G. McDowell and others, of Waddington, N. Y., dated February 26, 1900, complaining of irregularity in the appointment of Adelbert L. Chamberlain as deputy collector and inspector of customs at that place, you are informed that the matter was referred to the collector of customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., for investigation and report.

In reply the collector states that Mr. Chamberlain's appointment was recommended by him after a thorough investigation as to all of the applicants for the position.

It is further stated that Mr. Chamberlain was born in Canada of American parentage, his parents having removed to Canada for the purpose of engaging in business, but not having relinquished American citizenship. Mr. Chamberlain removed from Canada to this country when he was 21 years of age and has ever since resided here, exercising all the rights of a citizen and holding quite a number of local offices.

It is further stated that shortly after Mr. Chamberlain removed to this country he was informed that it would be necessary for him to be naturalized in order for him to become a voter. Acting upon this he made application for naturalization, and was informed by the court that he was already a citizen and did not need to be naturalized.

The Department is advised that the petition referred by your Commission is signed only by persons who were applicants themselves for the office, with perhaps one or two exceptions, who were either relatives or close friends of the other applicants.

A report of the secretary of the local board of examiners at Ogdensburg as to the manner of examination of Mr. Chamberlain shows that said examination was conducted in the usual manner, in a room wherein Mr. Chamberlain and the secretary remained throughout the whole time. At the close of the examination the papers, with the answers thereon, were sealed by the secretary and deposited in the post-office, directed to the proper authorities. The secretary further states that neither he nor any other person assisted, gave information, or aided Mr. Chamberlain in the examination, and that the answers made by him to the various questions were all his own.

A copy of this letter was at once forwarded to the complainants, with the statement that it appeared to dispose of the charges made by them, and that no further action would be taken.

In reply to this communication the former complainants again wrote to the Commission, under date of April 14, reiterating the charges already made and alleging in addition that it was the common talk in and about Waddington that Mr. Chamberlan

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had "procured his position with the use of money," and urging that the Commission make an investigation which should include a reexamination of Mr. Chamberlain as to his ability to perform the duties of the position.

In view of the gravity of the charges made in this case, and the insistence of the complainants, the Commission detailed one of its examiners to visit Ogdensburg and Waddington for the purpose of investigating the matter. This investigation was made, and the examiner's report thereon, which is on file in the office of the Commission, supports every material allegation in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury quoted above.

Several of the complainants were found by the Commission's examiner, and although given every opportunity to do so, they failed to present any evidence tending to prove any of the charges made by them. In support of the charge that Mr. Chamberlain was not a citizen, it was merely stated that he was born in Canada and had never been naturalized. On the other hand, affidavits were presented to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain had been born of American parents who had never relinquished their American citizenship, and that he had, upon attaining his majority, returned to this country [these facts, it will be observed, are apparently sufficient to support a claim of citizenship under section 2172, R. S.], and that shortly after his return to this country, upon a question arising as to his citizenship, he had made application to a court for naturalization, which, upon examination by the court, was refused upon the ground that Mr. Chamberlain was already a citizen of the United States upon the facts presented.

The investigation developed no evidence of any irregularity in the examination given Mr. Chamberlain, and the Commission's examiner was convinced by interviews with Mr. Chamberlain and an inspection of his work that he was competent to pass the required examination and to perform the duties of the position. A copy of a similar examination was exhibited to several of the complainants, some of whom admitted that they thought Mr. Chamberlain could pass such an examination, while others still insisted that he could not.

The investigation removed all suspicion of irregularity or unfairness in connection with the examination or appointment of Mr. Chamberlain.

St. Louis, Mo., Custom-House. File 6078.

On March 26, 1900, Samuel E. Eaken, an eligible on the first-grade register for the St. Louis custom-house, filed a complaint with the Commission to the effect that the surveyor of customs at the port of St. Louis had made inquiry into his political affiliations by asking him the following questions:

> What Congressional district do you live in? Who were your candidates for Congress at the last election? Who are the committeemen from your district? Well, you have a political preference, haven't you?

Also that the surveyor endeavored to have three additional names certified to him while having a full certification under consideration. He also stated that another eligible, F. W. Duckworth, who had appeared at the customs office in response to the surveyor's call, told him that the surveyor had questioned him in like manner.

In addition to the inquiries concerning Eaken's affiliations, quoted above, Duckworth states that the surveyor questioned him as follows:

> What Congressional district do you live in? What experience have you had in Government service? What is your present occupation?

Mr. Eaken states that the surveyor interviewed both him and Duckworth separately, and the surveyor states that they were alone when questioned, thus bringing the case to a question of veracity between them and the surveyor. The objectionable questions were plainly stated by the Commission's representative to the surveyor,

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who desired to know the best way to meet them. He was informed that as Eaken's statement was in the form of an affidavit, his reply thereto, to be of effect, should be in the form of a sworn statement. This he would not submit, and his reply fails to meet the issue directly. In fact, it is evasive and not to the point at all. He says: "I have no recollection of asking the questions referred to." In no instance during the conversation with the surveyor by the Commission's representative would the surveyor make a direct denial. He claims that he could not have had in view the politics of the appointee for the reason that he promoted a man of opposite politics to his because he needed an efficient man for the place. He said that, according to his recollection, his conversation with Eaken showed that he had no experience and would not fill the position satisfactorily. The surveyor does not seem to have asked directly as to Duckworth's politics, but he does seem to have tried to discourage Duckworth from accepting the appointment. He claims that Duckworth stated at the time that he expected to get a position in a bank, and that unless he was sure of a permanent position he would not accept. The surveyor would not assure him of a permanent position, saying that his appointment would be a probationary one of six months, and that if he did not give satisfaction at the end of that time he would not be retained in the service. Duckworth then declined to accept.

As the testimony in the case failed to show discrimination by the surveyor, and as the rules had not been violated in any other particular, the complaint was dismissed.

ASSISTANT CUSTODIAN AND JANITOR SERVICE.

Denver, Colo., Federal Building. File 506.

REMOVAL OF EDWARD C. DE SELLEM, WATCHMAN.

In a letter dated January 13, 1900, Edward C. De Sellem, watchman in the Federal building at Denver, to which position he was probationally appointed on November 27, 1899, informed the Commission that on December 20, 1899, he was given notice that in connection with his duties as watchman he would be required to do janitor work in the lobby of the first floor; that on December 23 additional labor was given him to perform; that this work required about four hours of sweeping and scrubbing daily; that this kind of work had never before been required of the watchman there, and that he believed it was part of a political scheme to obtain his resignation; that he was the only watchman on duty from 7.30 p. m. to 5 a. m., and that he was unable to perform the duties of both positions properly; that he did not wish to resign, as he would not be able to obtain his former position again, and asked the Commission to "investigate and render a fair decision." In reply to this letter the Commission informed Mr. De Sellem that the Commission could not decide the question as to the particular duties which he should be required to perform, and that any complaint in that regard should be addressed to his immediate superiors or to the Secretary of the Treasury.

On February 3, 1900, Mr. De Sellem again wrote to the Commission, complaining that he had been removed without being previously notified of the reasons for his removal and being given opportunity to make defense, contrary to the provisions of section 8 of Rule II. In this communication he repeated the charge that his removal had been brought about for political reasons and in order to procure his place for one Percy Smith; that in order to force his resignation the custodian had imposed upon him work of a menial character and had increased such menial work periodically. But he stated that he had refused to resign.

This communication was referred by the Commission to the Treasury Department, which replied that Mr. De Sellem had been removed for insubordination while on probation, stating that the provisions of Civil Service Rule II are not applied by the Department to any case of separation from the service during the probational period.

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To this the Commission, in a letter dated February 28, 1900, replied, in part, as follows:

The Commission is unable to concur in this view. On the contrary, it has held that under the rules a probationer may not be removed without notice of the reasons for such removal. Clause 3 of Rule VIII provides that a person selected for appointment is entitled to "receive from the appointing officer a certificate of appointment for a probationary period of six months, at the end of which period, if the conduct and capacity of the probationer are satisfactory to the appointing officer, his retention in the service shall be equivalent to his absolute appointment; but if his conduct or capacity be not satisfactory, he shall be notified by the appointing officer that he will not receive absolute appointment because of such unsatisfactory conduct or want of capacity." It would therefore seem that there is only one time at which a probationer may be removed other than as provided by clause 8 of Rule II, and that is at the end of the probational period. At the end of probation he may be removed upon written notice that his conduct or capacity is not satisfactory, but during the probational period he may only be removed by the course provided by section 8 of Rule II. That section makes no exception in the case of persons serving on probation, and there is no provision of the law or rules which would seem to authorize a department to make such exception.

The Commission must therefore hold that Mr. De Sellem is entitled to written reasons for his removal, as in the case of persons serving under absolute appointment.

In reply to this communication the Treasury Department, under date of March 6, 1900, said, in part:

He (De Sellem) was fully informed and advised as to what it was proposed to do in his case; that the insubordination consisted in his refusal to do what was required of him, and instant removal followed. Insubordination is an act which will not be permitted in the public service under this Department. I inclose herewith an extract copy of a letter from Mr. De Sellem to the custodian of said building, dated January 23, 1900. In it Mr. De Sellem confesses judgment in the fact that he acknowledges that he declined to do what was required of him. No employee in the assistant custodian and janitor service, or any other service, can elect what class of service he shall render. Under these circumstances the Department declines to take further action in the premises.

The above was at once communicated to Mr. De Sellem and no further action has been taken in the matter by the Commission.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

TRANSFER TO OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE OF PERSONS APPOINTED IN POST-OFFICES JUST PRIOR TO CLASSIFICATION.[1]

In the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports the Commission called attention to a practice which has sprung up within the past few years of making appointments to post-offices just prior to their classification by the establishment of free delivery thereat, and shortly after the classification of the office transferring those so appointed to other positions in the classified service, thus by an indirect method bringing into classified positions which under the law and rules should be filled only by competitive examination, persons who in many cases have stood no examination at all, and who in no case have stood more than a noncompetitive examination for the transfer. Although the Commission repeatedly called the attention of the Postmaster-General to this practice, it continued without abatement until by reason of the possibilities presented by the loophole in the law thus made use of it became a serious menace to the competitive system.

Under the rules all persons occupying positions at the time they are brought within the classification are considered as classified, and are entitled to all the rights attaching to the status of classified employees. Under the decision of the Attorney-General, it is also held that persons so classified are not subject to the rule requiring

[1] For statement of transfers of the character here discussed, see Table 39, p. 574, *post*.

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probationary service before absolute appointment, and hence as soon as a post-office to which such a person has been assigned is classified it is immediately possible, even though he may have entered the post-office only a day or two before classification, to transfer him to any other position in the classified service, with or without a noncompetitive examination, according as the position to which he is transferred is of a different or of the same grade as that from which he is transferred.

Many persons have been appointed or nominally assigned to post-offices which were about to be classified only a day or two before the date of classification and afterwards transferred to positions which could not otherwise be reached except through open competitive examination.

In many cases the beneficiaries of such transactions have been the residents of other cities and even of other States than those in which were located the post-offices in which they were nominally appointed to serve. The fact that such appointments or assignments were, in many cases, at least, merely nominal and solely for the purpose of the subsequent transfer, is well evidenced by the fact that in a number of cases, as shown by the records of the Auditor's office, no salary has been drawn by the person so appointed or assigned.

Even if service is in all cases actually rendered and compensation received therefor, the lump appropriations available for the payment of clerks of this kind make the possibilities of this practice very great. In a number of cases the records of the Post-Office Department show that the rosters of offices about to be classified have been increased beyond the normal. Such temporary increase, being only for the very short time necessary to comply with the provisions of the law in order to secure the desired status for the persons to be transferred, has but a slight and scarcely perceptible depleting effect upon the available appropriation. It is, therefore, possible whenever a post-office is to be classified to assign to it a number—to which there is no necessary limit—of persons whom it is desired to bring into the classified service without competitive examination, and afterwards transfer them under the rules to any position in the service, thus practically nullifying the whole effect of the civil-service act in its main and most essential feature, the making of appointments solely through open competitive examinations.

During August and November, 1900, the Commission made investigations at some of the newly classified post-offices in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, with a view to determining the status of persons who had been, as shown by subsequent events, appointed in the offices just prior to the establishment of free delivery, merely for the purpose of classification and transfer, without competitive examination, to other branches of the service. The offices selected for these investigations were Haddonfield, Merchantville, Moorestown, Somerville, and Summit, N. J., and Coatesville and Wayne, Pa. A synopsis of these investigations follows:

SOMERVILLE, N. J., POST-OFFICE. FILE 5802.

The order for the establishment of the free-delivery service at this office was issued by the Postmaster-General on February 2, 1900, on which date there were three clerks employed. Between that date and May 1, 1900, when the carrier service went into effect, the following-named additional clerks were appointed: William Zierle, Miss Annetta Hale, John B. Ernst, Charles E. Clark, Charles E. Baker.

Mr. Zierle was appointed a laborer in the Philadelphia post-office on October 1, 1899. He was sent to Somerville in order that he might be classified as a clerk, and then transferred to a clerk position in the Philadelphia post-office, a position that he could not ordinarily reach except by competitive examination.

The name of Miss Annetta Hale was placed upon the clerical roll of this office solely for the purpose of classification, with a view to her subsequent transfer to a clerical position in the Brooklyn office, without the requirement of a competitive examination.

John B. Ernst was formerly a laborer in the Philadelphia post-office, and was sent

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to Somerville in order that he might obtain a status in a classified position and be retransferred to a classified position in the Philadelphia post-office.

Charles E. Clark, a laborer in the Philadelphia post-office, was sent to Somerville for classification, in order that he might be transferred to Philadelphia and obtain a clerk position without the requirement of examination.

Charles E. Baker was appointed at Somerville a few days before the office was classified, in order to avoid taking the competitive examination for appointment in the Philadelphia post-office. He was transferred from Somerville to Philadelphia on June 16, 1900.

Experience in dealing with newly classified post-offices shows that the normal or average permanent clerical force of an office, when it goes under free delivery, consists of three employees. One post-office was classified with only one clerk; some offices have had only two; usually they have had three; occasionally they have had four. There probably have been more offices classified with two employees than with four. In all cases it is to be assumed that an office does not have more clerical employees than are required, in the interests of efficient administration, to do the actual clerical work of the office.

The principal determining factors in making an allowance for clerk hire should be (1) the amount of work required to perform properly the legitimate public business of the office, and (2) the receipts of the office. More business at the office naturally means more receipts; the growth of business and receipts naturally demands an increase in the compensation for clerk hire or more clerks.

It is assumed that when the order was issued for the establishment of the free-delivery service at Somerville the business of the office, and the receipts, justified the employment of three clerks. It is to be expected that the clerical force would increase in direct ratio with the increase of business and receipts. Therefore, if the business and receipts justified the employment of three clerks on February 2, 1900, the date of the Postmaster-General's order for the establishment of the free-delivery service, and justified the employment of seven or eight clerks on May 1, 1900, when the office was classified, it is to be presumed that the business and receipts must have more than doubled. If, on the other hand, this increase in force was not accompanied by a corresponding growth of business and receipts, the presumption that there has been an improper administration is warranted—unless the condition was caused by some extraordinary measure or emergency.

That the force of the Somerville office did increase from three employees on February 2 to seven or eight employees on May 1 is shown both by this investigation and by the roster furnished by the Post-Office Department soon after the office became classified. There is nothing to show, however, that the business and receipts more than doubled in these two months. Nothing occurred at Somerville to cause even an unusual growth of business and receipts. It is plain that the extraordinary increase in the clerical force must have been due to other causes. This investigation shows that the increase was for the purpose of classifying employees with a view to their subsequent transfer to other offices or branches of the classified service.

SUMMIT, N. J., POST-OFFICE. FILE 5807.

When the order was issued for the establishment of free delivery at this office there were three clerks carried upon the roll. The postmaster admitted to Commissioner Procter, who made the investigation, that this force was ample for the proper administration of the public business of the office. It is to be assumed, therefore, in the absence of evidence of increase in business or receipts, that any additions to the force between the date of the order for free delivery and the date of its actual establishment were unnecessary, not in the interests of good administration, and must have been made for some ulterior purpose. The investigation showed that during this period three additional clerks were appointed, namely, C. E. McGowan, Miss Charlotte Madden, Herman C. Davis.

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According to the statement of the postmaster the services of these persons were not needed, and in fact they performed no service whatever. The investigation showed that they were placed upon the roll of the Summit office solely for the purpose of classification, thereby giving them a status for transfer to other classified positions, in evasion of the civil-service rules, which require that such positions shall be filled by competitive examination.

C. E. McGowan was appointed as a stamper by order of the Post-Office Department, with compensation at $400 per annum, without an examination, on April 20, 1900. He was classified within one month by the establishment of the free-delivery service, and on June 30 was transferred to the Washington, D. C., post-office. The postmaster at Summit was notified by the Post-Office Department to report his separation, which he did, and later he received a notice from the Department that his report of separation had been received. McGowan's name was simply placed upon the rolls of the office in order that he might be transferred to the Washington post-office without complying with the requirement of competitive examination.

Miss Charlotte Madden, a resident of Detroit, Mich., was, as shown by the records and by this investigation, appointed at the Summit post-office on April 20, 1900 (nominally with compensation at $400 per annum, although, as shown by a letter from the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department to the Commission, under date of August 9, 1900, her name does not appear upon the pay rolls of the Summit, N. J., post-office at all). She was subsequently transferred to a position of clerk in the Post-Office Department upon noncompetitive examination. She never reported for duty at the Summit post-office, and the only knowledge that the postmaster had of her appointment and separation were the notices he received from the Post-Office Department. She was not an employee of the Summit post-office in the sense contemplated by law, and was simply placed upon the roster of that office in order that she might be transferred to the Post-Office Department without the competitive examination and certification intended by the rules to cover such cases.

Herman C. Davis is shown by the records and by this investigation to have been appointed without examination to the position of stamper at the Summit office on May 4, 1900, classified by the establishment of the free-delivery service on May 16, 1900, and separated from that office by transfer to a clerical position in the Post-Office Department, after noncompetitive examination, on June 17, 1900. The Official Register for 1899 shows that Mr. Davis was employed as an unclassified laborer, at $660 per annum, in the Post-Office Department. There was no way by which he could be promoted to the position of clerk in that Department, under the promotion regulations governing promotions from subordinate to clerical positions, so apparently he was appointed in the Summit office merely as a matter of form, in order that he might reach a clerical position in the Department upon a noncompetitive examination.

The records of the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department show not only that Mr. Davis received no compensation as clerk in the Summit, N. J., post-office, but also that from May 4, 1900, to May 31, 1900, during the time of his supposed service in the Summit post-office, he did receive compensation as laborer in the Post-Office Department.

The investigation clearly shows that the persons named were appointed (if these inductions into the office under the circumstances described and for the purposes shown may properly be called apppointments) with an intent to evade the provisions of the law, which contemplate that entrance to the service shall be as the result of competitive examination.

MOORESTOWN, N. J., POST-OFFICE. FILE 5787.

The investigation at this office, made in November, 1900, was ordered for the purpose of obtaining information relative to the official status of John W. Cowie and Mrs. Grace W. McPherson, who had been appointed in the office between the date

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of the order for the establishment of the free-delivery service and the date upon which that service actually went into effect, and after the classification of the office were transferred to other offices.

Mrs. McPherson, who was appointed on February 15, 1900, had previously been employed as a laborer in the Post-Office Department, having been separated from the last-mentioned position on February 14, 1900. After the classification of the Moorestown post-office she was transferred to the post-office at Washington, D. C.

John W. Cowie was appointed clerk at $600 per annum on February 24, 1900. The office was classified on March 1, 1900, thus bringing him into the classified service, and on March 6, 1900, he was transferred to a classified position in the office of the commandant of the naval station at Key West, Fla., under the Navy Department.

Upon acquainting the postmaster with the nature of his business, the Commission's representative was informed that while the requested information was readily obtainable he (the postmaster) felt obliged to decline to give it on account of instructions received from the Post-Office Department. He then exhibited a telegram, dated August 21, 1900, and signed by George M. Allen, Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General, which directed him to refer all inquiries, either oral or written, concerning civil-service matters, to the Department. The Commission's representative then read to him paragraph 4 of section 2 of the civil-service act, relating to investigations, exhibited his instructions from the Commission to obtain the information, and made formal request in writing for the information the Commission desired. This formal request read as follows:

MOORESTOWN, N. J., *November 26, 1900.*

POSTMASTER,
Moorestown, N. J.

DEAR SIR: Acting under the authority conferred by section 2, paragraph 4, of the civil-service act, which I have read to you, and in compliance with the orders of the United States Civil Service Commission, which I have shown you, I have the honor to request, most respectfully, that you furnish me with the following information relative to the status of John W. Cowie and Mrs. Grace W. McPherson, said to have been employed in or carried upon the rolls of your post-office: (1) Whether these persons actually rendered any service at your post-office; (2) whether they were paid from your office; (3) whether they were appointed directly by orders from the Department at Washington without your nomination; (4) whether either of them is still borne upon the rolls of your office; (5) their length of service in your office; (6) the amount of compensation paid them, and (7) whether the oath of office was taken by them.

Very respectfully,

GEO. W. LEADLEY,
United States Civil Service Examiner.

In answer to this formal request the postmaster referred the Commission's representative to the Post-Office Department, in accordance with instructions received by him in the departmental telegram dated August 21, 1900. His reply read:

MOORESTOWN, N. J., *November 26, 1900.*

GEORGE W. LEADLEY, Esq.,
United States Civil Service Examiner.

DEAR SIR: In reply to questions as to the status of John W. Cowie and Mrs. Grace W. McPherson, lately employed in and carried on rolls of this office, I would most respectfully refer you to the Post-Office Department for information, as per instructions of August 21, 1900.

Very respectfully,

E. F. BENNERS.

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., POST-OFFICE. FILE 5778.

The order for the establishment of the free-delivery service at this office was issued by the Postmaster-General on September 11, 1899, such service to commence on January 1, 1900. Later an order was issued directing its establishment on March 1, 1900. Between the date of the original order and the date of the actual establishment two

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additional clerks were appointed, namely, Miss Sallie T. Carr and Miss Grace Sanders. Subsequent events developed the fact that they were appointed merely for the purpose of classification, to be followed by transfer to another post-office, thus circumventing the usual requirement of competitive examination. Miss Sanders was transferred to the Washington, D. C., post-office on the very date that the Merchantville office became classified. The transfer of Miss Carr to the same office followed sixteen days later.

The investigation at this office was made with a view to determining whether these persons actually took the oath of office and rendered any service; whether they were paid from the Merchantville office; whether they were appointed directly by orders of the Department at Washington, without the postmaster's nomination; whether they were still carried upon the rolls of the office; their length of service in the office, and the amount of compensation paid them. When the Commission's representative informed the postmaster of the nature of his business, the postmaster stated that he had received instructions from the Department to refer any persons making such inquiries, either personally or in writing, to the Post-Office Department. The only information he would give in regard to the two persons named was the general statement that no person had been paid for service as an employee of this office who had not actually performed service; that he had submitted nominations for the appointments of both Miss Carr and Miss Sanders; that both of them had taken the oath of office, but were not then carried upon the rolls. The Commission's representative then made formal request in writing for the desired information, using the same form of language that was used in the similar request to the postmaster at Moorestown (see page 295), and received the following reply:

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE,
Merchantville, N. J. November 20, 1900.

MR. GEO. W. LEADLEY,
United States Civil Service Examiner.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiries relative to the status of Miss Sallie T. Carr and Miss Grace T. Sanders, lately employed in and carried upon the rolls of this office, I beg to say that I am instructed to refer you to the Department for reply to such inquiry.

Very respectfully,

M. B. RUDDEROW,
Postmaster.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., POST-OFFICE. FILE 5812.

At Haddonfield no objections to the investigation were encountered. The investigation showed that between the date of the order for free delivery (February 23, 1900) and the date upon which it went into effect (July 16, 1900), six persons who had previously held laborer positions in the Philadelphia post-office received appointments as clerks in that office. Previous to the order for free delivery there were but two clerks carried upon the roster. The persons thus inducted into the service, presumably with a view to their classification, were Mary F. Mercer, Alice D. Crothers, Effie G. Miller, Annie E. Stratton, Edgar H. Bellis, and Thomas P. McGovern.

Misses Mercer and Crothers served from March 16 to April 19, 1900, when they were returned to their former positions in the Philadelphia post-office.

Misses Miller and Stratton served from April 20 to June 20, 1900, when they, too, were returned to Philadelphia and installed in their former positions.

Messrs. Bellis and McGovern were employed from June 16 to August 31, and were brought into the classified service when the free-delivery service was inaugurated. They were transferred to classified clerical positions by virtue of this classification on August 31 without the requirement of examination. They would not have been eligible for such transfer if they had not been covered into the classified service of the Haddonfield office.

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While the other persons named (Misses Mercer, Crothers, Miller, and Stratton) have not been transferred to positions in the classified service, they have been rendered eligible under the rules for reinstatement at Haddonfield within a year from the date of their separations, and for subsequent transfer to regular clerkships in other post-offices.

When questioned as to the necessity for the services of these additional clerks the postmaster stated that while the proper administration of the public business of the office really demanded more help it would have been possible to get along without the persons named. He admitted that he had made no recommendation for the appointment of persons to succeed them, although there had been no decrease in business since the office had been deprived of their services. Assuming that these persons were sent to Haddonfield for the sole purpose of classification and subsequent transfer to classified positions, it may be stated that the cost to the Government of this indirect method of classification into classified positions was the amount of salaries paid them at Haddonfield. Upon this basis the cost as shown by the records at Haddonfield was as follows:

For the classification of Miss Mercer, $67.65; for the classification of Miss Crothers, $57.99; for the classification of Miss Miller, $93.96; for the classification of Miss Stratton, $93.96; for the classification of Mr. Bellis, $125.80; for the classification of Mr. McGovern, $125.80.

COATESVILLE, PA., POST-OFFICE. FILE 5784.

The order of the establishment of free delivery at Coatesville was issued on November 21, 1899. The service began on March 1, 1900. Between these dates the following-named persons were appointed to clerical positions by direction of the Post-Office Department: Wilmer T. Hannum, Mrs. Laura B. Wunder, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, and Lawrence Sullivan.

Mr. Hannum actually rendered service from December 11, 1899, to November 15, 1900. In a letter dated December 8, 1899, the Department authorized this appointment, with compensation at the rate of $300 per annum, "to be paid from the special appropriation for clerk hire." He was nominated for appointment by the postmaster, but at the request of the Post-Office Department. At the expiration of his service in Coatesville he was transferred to a clerk position in the Westchester, Pa., post-office, a position that he could not, under ordinary methods, enter except as the result of competitive examination.

Mrs. Wunder never reported for duty and performed no service in the Coatesville office. In a letter dated January 31, 1900, the First Assistant Postmaster-General authorized the appointment, and directed the postmaster to report it on the usual blank form, but to pay Mrs. Wunder no salary until she reported for duty. She never took the oath of office nor performed service. Nevertheless she was treated as an employee of the office, and was transferred to a classified position in the Washington, D. C., post-office on April 1, 1900.

Miss Wilson took the oath of office and actually rendered service, with compensation at the rate of $300 per annum, from November 27, 1900, to December 11, 1900, when she was placed on furlough. Subsequently she was transferred to a competitive position in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C.

Lawrence Sullivan was appointed clerk in November, 1899, and on March 1 was transferred to the position of letter carrier in the same office. There is nothing to indicate that this appointment was made for the purpose of evading the requirement of competitive examination.

During the course of this investigation the postmaster stated that the services of the additional clerks were necessary. He admitted that they had not been succeeded by the appointments of other persons, and in explanation of that fact stated that the

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establishment of free delivery had decreased the clerical work to the extent of that performed by two clerks. He also stated that following the date of the order for free delivery there were certain local conditions which caused a large increase in the post-office work.

WAYNE, PA., POST-OFFICE. FILE 5775.

At this office three persons, Miss Margaret B. Hicks, Daniel B. Cairns, and Samuel P. G. Simpson, were appointed to clerical positions between the date of the order for the establishment of free delivery (August 9, 1899) and the date upon which it went into effect (December 16, 1899). The status of each case, based upon information received from the postmaster, is as follows:

Miss Hicks reported and took the oath of office at the Wayne post-office, but performed no service there, although she was carried upon the rolls of the office from October 1, 1899, until January 18, 1900, during which time she was paid at the rate of $600 per annum out of the funds appropriated for the Wayne post-office. On the latter date she was transferred to the Philadelphia, Pa., post-office as a clerk without the requirement of examination. She had previously served as an unclassified laborer in the Philadelphia post-office, and had been separated therefrom upon the complaint of the Commission that she was irregularly assigned to classified duty.

Mr. Cairns took the oath of office and actually performed service as a clerk in the Wayne post-office from October 5, 1899, to July 16, 1900. There is no record of Mr. Cairns's transfer to a classified position, but he has been rendered eligible for such transfer through the process of reinstatement.

Mr. Simpson took the oath of office and actually served as a clerk from October 1, 1899, to April, 1900, when he was transferred to the Philadelphia post-office.

That the services of these persons were not needed is shown by the statement made by the postmaster that they were not succeeded by other employees. There was no decrease in the work, and, in fact, the postmaster's own statements indicate that the present clerical force is doing more work now than was performed when the three extra clerks were carried upon the rolls of the office.

In summing up the results of his investigations at Somerville and Summit, Commissioner Procter said:

It appears that persons have been appointed at these offices for the purpose of evading the law, which says that appointments to positions shall be made upon competitive examinations. The persons who were classified in those offices and borne on the rolls, and who never appeared and rendered service, were illegally paid, if paid from the funds of the Post-Office Department, because they did not render service. They were illegally paid, if paid in the Post-Office Department or in the Philadelphia post-office, where some of them were serving, because they were borne upon the rolls elsewhere. If they did not receive pay for the time when they were so borne upon the rolls of the Summit and Somerville offices, it was a violation of the statute prohibiting the rendering of service without compensation.

These appointments were made of people who did not reside in the postal districts, and were forced upon the postmasters by the Department, thus making a subordinate cooperate with the Department in evasion of the law, which is very demoralizing to the public service.

The cases under investigation, of which synopses have been given above, were brought to the personal attention of the Postmaster-General in the following letter:

DECEMBER 20, 1900.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR: The Commission feels obliged to repeat its protest with reference to the indirect classification of persons at post-offices upon the establishment of free delivery, followed by their transfer to other portions of the Government service. These protests have heretofore been made to you in communications dated November 7, 1898, April 4, 1899, and May 24, 1900. The evils of this practice are fully set forth in those communications and at pages 388–390 of the Fifteenth Report of the Commission, and need not be repeated here.

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Attention is invited to the accompanying reports of investigations made by the Commission at a few of the offices where this abuse has been practiced. These reports are:

1. Report of Commissioner Procter, November 6, 1900, of investigation at Somerville and Summit, N. J. On February 2, 1900, three clerks were employed at the Somerville office, and this number was increased to seven on May 1, 1900, when the office was classified. With reference to this increase Commissioner Procter states:

"If this enormous increase in force is not coexistent with the corresponding growth of business and receipts, the presumption that there has been a dishonest or fraudulent administration is warranted, unless the condition is caused by some extraordinary measure or emergency."

It further appears that persons have been classified at Somerville and other post-offices, and in some instances paid out of Government funds for the office, who have never appeared for duty and who rendered no service. Such payments of salary are of course illegal. In one instance the postmaster is stated to have informed the person who was to be the beneficiary of the classification that he need not perform any duty, but could employ a substitute.

2. Report of Examiner Leadley of investigation at the Haddonfield, N. J., post-office. Six persons, it appears, at the expiration of their service in the Haddonfield office, were all returned to the Philadelphia office, some of them as classified employees, where they had previously served as unclassified laborers. In this way they escaped the requirement of competitive examination at Philadelphia, and the civil-service act was defeated.

3. Report of Examiner Leadley of investigation at Merchantville, N. J. Two women were appointed at this office just prior to its classification and then transferred to the post-office at Washington, D C.

4. Report of Examiner Leadley of investigation at the Wayne, Pa., post-office. A Miss Hicks was carried upon the rolls of this office and received payment for services which she never performed. She was transferred back to the Philadelphia post-office as clerk, where she had previously served as an unclassified laborer performing clerical duty in violation of the rules.

5. Report of Examiner Leadley of investigation at Coatesville, Pa., post-office.

6. Report of Examiner Leadley of investigation at Moorestown, N. J., post-office. The reports respecting these two latter offices are a repetition of the cases referred to above.

The effort of the Commission to ascertain respecting the operation of the act and rules at these offices within the strict limits of its authority under the civil-service law was defeated at Merchantville and Moorestown, N. J., by the refusal of the postmaster to furnish the information desired. The postmaster at Merchantville stated that he had received instructions from the Department to refer any persons making such inquiries, either personally or in writing, to the Post-Office Department. The postmaster at Moorestown showed as his authority for refusing to give the information a telegram dated August 21, 1900, signed by George M. Allen, Acting First Assistant Postmaster-General, directing him to refer all inquiries, either verbal or written, concerning civil-service matters to the Post-Office Department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTER, *President.*

In reply to this communication the following letter was received:

DECEMBER 27, 1900.

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, stating that "The Commission feels obliged to repeat its protest with reference to the indirect classification of persons at post-offices upon the establishment of free delivery, followed by their transfer to other portions of the Government service." In reply I beg to state that some time before this letter was written your Commission was fully informed that directions had been given which, it is believed, remove all just ground of complaint of this character. Whatever may have been the case in the past, any features of the practice referred to which were open to just criticism have been corrected. In the ordinary course of administration some persons had been appointed in offices at which free delivery was afterwards established and thus had come into the classified service, this action having been taken without being brought to the attention and without the knowledge of the head of the Department. In a letter of your Commission to the President, bearing date June 1, 1900, you state: "We are gratified to record in this connection that the advantage which the Post-Office Department actually has taken of this condition is minor in extent in comparison to what this provision of the rules seems to permit." This statement is justified in view of the fact

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that the total number of such appointments from the beginning is 118, while a larger number of offices have been classified without any advantage being taken of the right. Although the number of cases has been limited, as thus indicated, the exercise of the authority without full review and except for conclusive reasons in the interest of the service is rightly open to objection, and, accordingly, instructions were given which prohibited the practice and permitted appointments of this character only in emergency and after being submitted to the chief of the Department. Of this instruction your Commission was fully advised.

I concur with your Commission in the judgment that, wherever it is practicable, admissions to the service should be made only upon examination and after application of the approved tests of merit, and for this reason I greatly regret that from July 1, 1899, to December 19, 1900, for want of a sufficient register of eligibles provided by the Civil Service Commission, it has been absolutely necessary for this Department, in meeting the requirements of a growing service, to make 896 appointments of post-office clerks and subcarriers of a temporary character, with all the embarrassment of afterwards superseding trained persons with untrained persons.

Respectfully,

CH. EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

It is gratifying to the Commission to be able to state that since the date of the above letter but one case of this kind has occurred.

REJECTION OF CARRIER ELIGIBLES IN INITIAL APPOINTMENTS AT NEWLY CLASSIFIED POST-OFFICES ON ACCOUNT OF NONRESIDENCE.

The general practice of the Commission in the certification of eligibles for appointment in the Post-Office Service is that when the papers from the regular examinations for clerk or carrier in a post-office have been graded by the Commission they are forwarded to the secretary of the local board to be by him entered upon the proper registers, from which certifications are then made by him to the postmaster of the three names standing highest thereon whenever he is called upon to do so for the purpose of filling a vacancy. But in order to save time and facilitate the work of the Post-Office Department in the establishment of free delivery at post-offices, the Commission, in July, 1897, agreed to make an exception to the above-indicated practice in the case of initial examinations at newly classified post-offices. In such cases it was agreed that the papers of eligibles, the carrier register, and the certification book should be forwarded to the Department and that the Department should itself prepare the certificates necessary in making the initial appointments. In October, 1897, it was further agreed that in making these initial appointments preference should be given to legal residents of the postal district. Under this agreement nonresidents of the postal district were to be considered as not certified for these initial appointments, but to remain on the register subject to selection later on.

This arrangement has, however, caused much friction. In the Sixteenth Report, at pages 303 to 305, an account is given of the action of the Department in passing over the names of a number of carrier eligibles at Victor, Colo., on the ground of nonresidence. As the records of the Commission showed that these persons were actually resident in Victor, Colo., for a period of from one to six weeks prior to the date of their applications for examination, the Commission felt itself compelled to disapprove the action of the Department in excluding them from certification. This led to prolonged correspondence with the Department, but to no result satisfactory to the Commission.

Similar trouble to that experienced at Victor, Colo., has since arisen at the following offices:[1] Lebanon, Ind., classified September 1, 1899; Steelton, Pa., classified

[1] Since the period covered by this report, similar trouble has been experienced at the following offices, which were classified upon the dates shown: Coffeyville, Kans., classified November 1, 1900; Morgantown, W. Va.: New Castle, Ind., and Salisbury, Md., classified December 1, 1900; Independence, Kans., classified December 15, 1900; Enid, Okla., and Fort Collins, Colo., classified January 2, 1901; and Everett, Wash., classified February 1, 1901.

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October 1, 1899; Monroe, Mich., classified February 1, 1900; Newton, Iowa, classified March 1, 1900; Lewistown, Pa., classified May 1, 1900.

LEBANON, IND., POST-OFFICE. FILE C 3759.

In the case of Lebanon, Ind., the name of Albert McCarthy was passed over in certification on the ground of his being a nonresident. The postmaster at Lebanon made affidavit that McCarthy was not a legal resident of Lebanon, but it was found upon inquiry by the Commission that while McCarthy did not live within the town of Lebanon itself, he did live within 3 or 3½ miles of Lebanon, and within the Lebanon post-office district. This was held by the Commission to entitle Mr. McCarthy to certification for appointment in the Lebanon post-office, but the Department refused to accede to the Commission's position.

STEELTON, PA., POST-OFFICE. FILE C 3767.

In the case of Steelton, Pa., the Post-Office Department passed over the name of Edgar V. Leeds on the ground that he did not become a resident of the town until after the filing of his application. Further inquiry by the Commission developed the fact that Leeds moved with his family to Steelton on July 31, 1899, while free delivery was not established until October 1, 1899. The Commission therefore insisted that Leeds was entitled to certification for the initial appointments, and declined to approve the certifications made by the Department from which his name was omitted.

In connection with this case the First Assistant Postmaster-General, under date of January 24, 1900, said: "The Postmaster-General passes over the name of any person who has not resided in the town for six months prior to the date on which the order for establishment [of free delivery] is issued."

MONROE, MICH., POST-OFFICE. FILE C 3787.

In the case of Monroe, Mich., the Department passed over the name of Fred W. Rankin on the ground that he had not been a resident in Monroe for six months prior to the date of the order establishing free delivery thereat. His papers, however, showed that he had been a resident of Monroe since August, 1899, while the order establishing free delivery was not issued until November 16, and free delivery itself did not go into effect until February 1, 1900. The Commission was therefore unable to sustain the objection of the Department to Mr. Rankin, and accordingly declined to approve the certifications issued without containing his name.

NEWTON, IOWA, POST-OFFICE. FILE C 3788.

The case of Albert M. Doane at Newton, Iowa, is similar to that of Rankin at Monroe, Mich., cited above. His residence in Newton, Iowa, began in October, 1899, the order establishing free delivery was issued in November, 1899, and free delivery itself went into effect March 1, 1900. The action taken by the Commission was the same as above recounted in the case of Rankin at Monroe, Mich.

The practice of forwarding all papers to the Post-Office Department and permitting the Department to make the initial certifications having resulted thus unsatisfactorily, the Commission, on May 4, 1900, decided to change the practice somewhat. Accordingly, since that date, while the papers of the eligible carriers necessary to permit the initial certifications to be made have been forwarded to the Department, it was with the understanding that the Department would omit no names from certifications, but that the matter of "nonresidence" would be made the subject of a specific objection by the Department in each case in which an eligible should be rejected upon certification on that ground.

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THE RURAL FREE-DELIVERY SERVICE.

It appears from the published reports of the Post-Office Department that since the latter part of 1896 that Department has been progressively establishing a branch of service known as the "rural free delivery." In the operation of this service both clerks and carriers are employed, besides superintendents and other administrative officers. Appointments to these positions appear to have been made without reference to the civil-service law, evidently upon the supposition that such positions are not in the classified service. These facts are known to the Commission only as a matter of general information, as no reports of appointments in this service have at any time been made officially to this Commission by the Post-Office Department.

From certain utterances made in Congress in connection with a recent continuation and increase of the appropriation for this service, it appears that on account of the fact that it is characterized in the appropriation act as "experimental" this rural free-delivery service is regarded as removed from the purview of the civil-service act. But the Commission can not admit the validity of this position. The civil-service act makes no distinction between parts of the service which are "experimental" and those which may be regarded as having passed the experimental stage, and if these positions would fall within the operation of the act if provided for in the same manner as other positions, then the Commission can not concede that the mere use of the epithet "experimental" in naming the service in the appropriation act can withdraw them from the operation of the act and rules.

In clause 2 (*a*) of civil service Rule III, provision is made for the classification of "all officers and employees of whatever designation, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, however or for whatever purpose employed, whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise, who are serving in or on detail from the several executive departments, the commissions, and offices in the District of Columbia;" in clause 2 (*b*) of the same rule, for the classification of "all executive officers and employees outside of the District of Columbia not covered in (*a*), of whatever designation, except persons merely employed as laborers or workmen and persons whose appointments are subject to confirmation by the Senate, whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise—who are serving in a clerical capacity or whose duties are in whole or in part of a clerical nature;" and in clause 4 of the same rule, for the classification of "the officers and employees of any free-delivery post-office." * * *

It seems to the Commission improbable that in this "rural free-delivery service" there should not be at least some persons the nature of whose employment would naturally bring them within the provisions above recited; and, on the other hand, although without official information as to the exact duties, compensation, etc., of the persons employed in this service, it seems to the Commission quite probable that the larger part of the persons so employed would naturally come within the said provisions. Accordingly, in order to ascertain the facts officially, and definitely fix the status of this service, the Commission on June 7, 1900, addressed a letter to the Postmaster-General, in which it said:

A question has arisen respecting the authority under which persons employed in connection with the rural free-delivery service are appointed without examination under the civil-service rules. It is understood that this force consists of certain superintendents and others whose work is in whole or in part of a clerical nature, and of certain carriers. The first class of employees would appear to be subject to examination under Rule III, clause 2 (*b*); and clause 4 of that rule would seem to apply to carriers and others "in any free-delivery post-office."

It will be observed that the rule provides for the classification of employees within specified limits, however or for whatever purpose employed, and whether compensated by a fixed salary or otherwise, so that the fact of the service being experi-

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mental, or the appropriation temporary, would have no bearing upon the question of classification.

Please advise the Commission in this matter in order that its records may be perfected.

To this communication the Commission has received no reply.

Astoria, Oreg, Post-Office. File 5036.

On April 2, 1900, Z. H. Greenough, mailing clerk at the Astoria post-office, was removed by the postmaster without the formality of filing charges in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of Rule II.

Mr. Greenough's resignation appears to have been requested by the postmaster with a view to creating a vacancy to which temporary appointment might be made, there being at that time a lack of clerk eligibles at that office. Failing to secure this resignation, however, the postmaster attempted to transfer Greenough to a carrier position at a time when no vacancy existed in that grade. Failing to effect this transfer, the postmaster removed him from the service, as above stated.

When subsequently called upon to explain his action in making this removal, the postmaster filed charges against Mr. Greenough, alleging that his accounts of stamp sales by him had been short from three to five dollars a month, and that he had been insubordinate, impudent, and disrespectful to the postmaster.

In answer to these charges, which he emphatically denied, Mr. Greenough filed countercharges to the effect that the shortages alluded to by the postmaster were due to the fact that the postmaster himself repeatedly took money from the cash drawer without putting in any voucher therefor; alleging also drunkenness, incompetency, and general inefficiency on the postmaster's part, and stating that the postmaster had been drunk at the time of Greenough's dismissal, as well as for a month or more previous, and that the postmaster had been almost constantly under the influence of liquor from the time he first assumed the duties of that office.

The facts as above stated were brought to the attention of the Postmaster-General by the Commission in letters under date of April 27 and June 2, 1900, and in the latter a request was made for investigation of the case by a post-office inspector. This request was complied with, and as a result of the inspector's investigation the postmaster at Astoria was removed from office on December 31, 1900, and Mr. Greenough reassigned to duty on January 1, 1901.

Aurora, Ill., Post-Office. File 5049.

In the report of changes in the post-office at Aurora, Ill., during the month of December, 1899, was included the appointment of Mr. Cortez Dutton on December 4 to the position of laborer. In the column of "Remarks," opposite this appointment, appeared the following memorandum:

> Mr. Dutton's place is a place created for him. There was no predecessor. His duties are not those of a laborer, but a post-office clerk, put into the office under the title of laborer. His hours are those of a clerk, and he comes and goes with them. His duties are to help distribute mail and to attend to the box window.

In a letter dated January 12, 1900, these facts were brought to the attention of the Postmaster-General, and his attention was called to the provision of Civil Service Rule XIII, that "No person who is appointed as a laborer or workman without examination under the civil-service rules shall be assigned to work of the same grade as that performed by classified employees."

In a letter to the Commission, under date of January 30, the postmaster stated that Mr. Dutton was appointed as a laborer, and that his work had been that of a laborer, except during the holiday rush; that his regular duties were the handling

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of mail pouches, sweeping, dusting, and incidentally answering telephone calls—in general, the doing of chores such as a laborer is expected to do in an office of that class; that the position occupied by him was a new position, as no provision had until then been made by the Department for this class of work.

Upon this statement of the postmaster that Mr. Dutton was not regularly employed on classified work, but had been put upon such work only temporarily during the Christmas rush, his appointment was approved by the Commission upon the condition that Mr. Dutton should not be again assigned to any classified duty, and notice of this approval was sent to the postmaster at Aurora, and also to the Postmaster-General, under date of February 9, 1900.

Austin, Tex., Post-Office. File 8044 A.

In a letter of August 15, 1900, addressed to the Commission, the postmaster stated that there had arisen in the minds of some persons in his city some doubt as to the fairness of the examinations, and that he was constrained to say that persons having failed to pass who, in his opinion, were in every way better educated than those who did pass, he shared the doubts of certain persons as to the integrity of the examination of July 7, 1900. He therefore recommended that a change in the board membership should be made, in order that competitors might not feel that their politics, creeds, or personality would be considered in future examinations. In a letter to the Department, dated September 14, the postmaster reiterated his charges of unfairness in the examination, stating that in his opinion a reexamination should be ordered before a different body of examiners, as he knew that "a negro who was turned down and not allowed to pass would come very near passing at the top of the list."

In consequence of these representations the Commission directed one of its examiners to make an investigation, and authorized him to reexamine any or all competitors in the examination of July 7, 1900, and to make recommendation for a reorganization of the board.

At the investigation the postmaster said that two colored men who had successfully passed an examination given by a Democratic school board had been unable to pass the postal examination given by the local board; that such occurrences had convinced the Republicans of the city that it was impossible for a colored man to pass the examination; that the examiner's action in the matter in hand could relieve him of the odium naturally attaching to him under the circumstances, and could dissipate the suspicions of unfairness; that a partial change in the membership of the board was necessary to clear the civil-service examinations from suspicion on account of the political complexion of the board. He disclaimed any intention of preferring charges of fraud against any member of the board, but said he thought that partiality might possibly have been shown in the exercise of reading addresses. Two competitors, Lewis D. Lyons and John H. Brown, were employed in the post-office as substitute carriers at the time of the examination. The postmaster seemed especially disappointed with the grades received by them.

Scrutiny of the papers of all the competitors in this examination failed to reveal anything wrong or suspicious thereon. The grade of Lewis D. Lyons in the exercise of reading addresses was 85 per cent; that of John H. Brown was 66 per cent. Lyons's mark for this subject was much above his average for the examination; in fact, it was next to the highest mark he received. Brown's mark in the card-reading exercise was exactly his average mark for the examination. The attention of the postmaster was called to these facts, and he then said that there had been no dissatisfaction that he knew of, and no complaint, except in the case of Brown, and he desired to have Brown reexamined in the card-reading exercise to clear himself in the opinion of the city. Thereupon Brown was reexamined in the card-reading test. He made a much worse showing than he did on July 7.

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The members of the board of civil-service examiners at the post-office, Mrs. K. J. Edwards and Messrs. Louis A. Juhring and Sam T. Scott, affirmed innocence of any attempt to defraud or of partiality in the examination of July 7, 1900, or in any other examination; and they made affidavit to that effect.

As a result of this investigation the Commission informed the postmaster that no change would be made in the organization of the board, as it appeared that the members were innocent of any attempt to defraud or of partiality in the examination.

Boise, Idaho, Post-Office. File 5083.

CASE OF MRS. JENNIE L. WHEELER.

On February 6, 1900, the Commission received a communication from Mrs. Jennie L. Wheeler, general-delivery clerk and secretary of the local civil-service board at the Boise post-office, stating that she had been dismissed on January 31 by the postmaster, upon certain charges made in writing by the postmaster, to which reply had been made in writing by her. In submitting these charges the postmaster had written Mrs. Wheeler: "Having decided to remove you from the position you now hold, I, in compliance with Civil Service Rule II, as amended, herewith hand you copy of the charges for which you are dismissed from the service." As intimated in the above, the postmaster had at once dismissed Mrs. Wheeler without awaiting the action of the Department upon the charges, and the defense thereto by Mrs. Wheeler.

Upon receipt of this communication the Commission at once took the matter up personally with the Post-Office Department, and instructions were issued to the postmaster to reassign Mrs. Wheeler to duty pending the investigation of the charges to be made by an inspector. This information was at once communicated to Mrs. Wheeler, but the Commission was repeatedly informed by her that the postmaster had failed to act upon the instructions of the Department for her reassignment to duty, except that he attempted to assign her to duty in the mailing room, where she would be required to haul heavy mail sacks and perform other duty for which she was unfitted on account of her sex.

On account of the unsatisfactory nature of the correspondence with the postmaster the Commission instructed its representative, who was to hold the regular examination in Boise on April 13, 1900, to investigate the matter of Mrs. Wheeler's status. In his report of this investigation he stated that on his arrival in Boise on April 12 he was informed that the postmaster had reinstated Mrs. Wheeler to her former position an hour before his arrival, upon instructions from the Post-Office Department. The first instructions of the Department for Mrs. Wheeler's reassignment to duty pending the investigation were issued as early as February 17, 1900, and the Department held that she had never been officially separated from the service at all.

In a letter since received from Mrs. Wheeler she stated that the postmaster in reinstating her had said that he did so unwillingly, and that, although he had failed to remove her, there was another way to get her out. In carrying out this threat, Mrs. Weeeler said, the postmaster had required her to report for duty at 6 a. m. and to remain constantly on duty until 7 p. m. In a letter to the Department, under date of May 21, 1900, the Commission called the attention of the Department to this unreasonable action of the postmaster, and urged that Mrs. Wheeler be accorded the same privileges enjoyed by her prior to her attempted removal.

On June 14, 1900, the Post-Office Department requested authority for the transfer of Mrs. Wheeler from the Boise post-office to a similar position in the post-office at Portland, Oreg. Certificate 3023, authorizing the transfer as desired, was made by the Commission on June 16, 1900, and Mrs. Wheeler was accordingly transferred on July 20, 1900.

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Chester, Pa., Post-Office. File 8105.

On September 12, 1900, the Commission received a letter from the postmaster at this office, reporting the resignation of a member of the local civil-service board of examiners, and transmitting the written resignation of such member, which was addressed to him. This was an unusual procedure, for the reason that after the creation of a board of examiners it becomes an agency of the Commission, and its members in the discharge of their official duties as examiners are wholly under its jurisdiction, and not in any way under the jurisdiction of the head of the office. Correspondence was at once instituted with a view to determining why the resignation had not been tendered to the Commission. Nothing tangible resulting from the correspondence, a personal investigation of the case was ordered.

It was found that there had been considerable friction between the postmaster and the member of the board, the latter being charged with having engaged in the work of promoting the interests of a political party, and with disloyalty and disrespect to the postmaster. Owing to certain circumstances connected with the case, the postmaster did not feel justified in recommending his removal from the service upon these charges, and therefore contented himself with securing his resignation from the civil-service board, being assured, so he stated, by an official of the Post-Office Department that it would be proper for him to request such resignation. This was intended as a punishment for the offenses charged against the employee, and as a means of bringing about the appointment of another employee on the local board who had been urged for the position by some of the postmaster's friends.

The investigation showed that, with the exception of the charge of partisan activity, the reasons urged by the postmaster for the separation of the employee from board membership were not well founded, at least not for the purpose for which they were intended. They seemed to relate solely to the internal administration of the service, and were such as are usually urged by postmasters in recommending fines, suspensions, and removals. They did not affect the question of the employee's retention on the board or his efficiency as an examiner.

The charge of political activity, while referring to certain acts alleged to have been committed by the member of the board about two years previously, were substantially sustained. While it was shown that the member had rendered faithful and efficient service on the local board of civil-service examiners, he had, nevertheless, while serving as a representative of the Commission, rendered himself ineligible for membership on the board by reason of his active participation in political affairs. His resignation as a member of the board was therefore accepted.

The Commission believes that the best interests of the service will be promoted by nonparticipation of all members of its boards of examiners in political conventions or in the work of political committees. While attendance at a political convention as a delegate, or membership upon a political committee, is not in itself a violation of the civil-service rules, the Commission holds that all partisan activity, sufficient to impair usefulness as one of its representatives, is sufficient cause for removal from membership on any of its boards of examiners.

Delaware, Ohio, Post-Office. File 5176.

Under date of February 12, 1900, the appointment of George H. Waldo as laborer in the Delaware post-office was reported. In response to an inquiry from the Commission in regard to the duties performed by Mr. Waldo, the postmaster said:

> George H. Waldo, appointed as laborer, sweeps the office, dusts, carries out ashes, and helps at rough work about the office. We have a monthly paper issued at this place that averages from 2,800 pounds to 3,000 pounds. Each paper weighs but 2 ounces. He helps the mailing clerk with this edition.

Upon this statement the Commission decided to consider the position occupied by Mr. Waldo as that of unclassified laborer.

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The Commission was informed in February, 1900, that Waldo was performing the work of a clerk in the post-office, and it was asked why such service was not given to the substitute clerk of the office.

A representative of the Commission visited Delaware, Ohio, to investigate the duties and status of Mr. Waldo.

In his report of this investigation the Commission's representative stated that upon visiting the office he found Waldo engaged in entering the forwarded mail, and upon examining the record book found by the handwriting that he had been doing that work regularly for a month past. He obtained affidavits, also, from various employees in the office to the effect that Waldo served at both the stamp and the general-delivery window at times, besides stamping mail, entering forwarded mail in the record book, and helping in the paper distribution. Continuing his report, the Commission's representative says:

There seems to be no excuse offered for this, except that Waldo does this work "voluntarily;" that is, that the postmaster does not require him to do it. But the fact remains that he does do classified work, and has been doing it, in all probability, since his appointment as laborer. He has certainly been doing this work in the time immediately preceding my visit, for the testimony of Misses Edna Speer and Agnes Moore shows that Waldo had charge of the general-delivery window on the evening of May 2, 1900, which testimony is admitted to be true by Waldo himself, and also the fact that I saw him doing the work on the record of forwarded mail when I went into the office. Furthermore, the testimony of the assistant postmaster and the mailing clerk confirms the fact. Waldo stated that, as his duties as laborer did not occupy all his time, and as he had had nine years' experience in the postal service, he thought he ought to do something and not sit around the office doing nothing.

This office is a small one, and the necessity for a laborer is hardly apparent. Such duties as sweeping, dusting, and general cleaning, etc., would take, at a liberal estimate, about two hours each day. The general condition of the office did not, at my visit, bear evidence that even that much time had been devoted to such work. As the mail sacks are handled mostly by the mail clerk, and in a town of this size there does not seem to be many "errands" for a laborer in the post-office to do, the position would be a sinecure if the holder thereof was allowed to do only such work as pertained thereto and receive pay at the rate of $500 per annum.

In a letter under date of May 14, 1900, forwarding to the Postmaster-General the report of its representative and all the papers in connection with this investigation, the Commission, after reviewing the facts, said:

In view of the facts as disclosed by the investigation, the Commission has the honor to request that the position now occupied by George H. Waldo be treated as within the classified service and filled by appointment in accordance with the provisions of the rules.

In reply to this letter, the First Assistant Postmaster-General under date of May 23, 1900, forwarded to the Commission copy of a letter from the postmaster at Delaware, Ohio, dated May 17, 1900, in which he said:

George G. (H.?) Waldo does not do clerical work of any kind, and has not for some time. He was never required to do any, but did it of his own free will, supposing he was doing his duty. Through a misunderstanding as to his duties, I supposed it was entirely proper for him to help in a rush of work. I immediately stopped him from all clerical work as soon as I became satisfied that it was a violation of the civil-service law.

We need a laborer very much, as the clerks have absolutely no time to devote to this class of work.

The clerks all work from nine to twelve hours a day, extending over a period of from eleven to fourteen hours.

You can therefore easily see that it would be a great hardship to do without a laborer, and you may rest assured that the civil-service law is now and will be obeyed.

No further action has been taken in the matter.

Huron, S. Dak., Post-Office. File 5287.

In the notice from the Post-Office Department dated July 31, 1899, of the issuance of the order to reestablish free delivery service at Huron, S. Dak., on September 1,

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1899, request was made for the issuance of certificates for the reinstatement of Alexander T. Buell and William H. Newcomer to the position of carrier in that office, they having been separated from that position by the discontinuance of the free-delivery service on January 15, 1895. The period which had elapsed since the separation of Messrs. Buell and Newcomer from the service being greater than one year, the Commission was unable to certify them for reinstatement without definite information that their case came under one of the provisos of Rule IX allowing reinstatement after separation for a greater period than one year. Accordingly, inquiry was made of the Department and it was stated that these reinstatements were desired under the second proviso of Rule IX, on the ground that Messrs. Buell and Newcomer had been separated from the service by "a reduction of force specifically required by law."

Their separation having been consequent upon the discontinuance of free delivery, the question became, then, whether such discontinuance of free delivery was "specifically required by law," and the Commission accordingly requested the Department to cite the statutes under which such discontinuance was effected.

In reply, the Post-Office Department referred to 24 Statutes at Large, 355, providing "that in offices where the free-delivery service shall be established under the provisions of this act, such free delivery shall not be abolished by reason of decrease below 10,000 in population or $10,000 in gross revenue, except in the discretion of the Postmaster-General;" and to 19 Statutes at Large, 384, providing that—

It shall be the duty of the Postmaster-General to carefully inquire into the number of carriers employed in the several cities where the free delivery of mail matter is established, and to reduce the number of carriers and the number of deliveries of the mails by such carriers for each day to the reasonable requirements of the public service.

Continuing, the Department said:

In 1895 the conditions that existed in Huron, S. Dak., caused the Postmaster-General to exercise his discretion under the acts above quoted, and in doing so he brought the reduction of the service in that office within the specific requirements of said acts. It is certain that the discontinuance of the service at Huron, S. Dak., and the consequent dropping of the letter carriers were legally effected, and in the judgment of the Post-Office Department the amendment to Rule IX of May 29, 1899, was made to reach just such cases as these, where the men became separated from the service through no fault of theirs, but through the exercise of the discretion of the Postmaster-General under statutes of the United States.

Replying to this letter, the Commission stated that it felt bound to consider the language of the statute as conferring upon the Postmaster-General discretion as to the discontinuance of free-delivery service under conditions such as had existed at Huron, and not as specifically requiring such discontinuance, and in support of this view it quoted from a recently rendered opinion of the Acting Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, in which he said:

Nor does the fact that the population of the city in which free delivery has been established falls below 10,000, or that the receipts are less than $10,000, affect the status of the service, except in the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Nevertheless, the Department continued to hold an opinion opposite to that held by the Commission, until in December, 1899, the matter was referred to the Attorney-General for his decision. This decision, which will be found at pages 613–617, Opinions of Attorneys-General, Vol. XXII,[1] was that the discontinuance of free delivery at a post-office was not specifically required by law, but was a matter placed by the statute within the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

This opinion effectually sustained the Commission in its refusal to issue certificate for the reinstatement of Messrs. Buell and Newcomer.

On January 8, 1900, the Postmaster-General made a recommendation to the President, the result of which was the promulgation of the amendment of January 15,

[1] See also p. 191 of this report.

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1900, to Civil-Service Rule IX, extending the privilege of reinstatement without regard to the year limitation to persons separated from the postal service by reason of the discontinuance of free delivery at any post-office. (See pp. 64 and 71, Sixteenth Report.)

Philadelphia, Pa., Post-Office. File 5516.

On September 1, 1900, a communication was received by the Commission from Senator Penrose stating that he was in receipt of many complaints from citizens regarding the activity of employees of the Philadelphia post-office in the factional political campaign then going on in Philadelphia, and that he personally felt somewhat indignant at the course which some of them had seen fit to adopt, as it was directly in opposition to the known wishes and interests of political friends with whom he was identified in that city. He stated that he intended to bring the matter up at the next session of Congress in a general way, but that he desired at this time to make specific complaint against John Corcoran, superintendent of Station J of the Philadelphia post-office, who had sent out circulars, in envelopes which contained in the upper left-hand corner his designation as superintendent of Station J, to public officials and voters requesting them to vote for a certain candidate for the State senate well known to be in opposition to the Senator, and that he had been guilty of political activity in his official capacity, in direct violation of the civil-service law and rules. In response the Commission advised him of the provisions of the civil-service law and rules and the postal regulations bearing upon the subject, and suggested that Mr. Corcoran's conduct be brought to the attention of the Post-Office Department, inasmuch as the violation of the civil-service law and rules respecting the use of official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body, or for the purpose of interfering with an election or controlling the result thereof, and of the Executive order and the postal regulations warning against the use of official positions to control political movements, is punishable by the post-office authorities as a matter of discipline. The Commission invited the Senator to furnish any information he might be able to in connection with its investigation as to whether there had been a violation of the act or rules, and inquired whether he could furnish the names of a number of persons who received the letters sent out by Mr. Corcoran.

Upon inquiry by a representative of the Commission it was found that the factional campaign to which Senator Penrose referred had been actively participated in by Federal officials. The postmaster, Mr. Thomas L. Hicks, had openly espoused the candidacy of Mr. Walton for State senator, while officials in other Federal offices were on the side of Mr. Bertelbach, the opposition candidate. The primary election appears to have been marked by a very bitter contest between these two factions of the Republican party. Postmaster Hicks stated in a public interview that he was "personally strongly in favor of the nomination and election of Henry F. Walton," one of the two candidates for State senator.

It is probable that the public employees displayed more interest and activity in this factional party contest than outsiders, and such a contest waged within a party is more active and bitter than any contest between different parties, and is regarded by the participants as more important. The control of the primary in such cases means the control of the party machinery, and this contest had especial importance in its bearing upon the election of a United States Senator two years hence. The active interference of the police, firemen, and city employees is illustrated by the following public announcement made by Postmaster Hicks:

Never in all my experience has there been a contest at which there has been displayed so much offensive partisanship on the part of the police, firemen, and city employees in the ward (Thirty-fourth). They have been forced to work by the powers over them. Some of my own appointees have been ordered to assist the Quay machine forces. My own brother, who happens to hold a position under the city, has been followed by two men about his daily duties to see that he obeys the

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behests of the taskmasters. I am convinced that an effort will be made by the Quay machine candidate to win the twenty-fourth legislative contest by methods which should not receive the countenance of respectable citizens.

He offered a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of any primary-election officer or city official who committed acts contrary to law at the primary election, then to be held in the Twenty-fourth Ward. One of Postmaster Hicks's own appointees, John Stevenson, who was appointed superintendent of Station C, without examination, on October 1, 1899, under authority of a temporary appointment, was arrested for breaking into a primary booth. Another superintendent of station, Corcoran, to whom Senator Penrose referred, sent out letters soliciting votes and influence in favor of Mr. Walton's delegates as a "personal favor." The envelopes in which these were addressed were stamped "John A. Corcoran, superintendent Station J." While numerous acts of coercion in favor of the Walton delegates were being exercised by the post-office officials, complaint was made that Federal officials in other offices were using their official influence to coerce employees serving under them in favor of the delegates for Mr. Bertelbach, and that two removals in the office of the appraiser of customs had been made for refusal to be thus coerced.

So far as appeared, there was no question of principle at issue, but merely one of patronage and party control. An illustration of this appeared in the naive explanation of President Quinn, of the Carriers' Association, who was asked what prompted the carriers to pass resolutions declaring that they felt it incumbent upon them "to take an active interest in the politics of the city." He is quoted as replying: "We have been getting the skimmed milk all along; now we want some of the cream ourselves."

A representative of the Commission called upon Postmaster Hicks and stated that the object of his visit was to lay before him the information which had been received respecting apparent violations of the act and rules, and to afford him an opportunity of explanation, and to know whether, as had been stated, some of the matters had already been investigated by him; and if so, with what result. The postmaster's attention was called to the section of the civil-service law authorizing the Commission to make investigations concerning the facts, and to report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of the rules and regulations, and concerning the action of those in the public service in respect to the execution of the act. In reply he made a statement in writing, containing, in part, the following language, which appeared the same afternoon in the press:

* * * If * * * anyone comes here from Washington authorized by the Post-Office Department to institute an investigation of any kind or character, he will be treated with all the consideration due and will be given every opportunity desired to acquire such information as may be wanted.

The words "Post-Office Department" were underscored by Mr. Hicks himself. He stated that the matters in question had been made the subject of report by him to the Post-Office Department, and declined to answer any questions or to afford the Commission information, adding that employees of the post-office had been instructed, under penalty of removal, not to give any information. The representative of the Commission explained to him that the power conferred by law to make an investigation undoubtedly carried with it the duty on the part of public officers to testify respecting facts in their knowledge, apart from the provision of the act which makes it the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid in all proper ways in carrying said rules into effect. The postmaster stated that he had telephoned to the Post-Office Department, and that his refusal to give information was confirmed by the Department.

The Commission was without power to compel the postmaster or his employees to testify, and without such power it was impossible to fully ascertain the facts or to form definite conclusions on which official action might be based. It seems proper,

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however, that general conclusions from impartial inquiry should be stated, even though in part unsupported by positive evidence. From conversations had with leading citizens personally cognizant of the facts, and from credible statements in the press, there seemed ground to believe that the postmaster, the superintendents of station to whom reference has been made—John Stevenson and John A. Corcoran—and Inspector of Carriers McBride, Sergeants of Carriers Whitely and Shonert, and other officials of the Philadelphia post-office used their official positions to coerce the political action of the clerks and carriers. In illustration of this, it was stated that Postmaster Hicks had himself given instructions to Superintendent Stevenson to allow leave of absence with pay to such carriers at Station C as could be relied upon to do political work in the interests of the Walton delegate. Frank M. Knoll, formerly a laborer in the Philadelphia post-office, stated that he was sent for by Postmaster Hicks, who asked him how it was that he was not helping Mr. Kindred, the member of the Republican committee of the Twenty-ninth Ward, in the contest for nomination for State senator. Mr. Knoll, in detailing the conversation, stated that the postmaster sought to persuade him to work for Mr. Kindred, saying:

You know that Mr. Kindred put you in here and has advanced you and will do more for you. I would not turn a good friend down like that—the man who put you in your position.

Mr. Knoll persisted in his refusal to work for Kindred, and his tour of duty was changed from day to night in order, as he alleges, that a political worker might be put in his place in the day who could thus have the evenings to canvass for the Walton delegate, while Knoll had to be on his tour of duty in the post-office. Shortly afterwards Knoll was dropped. He asked the assistant postmaster whether it was because of standing up for his principles and his friends, to which the assistant postmaster is said to have replied, "Yes." There was some evidence tending to show that even in appointments to classified places the claims of political leaders were considered and discrimination exercised. Several of the leaders of the Bertelbach faction received letters from the postmaster asking wherein he had at any time failed to recognize them in the distribution of the patronage of the post-office. This indicated that it was the practice of the postmaster to consider the claims of party workers in making appointments. It is the practice at all the large post-offices, with rare exceptions, to appoint straight down the list of eligibles. At no large post-office is there so great a proportion of eligibles passed over without appointment as at Philadelphia. In the last six months, of 137 male clerks certified for appointment 95 were appointed and 43 were certified three times without selection. It is quite difficult to believe that so large a proportion of eligibles passed over without appointment is consistent with an absence of discrimination for political or personal reasons. As against 66 appointments of carriers, 17 were certified three times without appointment.

It was a subject of grievance with the State Republican committee that Postmaster Hicks had diverted the political contributions from the employees of the post-office to the representative of the national committee. The employees, both Republicans and Democrats, appear to have been coerced into paying these contributions in violation of the penal provisions of the civil-service act. Even if an investigation should fail to show the active political coercion by the postmaster, and that the coercion used by the superintendents was with his active direction, yet the clerks and carriers appear to have felt under duress; that the influence of the office was actively exerted in behalf of the Walton delegate, and that the postmaster at least took no effective steps to prevent the use of his office for partisan ends. The carriers in the ward in question as a rule voted and worked for the Walton delegate. Many of them owed their appointments to the Bertelbach influence, and they explained that they were compelled to vote for the Walton delegate, as it was a question of bread and butter with them. Naturally the leaders of the Bertelbach faction who had

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used their influence to secure the appointment of these carriers were aggrieved that the carriers should be turned against them. The post-office would undoubtedly have been much more of an active political machine if it had not been for the prompt exposure made by the public press and the public indignation aroused by a meeting of the carriers' association held on Sunday adopting resolutions favoring the candidacy of Mr. Walton.

This meeting of Keystone Branch, No. 157, of the National Association of Letter Carriers was held in Young's Hall, South College and Ridge avenues, on Sunday afternoon, August 19. At the meeting it was said that factional politics were discussed and resolutions adopted. The call for the meeting was made in a typewritten circular dated August 17, bearing the heading of the Keystone Branch, and was mailed to employees of the post-office who either reside in the wards embracing the Fifth senatorial district or who serve routes in that district. There are four subpost-offices in this territory, and 235 carriers serve routes in it. The stations are C, Z, J, and Nicetown. The circular is as follows:

KEYSTONE BRANCH, No. 157, N. A. L. C.,
Philadelphia, August 17, 1900.

DEAR SIR: A meeting of the letter carriers of the Fifth senatorial district for the purpose of indorsing a candidate for the State senate from that district will be held at Young's Hall, 1904 South College avenue, above Ridge avenue, on Sunday afternoon next, August 19, at 3.30 o'clock.

It is important that every carrier, irrespective of party affiliation, be present on this occasion, as this offers us an opportunity to make our influence felt in this campaign and will enable us to secure a representative in the State legislature who will at any and all times advocate our cause.

Hoping for a prompt attendance, I remain,

Yours, fraternally,

GEORGE J. LAWTON,
Secretary.

It is said that the circular was sent to Democratic carriers as well as to Republican carriers. The meeting was made up wholly of carriers, many of whom were Democrats. George J. Lawton, the secretary, who signed the call for the meeting, offered resolutions which, it is said, passed unanimously. They are as follows:

Whereas, recognizing in the election of Henry F. Walton as State senator that the best interests of united labor will be served because of his past record as a legislator, showing him to be a staunch and true friend of the workingman and a loyal citizen; and

Whereas at this time we, the letter carriers of Philadelphia, feel that it is incumbent upon us to take an active interest in the politics of the city: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization indorse the candidacy of Henry F. Walton for State senator and pledge its members to use every honorable means to further his nomination and election.

A newspaper reporter informed the Commission's representative that on a Saturday, the day before the meeting was held, he showed Postmaster Hicks a copy of the notice calling the meeting, but Mr. Hicks took no steps to prevent the meeting. On Monday morning a full account of the meeting appeared in the press, and in the afternoon of that day Mr. Hicks made a statement to the press in which he said that he had only to say that if such meeting was called in that way, and he had no reason to doubt it, then Mr. Walton should "pray to God to save him from his friends." Mr. Hicks admitted that he knew of the meeting late Saturday afternoon.

Remarking upon this meeting editorially, the Philadelphia Inquirer said in its issue of August 21:

* * * The sole purpose * * * was to line up those employees for the nomination at the primary elections of a candidate for the State senate in the Fifth senatorial district. * * * On Sunday various letter carriers of Philadelphia were driven into a meeting for the sole purpose of manipulating primary meetings and nominating conventions. They were rounded up as officeholders to dictate the

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political actions of their party associates. * * * We make the statement deliberately that the letter carriers, or at least most of those participating in the meeting, have been driven into this Sunday desecration. This fact is shown because Democrats as well as Republicans took part in it. These men are expected to use their time and their influence in controlling delegates to a convention to nominate Henry F. Walton for State senator. * * * The call for the meeting was issued by the regular officers of the Letter Carrier's Association. * * *

The following resolutions later appeared in the public press as having been adopted by the Keystone branch:

Whereas it has been published in the daily papers of this city that a meeting was held on Sunday, August 19, 1900, at 1904 South College avenue, purporting to represent branch 151 of the National Association of Letter Carriers:

Resolved, That it is the right of the members of this association to assemble for any lawful purpose, political or otherwise; and

Resolved, That we denounce the action of the officers of this association in using the title thereof to issue a circular calling certain members together for the purpose of indorsing a factional candidate in this city; and

Resolved, That we censure the officers of this association for their indiscretion, by which they have dragged its fair name in factional strife, thereby causing the members thereof and the postal service to be undeservedly held up to public ridicule.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy thereof furnished to the public press.

The following correspondence was had with the Postmaster-General respecting these matters:

NOVEMBER 6, 1900.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR: In October last this Commission instructed its secretary to visit Philadelphia and confer with the postmaster relative to certain charges made by Senator Penrose regarding the activity of employees of the Philadelphia post-office in the factional campaign then going on in that city, from which it appeared that the civil-service act and rules had been violated. The secretary called upon the postmaster, who declined to give any information whatever on the subject in question and stated that he had instructed the employees of the office, under penalty of removal, not to recognize the authority of the Civil Service Commission in such investigation. The postmaster stated that he had consulted the Post-Office Department and that his course in refusing to cooperate with the Commission in the matter was sustained by the Department.

The Commission can not regard it as possible that the course pursued by the postmaster could have received your sanction, and therefore calls the facts to your attention.

The civil-service act—section 2, subdivision 4—authorizes the Commission to make investigations concerning the facts and to report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of the rules and regulations and concerning the action of those in the public service in respect to the execution of the act. Section 2, subdivision first, makes it the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate to aid in all proper ways in carrying said rules into effect. The authority of the Commission to make an investigation of a violation of the civil-service act or rules has never before been questioned, and the Commission is unable to find any justification whatever for the course pursued by Mr. Hicks in refusing to permit an investigation respecting his conduct and that of his subordinates touching the charges of Senator Penrose.

The Commission requests to be advised what foundation there is for the statement made by Mr. Hicks that his course in this matter was approved by your Department.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTOR, *President*.

NOVEMBER 14, 1900.

The CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, referring to charges made regarding the activity of employees of the Philadelphia post-office in a factional campaign proceeding in that city in October, and stating that the postmaster had instructed his employees not to recognize the authority of the Civil Service Commission in a proposed investigation of these charges, and adding that he stated that he

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had consulted the Post-Office Department and that his course in refusing to cooperate with the Commission in the matter was sustained by the Department. You say: "The Commission requests to be advised what foundation there is for the statement made by Mr. Hicks that his course in this matter was approved by your Department."

In reply, I beg to say that if any such statement was made, there was no foundation for it whatever. It is proper to add that the postmaster at Philadelphia has reported what took place at the conference with him to which you refer, and that his report does not accord with the alleged statement imputed to him.

It is proper also to add that when the reports of the action of employees of the Philadelphia post-office referred to came to the knowledge of the Department through the public press, the Department immediately instituted an investigation through agents entirely disconnected with the Philadelphia post-office. Had your Commission communicated with the Department it would have been advised on the subject.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES EMORY SMITH,
Postmaster-General.

DECEMBER 20, 1900.

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

SIR: This Commission has the honor to invite your attention to the inclosed report made by its secretary of a recent investigation of alleged violations of the civil-service act and rules on the part of the postmaster at Philadelphia. It seems clear from the facts stated that the act and rules have been violated by the postmaster, and that he should be removed from office as required by clause 1 of Rule II, which is as follows:

"Any person in the executive civil service of the United States who shall willfully violate any of the provisions of the civil-service act or of these rules shall be dismissed from office."

A like recommendation is made in the case of John A. Corcoran, superintendent of Station J of that office, for a violation of section 2, clause 2, sub. sixth of the civil-service act, and also of the Executive instructions of July 14, 1886, embodied in section 435 of the postal laws and regulations, in sending to voters circulars in envelopes bearing his name and address as superintendent of Station J, soliciting votes in a political campaign.

The same recommendation is made in the case of George G. Lawton, a carrier at that office, for a violation of section 2, clause 2, sub. sixth, of the civil-service act and of the Executive instructions above referred to, in calling the Sunday political meeting of the carriers, presenting the political resolutions, and coercing the political action of his fellow employees.

Very respectfully,

JOHN R. PROCTOR, *President.*

Salt Lake City, Utah, Post-Office. File 5587.

An investigation of the Salt Lake City post-office, April 1, 1899, by a representative of the Commission, developed the fact that two persons appointed by the postmaster to unclassified positions had been regularly employed upon clerical work. These persons were A. L. Thomas, jr., son of the postmaster, appointed laborer, at $700 per annum on October 1, 1898, and Miss Eva May, appointed janitor, at $500 per annum, on October 1, 1898. The Commission's representative ascertained that Mr. Thomas acted as private secretary to the postmaster, his father, and was at that time with him in Washington. He also ascertained that Miss May was assigned to clerical work exclusively, and had done no work as janitor since her appointment.

In a letter to the Postmaster-General, dated April 13, 1899, the Commission recited the above facts and quoted the provision of the civil-service rules prohibiting the assignment of unclassified employees to classified work, and then said:

It is apparent that both Mr. Thomas and Miss May were never appointed for laborer or janitor duty, and it has been shown that neither has performed such service since entering upon duty. The Commission requests, therefore, that they be immediately separated from the service and that their positions, which seem to require the performance of clerical duty, be filled by certification and selection from the eligible register, in accordance with the civil-service rules.

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Under date of May 9, 1899, the First Assistant Postmaster-General replied in part as follows:

You are advised that the postmaster was called on for explanation, and he states that both of these persons are engaged in performing duty as shown by their designations; that at one time for a few days when the office was overrushed with work they were permitted to assist the regular force in doing clerical work.

The postmaster has been informed that laborers and janitors will not be permitted to perform clerical work in his office, and the services of the persons named will not be used again on classified work.

This statement of the Post-Office Department was accepted by the Commission as closing the case and rendering further action unnecessary.

Spartanburg, S. C., Post-Office. Files 5624 S and C 3691.

An examination was held at this office on October 9, 1899, for the purpose of securing eligibles for the position of clerk therein. Among the competitors was one Otis L. Pace, who stated his legal residence to be in Hendersonville, N. C.

On November 18 the Commission received a communication from the Hon. Stanyarne Wilson charging that Mr. Pace was a resident and citizen of Hendersonville, N. C., and that he had come to Spartanburg only a few weeks before the examination for the express purpose of standing the examination and securing an appointment in the post-office, and had since returned to his home in North Carolina. Mr. Wilson therefore contended that the appointment of Mr. Pace to the position of clerk in the Spartanburg, S. C., post-office would be illegal, and requested that he be not certified.

Through a representative of the Commission who personally investigated this matter it was learned that Mr. Pace had removed to Spartanburg with the intention of making that place his permanent residence, and was at that time residing there. Such an intention thus supported by actual presence had been construed by the Commission to be sufficient to establish the legal residence required in the case of the post-office service, there being no definite period of residence required by that rule. Accordingly Mr. Pace's status resulting from his examination was allowed to remain undisturbed, and upon certification he was regularly appointed as clerk in the Spartanburg post-office.

Mr. Wilson was duly advised as to the facts ascertained by the Commission and the construction placed by it and by the Post-Office Department upon the provisions of the civil-service rules in this connection.

Tacoma, Wash., Post-Office. File 5640.

On December 5, 1899, H. A. Fisher advised the Commission that he had been removed from the position of unclassified laborer in the Tacoma post-office in order that a successor might be appointed who could do typewriting. The letter was referred to the Post-Office Department and attention called to the fact that typewriting was classified work, to which an unclassified laborer should not be assigned. The Department replied that upon investigation, it being found that Fisher's successor, Sines, was assigned to classified work, the postmaster had been instructed to discontinue such service and confine Sines, as an unclassified employee, to manual labor. Fisher was advised of this action on January 4, 1900.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Post-Office. File 5710.

In December, 1898, the postmaster at Wilkesbarre, Pa., tendered a position as clerk in the post-office to Miss Gertrude Boyer, the only eligible upon the female clerk register for that office. Miss Boyer accepted the appointment and severed her connection with the office at Kingston, Pa., where she was then employed as a clerk, but upon reporting for duty at the Wilkesbarre post-office she was informed by the postmaster that he had changed his mind and had appointed his niece, Miss Jennie B. Sutton, to the position temporarily. As a result of Miss Boyer's complaint of the

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postmaster's action in this connection an investigation of the Wilkesbarre post-office was made on March 15, 1899, by Post-Office Inspectors Gregory and Gorman, resulting in the arrest of the postmaster for violation of sections 3891 and 5467 of the Revised Statutes.

In this investigation it developed that the postmaster, Mr. Edward F. Bogert, had used every means to secure appointment of his relatives to positions in the post-office by discouraging those on the eligible list and persistently placing in temporary appointments those not entitled to said employment, regardless of the requirements of the civil-service rules. In the same investigation evidence of certain irregularities in the examination of December 4, 1897, was secured.

These facts, which were brought out in the report of the inspectors dated March 21, 1899, formed the basis of an investigation made May 10–13, 1899, by a representative of the Commission, acting in conjunction with a representative of the Post-Office Department. In this investigation the following facts were ascertained:

EMPLOYMENT OF RELATIVES BY POSTMASTER.

During Mr. E. F. Bogert's incumbency as postmaster, covering a period from June, 1896, to March, 1899, the following-named persons, relatives of his, were either appointed to or continued in the service of the post-office: Mrs. M. E. P. Bogert, assistant postmaster, sister-in-law; Israel P. Long, superintendent of delivery, brother-in-law; Stanley W. Bogert, private clerk, temporary substitute carrier, and temporary clerk, nephew; Cyrus B. Sutton, private clerk, brother-in-law; Willard R. Long, temporary substitute carrier, nephew; William Bates, temporary substitute carrier, brother-in-law; Jennie B. Sutton, temporary clerk, niece.

Of these employees, Willard R. Long, Jennie B. Sutton, Cyrus B. Sutton, and William Bates had been separated from the service prior to the date of the investigation. Mrs. M. E. P. Bogert, assistant postmaster, had been in the service under several administrations, first as postmaster, and later, during the latter parts of two administrations, as assistant postmaster. Israel P. Long was in the office as carrier at the time of its classification in 1893, and was subsequently transferred and promoted, in 1896, to superintendent of delivery.

Stanley W. Bogert was first employed in August, 1896, for a month or two, as a private clerk, and paid by the postmaster out of his private funds. In February, 1897, he was employed as a laborer for about two weeks and was paid out of Government funds. For three months during the summer of 1897 he was employed as a clerk and paid by the postmaster out of private funds, and from December 15, 1897, to January 7, 1898, he was employed as a temporary clerk and paid out of Government funds. This temporary-clerk service seems to have been performed during his temporary appointment for ninety days as a substitute carrier. He was again employed as a private clerk, and paid by the postmaster, from May 18, 1898, to December 10, 1898, on which date he was appointed, through examination and certification, as a substitute clerk, and has since been assigned to a temporary clerkship.

Cyrus B. Sutton was appointed on June 2, 1896, as a private clerk to represent the postmaster, who gave very little attention to the post-office. On two occasions when temporary clerks were authorized, in December, 1896, and December, 1897, he served as a temporary clerk and was paid out of Government funds. His service, including that of private clerk and temporary clerk, extended from June 2, 1896, to May 15, 1898. During this period he took two civil-service examinations, one for clerk on December 5, 1896, in which he attained an average of 57.70, and one for clerk on December 4, 1897, in which he attained an average of 70.63 per cent.

IRREGULARITY IN EXAMINATION.

The papers for the examination of December 4, 1897, were mailed from Washington on December 1, 1897, and were received at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on December 2,

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1897. Upon its arrival the package was examined by T. M. Graham, the secretary, Lawrence W. Line, the chairman, and Miss Ella Devaney, who had previously been a member of the board. Each of the persons stated under oath that when the package was received the seals were perfect. The members of the board were particularly careful about examining the package and seals for the reason that three of the postmaster's relatives, who had been and were then employed in a temporary capacity in the post-office, were to take the examination. After the examination of the seals the papers were placed in the post-office safe in a perpendicular position between post-office books. Later in the day the members of the board held a consultation and decided to take them from the safe and place them in a case that is known to all the clerks as the money-order "cupboard," in which civil-service papers were kept. This case is not provided with lock and key, and is readily accessible to the postmaster and the clerks employed in the money-order, registry, general-delivery, and stamp departments. This change was made because while in the safe there was liability of the package being drawn out with the post-office books, which were in constant use, and dropped to the floor, by which the seals might be injured. The package was again examined on December 3, the seals being found intact. Chairman Line swears that the package could not have been taken out of the cupboard between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. on December 3, 1897, without the knowledge of the board members, and they state that it was not so removed except upon the occasion of its inspection above referred to. Miss Ella Devaney, who was present from 6 p. m. to 10 p. m. on December 3, swears that no one handled the package between those hours. It seems safe to conclude, therefore, that at 10 p. m. of December 3, 1897, the seals of the package were intact and in the same condition as when it was received.

On the following morning (the morning of the examination) about 7.30 o'clock, the chairman of the board, Mr. Line, made an examination of the package in the presence of Miss Devaney, and at her suggestion, her suspicions having been aroused by the actions of Cyrus B. Sutton, who had on the previous evening remained in the post-office after she left, although (she swears) he usually left before she did. Upon examination it was found that the seals of the package appeared to have been broken or cut and resealed. The attention of the secretary of the board, Mr. Graham, upon his arrival, being called to the matter, he telegraphed the Commission as follows:

"Seals of examination papers evidently tampered with since arrival here. Advise at once."

The Commission's response, "Unless package was actually opened examination should be held; answer," was not received until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, about the time the examination was completed.

At the conclusion of the examination Secretary Graham took the papers to the post-office and showed the wrapper to the postmaster, who admitted that the seals had apparently been tampered with. The postmaster drafted in his own handwriting a portion of a letter for the secretary to write to the Commission, in which it is made to appear that no evidence of any irregularity had been discovered, and that the examination was satisfactory to the candidates examined.

Stanley W. Bogert, Cyrus B. Sutton, and Willard R. Long, relatives of the postmaster, as above indicated, were competitors in this examination.

It seems clear that the seals of the package were not tampered with before 10 p. m. of December 3. At that time William G. Griffith, mailing clerk, James J. Devaney, distributer, and Cyrus B. Sutton, private clerk to the postmaster, were in the office. Messrs. Griffith and Devaney state that they had never before known Sutton to be at the office at such a late hour, and that it seemed to them that he was waiting for the postmaster. Several times between 10 and 11 o'clock he left the office for a few minutes and returned, and on one occasion upon returning after a short absence he asked if the postmaster had been in. Later, while writing a letter in the registry department, he called to Devaney to ask how to spell "cupboard."

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The postmaster came into the post-office about 11 o'clock, and was seen with Sutton in the neighborhood of the cupboard "fumbling around." They then went into the postmaster's private office, locked the door, and remained for half or three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Graham, the secretary of the board, in passing the office at 11 o'clock, saw a bright light in the postmaster's private office. Upon leaving the private office, the postmaster and Sutton returned to the room where the cupboard was located, and after remaining a few minutes in that room left the post-office. No other person or persons could have entered the room in which the cupboard was located without the knowledge of Griffith and Devaney, and they swear that no other person entered the room during the night.

Sutton, on the other hand, testifies that he frequently remained in the office as late as he did on December 3, and that he did not go into the postmaster's private room that night after 10 o'clock. He admits that he was in the post-office on the night of December 3, but does not remember when he left it. He admits that he could have had access to the cupboard, but denies that he had any knowledge of the location of the package containing the questions.

It appears that Cyrus B. Sutton had been quite a prominent figure in local politics in the city of Wilkesbarre. While acting as a private clerk to the postmaster, it became known that he was a competitor in the examination of December 5, 1896, and that he failed to obtain an eligible grade. This had the effect of lowering his prestige, and his anxiety to recover this led him in part to take the examination in 1897. This anxiety, coupled with the determination of the postmaster to appoint him, as shown by his repeated efforts with the Post-Office Department, seems to furnish a motive for opening the package containing the questions on the evening before the examination.

While it is true that Messrs. Griffith and Devaney could have had access to the cupboard after the postmaster and Sutton left the office on December 3, there is nothing to show that either person could have had a motive in opening the package; and it having been ascertained that the seals were broken and the package opened between 10 p. m. December 3 and 7 a. m. December 4, the conclusion appears to be justified that this was done by Postmaster Bogert and Cyrus B. Sutton for the purpose of enabling Sutton to pass the examination. That the seals were cut and the package opened is established bv the affidavits of Messrs. Graham and Line and Miss Devaney and the appearance of the seals as found by the Commission's representative. It also appeared that in resealing the wrapper a white paste (library glue) was used instead of mucilage. It is known that the postmaster had a supply of this library glue, and Inspector Gorman stated that a similar glue or paste had been used in resealing certain letters which Postmaster Bogert is known to have opened.

There appeared to be no evidence to show that any competitor in the examination of December 4, 1897, other than Cyrus B. Sutton had any advance information of the questions used in the same. The only person appointed as the result of that examination was Stanley W. Bogert, and in order to remove any suspicion as to the integrity of his examination or appointment he was given a reexamination, which he passed successfully.

The report of the Commission's representative, together with all papers and evidence collected by him in this matter, was referred to the Attorney-General on July 7, 1899, with request that steps be taken to bring proceedings against Postmaster Bogert and Cyrus B. Sutton for violation of section 5 of the civil-service act.

On September 5, 1899, the Commission's representative who made the investigation at Wilkesbarre proceeded to Williamsport, Pa., in response to a subpœna, to consult with the United States attorney in regard to the case. From his report of this conference it appears that the papers were referred to the district attorney by the Attorney-General with instructions to bring the matter to the attention of the grand jury if he thought a conviction would be obtained, and that upon a review of the papers he had thought that the evidence which had been collected was sufficient

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to justify a reasonable expectation of conviction, and had accordingly drawn an indictment for presentation to the grand jury, but that upon further consideration of the case he was doubtful of his ability to conduct a successful prosecution without further evidence. At this conference it was decided to postpone the case until the United States court should convene at Scranton two or three months later.

In a letter dated December 5, 1899, in reply to inquiry from the Commission, the United States district attorney said:

We intend to try Bogert again at Scranton in April for violating sections 3891 and 5467, R. S., and in the meantime we expect to make a thorough investigation with the post-office inspectors on certain lines, and will advise you in due time whether we deem it best to have further investigation made from your department.

Mr. Bogert was tried at the September, 1899, session of the United States court, being charged with opening letters, etc., for violation of sections 3891 and 5467 of the Revised Statutes. The jury disagreed. This trial was based upon investigations made by the Post-Office Department, and not connected in any way with the Commission's case.

On February 23, 1901, the Attorney-General informed the Commission that the United States attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania, after consideration of the evidence submitted, had concluded not to bring action against the persons involved.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Government Hospital for the Insane.

CASE OF WILLIAM CROSS.

In the report of changes in the service for the month of April, 1899 (which was not received at the office of the Commission until June 9, 1899), the temporary appointment of William Cross as clerk on April 10, 1899, was reported. The Commission had received no intimation of an intention to make this temporary appointment, nor any request for authority to do so, and had such request been received it could not have been granted for the reason that there was an ample register of eligibles from which to make the necessary permanent appointment. The appointment having been made, however, sixty days before any information thereof reached the Commission, the only action taken was to make inquiry as to the date of the separation of Cross from the service under the temporary appointment as reported. In reply to this communication the Commission was informed, under date of September 23, 1899, that "William Cross was temporarily employed April 10, 1899, by the late Superintendent, and was in the service May 29, 1899, and was probationally appointed July 1, 1899, under section 15, Rule VIII," and this statement was reiterated in the monthly report of changes in the service for the month of September, 1899.

In a letter dated October 26, 1899, the case was again brought to the attention of the Secretary of the Interior, and he was informed that the records of the Commission failed to show that Mr. Cross was, on May 29, 1899, serving under a temporary appointment approved by the Commission. No reply was received to this letter, and a second of a similar nature was written on December 20, 1899, in reply to which the Commission received by reference from the Secretary of the Interior letter of December 26, 1899, from the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, in which he said:

On assuming charge here October 18, I found Mr. Cross already employed, and the records show that he was given temporary appointment on April 10, and the appointment reported to the Commission in the report for that month. No objection was interposed, and as he was under temporary appointment on May 29 of this year, it was assumed that he was eligible to probational appointment, and consequently, on July 1, the appointment was made. I desire the instructions of the Commission under the circumstances.

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The Attorney-General, on August 10, 1899, held that the amendment of the civil-service rules of May 29, 1899, authorizing the permanent employment of persons serving under temporary appointments, was intended to apply only to such persons as were serving under temporary appointments pursuant to Rule VIII. But to be made pursuant to Rule VIII a temporary appointment must be made "subject to the approval of the Commission," and this approval of the Commission is to be given only when "there are no names of eligibles upon a register." In this case not only was the appointment not submitted to the Commission for approval (the report thereof not reaching the Commission until sixty days after the appointment had actually been made), but had it been so submitted the Commission would have been forced to disapprove the same for the reason that the civil-service rules gave no authority for it, there being at that time a sufficient register of eligibles from which to make regular appointment.

In a letter dated January 2, 1900, the Commission set forth these features of the case and informed the Secretary of the Interior that the temporary and permanent appointments of Mr. Cross both appeared to have been unauthorized by the civil-service rules, and that there seemed to be no warrant for his continued retention in the service.

No reply has been received to this communication, and no further action has been taken by the Commission.

Des Moines, Iowa, Pension Agency. File 496.

REMOVAL OF FRANK M. CARRELL.

In a letter to the Commission, under date of December 1, 1899, Mr. Frank M. Carrell, formerly chief clerk in the pension agency at Des Moines, Iowa, said:

The pension agent at this agency is to-day in receipt of notice of my dismissal from the service, taking effect yesterday. His recommendation has been made for my dismissal March 1 next, and the notice of dismissal has been returned for correction to that date. There is no pretense that the action is taken for other than political reasons, the agent commending my efficiency in his communication to the Bureau returning my dismissal and protesting against my separation from the service at this time. The claim is made that the Executive order of May 29, 1899, takes the position entirely out of the classified service and authorizes removal without charges of any character.

In reply to this letter the Commission advised Mr. Carrell, under date of December 5, 1899, that if he were in position to charge, and offer proof to show, that he had been removed for political reasons, the Commission would lay the matter before the Secretary of the Interior for his action.

In reply to this communication the Commission received a letter from Mr. Carrell, under date of December 11, 1899, from which the following extracts are given:

On January 1, 1895, I was appointed chief clerk in the United States pension agency at Des Moines, Iowa. By Executive orders of July 15, 1895, and May 6, 1896, the position was placed in the competitive classified service, and a commission was issued to me. From the date of my appointment as chief clerk to November 30, 1899, I performed the duties of the position to the entire satisfaction of the pension agents under whom I served.

On December 1, 1899, there was received at the agency the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1899.

FRANK M. CARRELL,
United States Pension Agency, Des Moines, Iowa.

SIR: I have to advise you that your services as chief clerk and clerk authorized to act for agent during his absence or disability at the United States pension agency, Des Moines, Iowa, will be dispensed with on and after November 30, 1899.

Very respectfully,

H. CLAY EVANS, *Commissioner.*

(Through the United States pension agent.)

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This letter was the first notice I had received of my authorization to "act for agent during his absence or disability," which designation I understand would have the effect to place my position upon the excepted list under the provisions of Executive order dated May 29, 1899. But if such designation was ever made, it was made without my knowledge or consent and without conferring upon me any of the duties the act of June 27, 1890, confers upon the clerk authorized to be designated for this purpose.

No charges of any character were filed against me, and no opportunity was given for defense. The removal was arbitrary, and action was taken at such a date that notice could not reach me until after the date fixed for my separation from the service. It is not alleged that any reason, except a political one, existed for my removal; in fact, it is conceded by both Congressman Hull, at whose request the removal was made, and by the pension agent, that no objection, except a political one, could be cited as ground for removal.

Even if the right exists to transfer my position from the nonexcepted to the excepted class, without my knowledge or consent, the removal is in direct violation of section 3 of Rule II, civil-service rules, which prohibits removals from the classified service for political reasons. I charge, and offer proof to establish the charge, that my separation from the service was for political reason, and no other. And also that it was made at this time in direct opposition to the wishes of, and over the emphatic protest of, the pension agent, and solely for the payment of a political debt to the person named as my successor.

Protest filed by me with the pension agent upon my receipt of notice of removal * * * was accepted by him * * * with the statement that no political action on my part since the classification of my position had been or could be charged against me, but that the change was demanded solely because my appointment was originally made under an administration opposite in political faith to that now in power, and the place was desired for payment of a political obligation.

Under date of December 16, 1899, this letter was referred to the Secretary of the Interior with the following indorsement by the Commission:

Respectfully referred to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior for remark and return, inviting attention to the charge made by Mr. Carrell that he has been removed contrary to clause 3 of Rule II. It will be observed that this rule applies equally to positions excepted from examination as to those subject to examination.

The subsequent history of this case is shown by the following extract from letter of the Commission to the Secretary of the Interior under date of November 15, 1900:

On December 16, 1899, the Commission referred to you "for remark and return" a letter of December 11, 1899, from Frank M. Carrell, of Des Moines, Iowa, complaining of his removal for political reasons from the position of chief clerk in the pension agency at that place. No reply being received to this communication, the Commission, on July 11, 1900, again wrote, calling your attention to the matter and requesting a reply with the return of Mr. Carrell's letter. No reply being received to this communication, personal inquiry was made at the Department, from which it developed that the Commission's communication of July 11 had been referred to the Commissioner of Pensions, who, under date of July 25, replied that the papers referred to therein had never reached his Bureau, but stated that the removal of Mr. Carrell had been made for the reason that he was without the classified service under section 57 of Civil Service Rule VI. This paper, though referred to the Commission by First Assistant Secretary Ryan under date of August 18, apparently never reached this office, and a copy thereof has just been received.

In reply to the statement contained in the reference of the Commissioner of Pensions under date of July 25, your attention is invited to the fact that the only effect which section 57 of Rule VI had upon the position held by Mr. Carrell was to except it from the requirements of examination or registration. Any of the provisions of the rules which relate to positions in the executive civil service, other than the provisions which require examination or registration, are therefore still applicable to the position which was occupied by Mr. Carrell, inasmuch as that position is in the executive civil service. Therefore the provisions of section 3 of Rule II that "No person in the executive civil service shall dismiss or cause to be dismissed * * * any other person therein because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations," apply to the position which was occupied by Mr. Carrell, and to him as the occupant of such position. Mr. Carrell, in his letter of December 11, 1899, above referred to, alleged that he had been removed from the executive civil service for political reasons, in contravention of the provisions of section 3 of Rule II, and this

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allegation was brought to your attention by the Commission's communications. The statement of the Commissioner of Pensions having failed to reply to the substance of this allegation, it is again brought to your attention for your remark thereon and such action as may be proper in the premises.

In connection with the statement of the Commissioner of Pensions above referred to, it may be added that Rule VI in excepting positions from examination does not remove them from the classified service, and Mr. Carrell's position, in common with other excepted positions, continues in the classified civil service.

To this communication the Commission has received no reply.

Pawnee subagency, Oklahoma, Indian service.

CASE OF MRS. SARAH E. MURRAY.

The following letter to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of April 10, 1900, gives in brief the full history of this case:

Among the changes in the Indian-agency service for April, 1899, the Department reported Mrs. Sarah E. Murray as probationally appointed on April 20, 1899, as field matron at the Pawnee subagency, Oklahoma.

On June 12, 1899, the Commission wrote a letter to the Department, in part as follows:

"The records of this office show that Mrs. Murray is on the matron eligible register, but has not been certified for appointment, there being other eligibles with higher grades first entitled to certification. The Commission therefore requests that it be informed of the authority upon which the appointment of Mrs. Murray was made."

This request was three times repeated, on the following dates, without reply:

June 23, 1899; September 13, 1899; January 6, 1900.

Notwithstanding these repeated letters of the Commission, Mrs. Murray was reported as receiving absolute appointment on October 20, 1899.

The year of Mrs. Murray's eligibility on the matron register expired in February, 1900, and at no time was she entitled to certification, selection, or appointment under the provisions of Civil Service Rule VIII.

The continuance of Mrs. Murray in the service appears, therefore, to be in violation of law, and the Commission begs to renew its request that the matter receive the Department's attention, and that it be advised thereon.

To this communication no reply has been received, and no further action has been taken by the Commission.

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III.—EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND FROM OTHER SOURCES RELATIVE TO THE OPERATION OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW AND THE MERIT SYSTEM, AND INFORMATION UPON SOME KINDRED TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

In the Thirteenth Report (which covers the period from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896), at pages 7 to 13, are given the views of the President, heads of Departments, and other officials relative to the operation of the civil-service law. Further quotations of a similar nature are given in the Fourteenth Report, pp. 47–53; and in the Fifteenth Report, pp. 90–92. A few additional opinions, taken from reports of Government officers, as well as comments upon kindred subjects from other sources, are given below:

CERTIFICATION OF PAY ROLLS.

[Extract from Seventeenth Report of the New York State Civil Service Commission.]

The provision of the statute which forbids disbursing officers from paying any sums to persons claiming compensation for services rendered to the State without a certificate from the Civil Service Commission that the person seeking payment was appointed or employed in accordance with the civil service law and its rules and regulations, has been undoubtedly the most potent of all the means of enforcing the law. It has laid bare many schemes of evasion practiced in the past, and its enforcement has resulted in purging the service of several persons irregularly and illegally appointed.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, during a discussion in the House of Representatives, on February 20, 1897, said:

I submit to this House that there are no three men in it who are men of higher integrity, ability, patriotism, and industry, and more self-sacrificing to their country than the gentleman from Maine, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means (Mr. Dingley), the chairman of the great Committee on Appropriations (Mr. Cannon), and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Sayers), chairman of that committee when the Democrats are in power. I ask this House to call to mind what has been the action of the last two named under the fatal spell of this vile spoils system of officeholding; what is their testimony in their acts? Only last Saturday the chairman and ex-chairman of that great committee had to stand on this floor and tell us that this House was wasting one-fourth of the money spent on this House, in plain robbery of the people, of their money paid in taxes. I make the point that this money was spent corruptly, because whenever a man is employed unnecessarily, wastefully, in the service, as they said one-fourth of them were, then the members of this House did spend the people's money corruptly. Mr. Speaker, we could better spare any ten men out of this House than either one of those men, and yet they reported a bill here carrying about $25,000 in violation of the law, consciously, deliberately, and doing it to gratify the desire for spoils of us members of Congress under this despicable, nasty, vile spoils system.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, during a debate in the House of Representatives, on February 20, 1897, said:

In the last Congress, in the Congress before that, in every Congress that I have ever served in, there have been at least one-third more employees than enough to do

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all the work. We have not cut them off—we are not going to cut them off, whichever party is in power. The employees are around, they render themselves personally agreeable, and in this House of Representatives we desire to accommodate each other and to accommodate the employees without reference to which party dominates here. Let us call attention to a few facts. Here in the document room they had enough employees to run the business of that room without Joel Grayson, but they did not do it. He was appointed. You all understand who he is. In sheer self-defense he was employed to work in that room, and he gets, I believe, $1,500 a year. Again, in this very room, where Mr. Stickney was employed, there were enough employees there for one to have been detailed to do this work, but that was not done. * * * Take another case. The gentleman from Ohio brought in an item of $500 to pay this young man in the file room. He did the work, but why was it necessary for him to do it? On inquiry we found that the employees there wanted three or four months' vacation, and bundled up and went off. * * *

[Extract from report of Erie Canal Committee (Gen. Francis V. Greene, chairman) to the Governor of New York.]

If the Erie Canal is enlarged in the manner we recommend, and becomes again a large factor in the transportation question in this State, the work in its two departments of engineering and management, as well as the minor public works of the State, will afford a life career to the graduates of scientific institutions which they would gladly enter if they could feel sure that their tenure of office depended on good behavior, and their promotion upon merit, and that they were not liable to be turned out at any moment for some political reason. While the constitution places in the hands of the superintendent of public works the power of appointment and removal in his department, yet the law has already restricted his absolute power in the matter of appointments by prescribing examinations and tests of fitness which must be passed before he can make the appointment, and similarly the legislature can restrict his power of removal so as to limit it to removal for cause. It is also competent for the legislature to classify and grade the permanent employees in both the public works and the engineering departments, to prescribe that appointments shall be made only in the lowest grade, and that promotion from one grade to the next higher shall be made after a suitable examination. We recommend that such legislation be passed, and we consider this essential in order to secure permanently an efficient, honest, and economical administration of the canals and other public works of the State. If the State creates a service in which men will take pride in serving, the removal from which will constitute a stigma of disgrace, it will be able to secure for this class of work men of a higher order of ability, integrity, and character for a comparatively small compensation. We believe that a unique opportunity now exists for establishing the service of the public works in this State on this basis, and to have such legislation firmly planted in the statutes of this State and to get the system fairly inaugurated and put into practical operation. Your own experience in these matters so far exceeds that of any member of the committee that it seems to us unnecessary that we should attempt to point out in detail the character of this legislation. We have only to call your attention to the matter, and to state that in our judgment the proper administration of the canals and other public works requires legislation which shall prescribe tenure of office during good behavior, appointment only to the lowest grade, promotion from one grade to the next by selection, both appointment and promotion to be determined by suitable tests, and no removals to be made except for cause. (Good Government, May 15, 1900, p. 64.)

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE (1900)—DIFFICULTY OF RETAINING EXPERT ASSISTANTS.

One of the problems which the head of this Department is compelled to deal with in every year of his administration is that occasioned by the difficulty of retaining in the Department service some of the most capable and efficient of its workers. It is true that the facilities for scientific investigation on an extensive scale are a great attraction to scientific men, and not a few of them in consequence continue in our service in spite of tempting offers from other sources. Nevertheless in many cases it has proved impossible to retain some of our most useful men, and almost every year I am called upon to record the loss of one or more of our scientific staff, owing to my

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inability to give him a salary at all equal to that which is offered him elsewhere. It sometimes becomes necessary to engage assistance in the conduct of some of our important investigations at a rate of remuneration in excess of that paid to those under whose supervision they are to work and to whose initiative the investigation is due.

This year already three valuable workers have been lost to the Department, one having gone into the service of a foreign government and two others attracted by educational institutions. The difficulties attending the successful prosecution of our tobacco work for similar reasons have already been spoken of. The only remedy is for Congress to put it in my power to exercise a wider discretion in the matter of salaries to those intrusted with responsible positions in this Department—positions calling not only for scientific attainments, but for administrative ability, energy, good sense, and a wide knowledge of the economics of agriculture.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF NATURAL MONOPOLIES.

[Richard T. Ely, in the North American Review for March, 1901.]

The problem in the case of public ownership is to secure men of talent and experience to conduct these enterprises, and keep them in office during good behavior; to engage men for all positions on the basis of merit, and, while retaining vast armies of employees, to enact such legislation and administrative reforms as will prevent employees of the city engaged in furnishing public utilities from either using their political power for their own selfish ends or from being used for partisan purposes. This implies on the part of society an appreciation of excellence of service and a thoroughgoing reform of municipal civil service. Politicians of the baser sort and all those who have selfish ends to be gained by political corruption will work against such reform.

* * * * * * *

Let it be distinctly understood that the position is not taken by the present writer in favor of municipal ownership at any and all times, and everywhere, and under all circumstances. It must come in the right way, it must come deliberately, and it must come provided with adequate safeguards. It must come as a part of other movements, especially of full civil-service reform. But it is calculated in itself to promote these other reforms, and in some cases municipal ownership will be the first step in the direction of that full civil-service reform which is so sadly needed.

SOME PERILS OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

[Henry A. Castle, in the North American Review for March, 1901.]

But whether such an enterprise [the Postal Service] under Government auspices and subject to the vicissitudes of national politics, not only as to its general policy, but as to the changing personnel of its executive heads, can continue to expand indefinitely, is a question for serious consideration. If our greatest railway systems, for example, were liable to have their ten or twelve leading officials changed every four years for purely political reasons, by which change new and entirely inexperienced persons were to be brought in, with all the risks incident to such a change, it is probable that the financial results on the market value of their securities would speedily reflect popular distrust of such methods. That the postal service is now so efficient is unquestionably due to the honest enforcement of civil-service principles among its vast army of employees, and to the exceptionally able, devoted officials who have, by good fortune, been evolved through a very hazardous scheme of political selection during recent years.

Whether that good fortune can be trusted in the future to provide competent heads to manage the indefinite expansions of this great institution remains to be seen. It is absolutely certain that to break down the civil-service system now prevailing among subordinates, and to restore the whole department to the tender mercies of political manipulators, would bring chaos and confusion. In other words, we have built up a gigantic industrial and financial enterprise, the continued efficiency of which as yet depends far too much on the mutations of national politics.

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[Extract from Report of the United States Philippine Commission to the Secretary of War, November 30, 1900.]

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The fifth law adopted by the Commission was an act providing for the organization of a civil service on the basis of merit.

It was the purpose of the Commission in passing the civil-service bill to provide a system which, after it should begin to work, would secure the selection and promotion of civil servants solely on the ground of merit, and would permit anyone by a successful competitive examination to enter the service at the lowest rank, and, by the efficient discharge of his duties and further examinations for promotion, to reach the head of any important department of the government.

The difficulties in securing a good civil service in the islands are formidable. There are two classes of applicants, one the Americans and the other the Filipinos. The Filipinos have had no training except from being in the Spanish service or observing its workings. That service was notoriously corrupt. The salaries paid were palpably inadequate for the support of life and were a plain intimation for the civil servant, in their inadequacy, that if he could, he was expected to add to his official income in illegal ways and by peculation. This is not only characteristic of Spanish civil service, but also of that of all oriental governments, and in the outset it is not too severe to say that the percentage of Filipinos who can be trusted to handle money in public office or to exercise any direct official control over their fellow residents without peculation or the imposition of illegal charges is comparatively small. They must be taught by better salaries and by the example of the Americans a different standard of integrity. On the other hand, the Americans who come to these islands come eight or ten thousand miles, come with a venturesome spirit, come with the idea of amassing a competence by their stay in the islands. They are exposed in any important official position where there is opportunity for defeating the rights of the Government to constant temptations offered them by interested persons seeking to escape lawful burdens or to obtain fraudulent advantage, and who have no other conception of a public officer than of one who is to be reached by bribery if the sum offered be large enough.

Men may leave the United States honest, but with the weakening of moral restraints of home associations and with the anxious desire to make so long a trip result successfully in a pecuniary way, demoralization and dishonesty are much more likely to follow than at home. To avoid the dangers presented by these conditions it is necessary, first, to banish all favoritism and political considerations from the selection of civil servants and rigidly to enforce the requirements of a competitive examination and a satisfactory showing by the applicant of his good moral character; second, to pay adequate salaries and to allow liberal leaves of absence, adapted to preservation of health in the tropics, thus securing that contentment with the service without which good work is not possible, and, third, to awaken an enthusiasm in the service by offering as a reward for faithful and highly efficient work a reasonable prospect of promotion to the highest positions in the Government. It is essential that the system be administered with the utmost rigidity and impartiality, because in no part of the world does rumor of injustice, of fraud, and of underhand methods in the administration of public office receive so much credit as in the Orient; and if dissatisfaction, produced by a sense of injustice, finds place in the civil service of the islands, it will greatly diminish its efficiency. The Commission has passed a law which it believes goes further than any civil-service law of any State or of the United States in carrying out the theory of the merit system, and it takes this opportunity to testify to the earnest assistance and cooperation in maintaining pure the civil service of these islands received from the President and yourself.

We are directed in our instructions to prefer the Filipino for office when other qualifications are equal, and we have by the act imposed this as a mandate upon the appointing power. We have also preferred in the same manner discharged soldiers and sailors of the United States. We could not for obvious reasons introduce provisions discriminating against the Filipinos because of the tendency of their previous training, already referred to. To secure appointments from the two races according to their capacity and qualifications we must rely not only upon the examinations, but also upon the discretion of the appointing power in its selection from the list of eligibles presented by the civil-service board, and upon the power of removal, which remains fully vested in the appointing power, unhampered by any provisions of the statute. The difficulties in selection presented by the education and tendency of the Filipino will gradually grow less and less as the service grows older and as the Filipino learns a different official standard of integrity and sees upon what promotion in the civil service depends.

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In a letter written by Judge Taft, of the Philippine Commission, to William Dudley Foulke, dated May 18, 1901, the situation in the Philippine Islands in regard to the civil-service law is thus described:

I believe that the civil-service law, which was the fifth law we passed, is as stringent as any law which has been passed in the United States. * * * It has never been suspended for a moment. It was, of course, impossible to make a civil-service law applicable the next morning after its passage, for the reason that it takes a considerable time to adopt the necessary rules and to prepare for the necessary examinations. We provided that, with the exception of soldiers, every person who might be temporarily appointed to a civil position in the islands between the time of the passage of the law and the certificate by the Civil Service Board that it had eligible lists for the needs of all offices should be considered temporary appointees and should be required to pass competitive examinations successfully before being appointed. The establishment of provincial governments presents another question of civil service, and we met it by providing that after March of 1902 all provincial officers, except the governor, should be selected under the civil-service law by promotion and by competitive examination. The commission is a unit in thinking that the civil-service law is all-important here. Without it we should be overwhelmed with nondescript persons seeking employment, and political pressure would be brought to bear to have appointed in these islands all the persons who had made failures in the States. We did not extend the act to the school teachers, for the reason that school teaching is a profession, and as the selection of them through the superintendent is made by consulting the heads of colleges and universities, it was possible for him to secure good evidence of the fitness of the person applying; but, as soon as our first batch of teachers have been secured, under the great pressure for teachers in these islands, we shall extend the civil-service law to the teachers as well. I desire to add that in our civil-service law and in carrying it out to the letter we have had the assistance, sincere and active, of both the President and the Secretary of War. We have not been obliged to make a single appointment at the request of the Secretary or President. They have assisted us when we called on them for advice, but that is all, and they have had us understand that they were in sympathy with our purpose in making the law effective. * * * As it is, we have not heard of any complaint of it from any source. As an earnest of the sincerity with which the law was put in force I should like to call your attention to the fact that every man who was appointed between the first week of September, when the law was passed, and the 1st of March, when the machinery was all ready for operation, was required to pass a competitive examination, unless he had been a volunteer soldier, and that 700 applicants took the first examination, a very large proportion of whom were temporary appointees. It was suggested and urged that we ought not to require such appointees to pass a competitive examination; but we were firm, and as a result a great many worthless appointees abandoned the idea of taking the examination and went home. We have secured quite a number of employees of the Civil Service Commission to assist us in perfecting the machinery, and Mr. Procter, of that Commission, has been exceedingly kind, and displayed a great deal of interest in helping us along.

You ask me what the friends of civil-service reform in the States can do, and all I can say is that you will strengthen us, I think, by having the fact generally understood that the law has never been suspended since it was passed and that no attempt has been made to evade its provisions.

[Extracts from letter of F. M. Kiggins, member of the Philippine civil-service board, dated April 22, 1901.]

We held the first series of examinations on March 28, 29, and 30, and the second series on April 11, 12, and 13. In all, there were 873 competitors examined. We had applicants of many nationalities to assemble in the examination room, including Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, South Americans, Spaniards, Chinese, Japanese, Filipinos, etc.

The first examinations were conducted at the Girls' Municipal School, and the place was crowded with spectators. Representatives of the different newspapers in English and Spanish were present, and I took particular pains to dwell upon the fairness of the examinations and the good intentions of the United States toward the natives of the islands. I told them that preference would be shown them in the matter of appointments, in accordance with the civil-service law, and that Americans would gradually vacate all positions which they (the natives) could fill with advantage to

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the service. This seemed to have a good effect upon them, and I could safely make such statements, as it will be the policy of the government here to weed out Americans from all positions where natives can be utilized. Only recently four American messengers who were receiving $60 per month were displaced by natives at $12.50 per month. In time, as I have suggested in previous letters, practically all of the positions in this service will be filled by the natives, with the exception of the higher administrative and supervisory offices.

To recur to the examinations, I might say that the fact that several Filipino señoritas appeared for examination is deserving of mention, since it marks a change in the views of the Filipinos with regard to the employment of women in the public service. The women who applied seemed to be quite bright, and it is likely that they will be certified for appointment for junior clerkships, for which they were examined, if they succeed in the examination.

It may interest you to know that we had a number of former insurrectos before us, all of whom took the oath of loyalty prior to the examination. They stated frankly on their application papers that they had been aiding the insurrection, but we of course made no discrimination against them. I inclose a copy of the statement made by one of them in his application. It is a fair sample of what others have stated.

We expect to get a fairly good eligible register from our examinations, except in stenography and typewriting. The truth is, there are very few good stenographers and typewriters in the Philippines out of employment, and the highest rating received by any of those examined was 75 per cent.

It is generally admitted that the civil-service law and the preparation of the rules and manual of information have had a most excellent effect upon the service, and upon the minds of the natives, who are now beginning to see that our Government has the best intentions toward them. I should also mention the excellent work that has been done in the department of education under the supervision of Professor Atkinson. That department has a vast field of usefulness, and it is quite evident from the manner in which it is taking hold that it will meet the demands upon it. The Filipinos are making a rush for education, working during the day and studying at night to acquire a knowledge of the English branches. Three-fourths of the Filipino employees in the service to-day are studying English as hard as they can; so you see that it is only a question of a few years when the Spanish language will be supplanted in official intercourse.

THE SUCCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Since the British Government, in the year 1870, assumed control of all inland telegrams, the business of that department of the general post-office has grown to enormous proportions.

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Of the 3,250 telegraph operators 1,100 are young women. It may be assumed that every one of these operators is an expert. They must pass a preliminary civil-service examination, competitive to the last degree, and after examinations are over must be able to maintain a high degree of efficiency in actual work. The appointments are for life, or during good behavior. When the operator is proficient he may expect to earn £160 per year; in round numbers, $800. Certain operators, however, rise as high as £190 ($950), while superintendents of departments receive £210 ($1,050) per year. The rate of payment, it will be seen, is considerably lower than the rate for similar service in the United States, though there is to many, no doubt, a compensating attraction in the security of tenure. The Government also provides medical attendance for all, free of charge, thus adding, in a negative way, to the net income of the operators. When the operator is too old for service he may retire on a pension, varying according to the length of time he has been employed, but large enough, in any case, to keep the wolf from the door to the end.

It is remarkable and interesting to note that in fifteen years only seven men and one woman have been discharged from this service for cause. Should a woman marry while in service, she receives from the Government a wedding portion amounting to £50. The men are not similarly remembered, though comparatively few of them are single men. Very few of them, however, own their homes. Some, by working overtime, particularly during the busy season, are enabled to earn more than the wage above noted, though the overtime system has come to be looked upon rather as a curse than as a blessing.

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(W. S. Harwood, in Century Magazine, April, 1900.)

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PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AND EXPENSES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

[Report of Consul Samuel M. Taylor, of Glasgow, to the Department of State.]

The recent election for members of the present Parliament—House of Commons—furnishes interesting figures for study; and especially is this true of the expense accounts filed by the various candidates in accordance with the provisions of the corrupt and illegal practices act. Under this act, candidates for Parliament are permitted to expend an amount of money as set forth in the following tables:

In counties.		In boroughs.	
Number of voters.	Not exceeding—	Number of voters.	Not exceeding—
2,000 and under	$3,100	2,000 and under	$1,700
2,001 to 2,999	3,500	2,001 to 2,999	1,850
3,000 to 3,999	3,700	3,000 to 3,999	2,000
4,000 to 4,999	4,000	4,000 to 4,999	2,200
5,000 to 5,999	4,300	5,000 to 5,999	2,300
6,000 to 6,999	4,600	6,000 to 6,999	2,500
7,000 to 7,999	5,000	7,000 to 7,999	2,600
8,000 to 8,999	5,200	8,000 to 8,999	2,700
9,000 to 9,999	5,500	9,000 to 9.999	2,900
10,000 to 10,999	5,800	10,000 to 10,999	3,000
14,000 to 14,999	7,000	15,000 to 15,999	3,800

The expenses of conducting a parliamentary election are borne by the candidates—that is to say, the candidates are assessed to pay the per diem of the judges and clerks, for the printing of the tickets, and the charges of the returning officers. In the amount of money to which a candidate's expenditures are limited are not included the returning officer's charges nor the candidate's personal expenses, such as his "reasonable cost of living in hotels or elsewhere for the purposes of the election," though if his personal expenses exceed $500 they must be "paid through the election agent." Usually a candidate is at little or no expense for his nomination, as the nomination is made by a standing committee of the candidate's party, and there is rarely any contest. Members of Parliament receive no financial remuneration whatever, not even traveling expenses. In the western division of the county of Renfrew there is a population of 56,622, of which 9,861 were entitled to vote, and there were 8,376 votes cast. One of the candidate's sworn returns shows that he spent $6,368.28. These expenditures are itemized as follows:

Returning officer's charges	$692.50
Personal expenses of candidate	176.53
Election agents, subagents, clerks, and messengers	2,355.19
Postage and telegrams	464.54
Hire of halls and committee rooms	229.08
Miscellaneous	462.69

The other candidate in this division spent $6,238.94, and was elected by 270 votes. His itemized report shows expenditures about the same as the other candidate, except that his "miscellaneous" account was $50 greater. It will thus be noted that the two candidates spent a total of $12,607.12 to obtain 8,376 votes, or a little more than $1.50 for each vote cast. As before stated, the returning officer's charges and the personal expenses are not part of the candidate's allowed limitation. The time from the date of nomination to date of election is from two to three weeks.

In the city of Glasgow there are seven parliamentary districts, and 90,212 persons were entitled to vote. In one district, having 15,181 voters, there was no contest, and the Conservative candidate was declared elected without the formality of an election. In the six contested districts 75,031 persons were entitled to vote, and of this number 54,949 voted. The candidates in the six contested districts returned a total expenditure of $39,890.39, or a little more than 72 cents for each vote cast. The two candidates for the south division of Ayrshire returned a total expenditure of $12,454.87. South Ayrshire has a population of 88,705, of which 15,941 were entitled to vote, and 12,368 votes were cast, or over $1 per vote. These districts represent about the average expenses of all the districts, and are typical.

The elections for Parliament in each county are under the control of the county judge. He appoints all the polling or precinct officers, witnesses the counting, and declares the result. In cities a district may have from one to three voting places; in counties there may be from one to ten, according to the size of the district. There is a presiding officer (usually a lawyer) and a clerk at each polling place. The presiding officer is paid $15 and the clerk $5 for their services, from 8 o'clock

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in the morning to 8 in the evening. When the polls close, the presiding officer carries the ballot box to the county town, where, on the next day, the ballots are counted by enumerators in the presence of the county judge, and immediately after he declares the result. None of the election officers vote at the election over which they preside and conduct. These expenses are all paid out of the fund denominated "Returning officers' charges," to which each candidate contributes a proportionate amount. No person can stand as a candidate until he has paid this assessment, and if the amount is not paid before the hour of the day on which nominations close, it can not be tendered afterwards. In one district the sitting member of Parliament was a candidate for reelection and apparently he was to have no opposition. He was present at the hour of the day for nominations to close with money sufficient to pay the nominal assessment which would be required if there was no opposition. At the last half hour a new nomination was entered and the full amount of assessment paid. Thereupon the sitting member was required to pay his full proportion. Not having the money with him, and at the moment unable to get it, the time for nominations closed before he could get the money, and the other man was declared elected without the formality of a vote.

There were 661,748 electors in Scotland, and of this number 467,631 voted. Scotland has 72 members, and 5 of these were unopposed. It is fair to assume that the average expense in the 67 contested districts was not less than $10,000, or $670,000, or over $1.40 per vote cast.

There are in the United Kingdom 670 members of Parliament—House of Commons—of which number 156 were returned unopposed. Assuming that in the 514 contested districts the average expense to the candidates was $8,000 per district, it shows a total of $4,112,000.

Some of the districts elect two members, and many districts had more than two candidates. There were 1,976,448 votes cast in the contested districts, or at an average expense of over $2 per vote cast.

While I have not all the figures to hand, there are enough to indicate that the returning officers' charges would average probably not less than $800 per district, where contested. This would make a total expenditure of about $400,000 for the election which was paid by the candidates, and which in similar elections in the United States is paid by the taxpayers. Deducting this from the $4,112,000 leaves $3,712,000 which the candidates were free to and did expend as they saw proper. No other officer than member of Parliament was voted for at this election.

In the Maidstone district the election of the successful candidate was contested on the ground of bribing voters. The judges found the charges sustained and declared the election void. It was held by the judges that while the candidate had not participated in the bribing, his election agents had, and plenty of witnesses testified that they had been paid 5, 6, 8, 10, and 15 shillings for their votes. The effect of the judge's decision not only makes a new election necessary, but the former successful candidate is disqualified from standing as a candidate before that constituency until after the expiration of seven years.

SUPERANNUATION.

Two bills were introduced in the Fifty-sixth Congress with a view to solving the problem of superannuation in the classified civil service of the Government. One of these bills was based upon the principle of establishing a retirement fund from contributions to be assessed upon the employees; the other contemplated the providing by each employee of annuity insurance as a prerequisite to his absolute appointment in the service. Neither bill contemplated any direct responsibility or financial contribution on the part of the Government in the working out of the scheme. Below is given a brief outline of the main features of these bills:

A bill "for the retirement of Government employees in the classified civil service" (H. R. 15, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session) was introduced by Mr. Brosius on December 4, 1899, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

This bill provided for the establishment of a civil-service retirement fund by deducting 2 per cent from the salaries of all classified employees. Provision was made for the retirement, optional or compulsory, of all persons in the classified service who

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have been employed as much as twenty years, and who have become physically or mentally disabled, and of all persons in the classified service who have attained the age of 60 years and have been in the service for as much as thirty years; also for the compulsory retirement of all persons who shall have attained the age of 70 years and shall have been in the service as much as thirty-five years.

Under this bill the 2 per cent deductions from salaries were to begin on July 1, 1900, and the system of retirements was to be put into operation on July 1, 1904. All retirement allowances were to be at the rate of 75 per cent of the highest compensation received by the person retired during any part of his official service.

Provision was made for the establishment of a bureau of the Treasury to administer the retirement system, the officers and employees of such bureau to be paid out of the retirement fund, but all accounts to be regularly audited by the Auditor for the Treasury Department in the same manner as monetary accounts of the Government.

Provision was also made for the investment of any surplus that might remain of such fund, as well as for the suspension of payment of retirement claims in case of failure of the fund, it not being contemplated that there should ever be any charge upon the Government for any deficit.

A bill "to prevent superannuation and favoritism in the classified civil service" (H. R. 14324, Fifty-sixth Congress, second session) was introduced by Mr. Gillett on March 1, 1901, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

This bill provided that after January 1, 1902, no probationary appointee in the classified civil service should receive absolute appointment until such appointee had secured and filed with the proper disbursing officer a policy of insurance providing for an "annuity of $50 per month," payable to such appointee upon arriving at the age of 70. Such policies were to be unassignable and not subject to levy or attachment, and the premiums thereupon were to constitute a charge upon the salary of the appointee so long as he should remain in the service.

The bill then provided that after three years from the passage of the act all persons in the classified civil service should be separated from the service upon reaching the age of 70.

A brief account of action taken since 1893 looking to provisions for the retirement of superannuated employees in the classified civil service of the Government will be found at pages 14 to 17 of the Sixteenth Report. In the same report, page 89, some account was given of the system then recently adopted by the Pennsylvania Railroad, to go into effect on June 1, 1900, for the pensioning of its superannuated employees. A system very similar to this was put into effect about the same time by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. The main features of the Chicago and Northwestern plan are given in the following extract from Public Opinion of April 4, 1901:

The plan provides for pensioning all employees who have fulfilled certain conditions, entirely at the expense of the company. In the latter respect the system departs from all beneficiary or insurance plans to which employees are contributors. The pensioners fall into two classes. All employees who have attained the age of 70 years, who have been thirty years in the service of the company, shall be retired and pensioned. This clause is not mandatory in its application to executive officers appointed by the board of directors. All employees 65 to 69 years of age, inclusive of both years, who have been thirty or more years in the service, and who may have become incapacitated, may be retired and pensioned at the discretion of the pension board.

The size of the pension anyone will get depends upon two conditions, the number of years of service and the amount of pay received. To be exact, the monthly allowance paid each person granted a pension will be, for each year of service, 1 per cent of the average regular monthly pay for the ten years next preceding retirement. Thus no person pensioned will receive less than 30 per cent of his salary. To have a concrete illustration of what a man would receive who has just been placed on the pension roll, let us assume that his average monthly pay for the ten years next pre-

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ceding the time of his retirement was $100 and the years of his service were 31.5, then his monthly pension would be 31.5 per cent of $100, or $31.50. One of the first persons to be placed on the roll had been fifty-three years in the service of the company, and thus continues to receive more than one-half of his regular pay. Both the company and the employees, after a year's fair trial of the system, seem well satisfied with results, though certain modifications may be necessary before it is perfected.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has had a somewhat different system in operation for a number of years. Under this system provision is made by the company, at its own expense, for the pensioning of superannuated employees who are members of the Employees' Relief Association of that company. The members of this association pay a monthly assessment, amounting usually to something less than 5 per cent of their regular compensation, but these assessments create a fund for the general purposes of the association, while the pension provision is made entirely by contribution from the company, though the beneficiaries of the pension system are confined to the membership of the relief association.

Under this system an employee must be 65 years of age and must have been at least ten years in the service of the company and four years a member of the relief association, in order to draw a pension upon retirement for disability. For those who have been in the service but ten years at the time of retirement the pension allowance amounts to about 20 to 25 per cent of the regular compensation, and this allowance is slightly increased for each additional five years of service.

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FEATURES OF PREVIOUS REPORTS.

[These reports can be consulted at the principal public libraries.]

The First Report, February 7, 1884, presents at length the facts and explanations respecting the objects, theory, and practical methods of the civil-service act and rules, and the first provisions made for the examinations. It describes the abuses which the act is intended to remedy, the essential vices of the pass-examination system, and the consequences of the spoils system. It explains the nature of competitive examinations, the limits of the classifications, the methods of application and of examination, the selection of examiners, the preservation of the rights of soldiers and sailors, the subjects for examination, special and technical examinations, marking and grading, the apportionment, residence, certifying for appointment, the protection to women, the power of removal, promotions and other exceptions from the rules, probation, the functions of the Commission, the diminution of Executive patronage, and the breaking up of the class monoply of patronage. It gives the testimony of the heads of departments and offices to the practical effects of the initial operation of the merit system. It makes suggestions for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of the civil-service act. Upon information obtained, it gives conclusions reached in the smaller amounts collected for political purposes from Federal officials, the cessation of menaces, and the discontinuance of assessment collection bureaus.

The Second Report, January 25, 1885, states that the enforcement of the act has been found both practicable and effective for the accomplishment of its purpose, and that only the continuing support of the Executive and moderate appropriations by Congress are needed for the extension of the system. The work done is set forth in detail. The facts and explanations of the first report are continued in the light of the additional experience. Practical methods, needed precautions, and general results reached are explained at length.

The Third Report, March 10, 1886, states that no need of further legislation has appeared; that no facts have come before the Commission which tend to show that within the year more adherents of one party than of the other have attended the examinations or secured appointments, or that any discrimination has been made on political or religious grounds. The report continues the explanations of the evils of the old system, and of the examinations and rules as remedies, and the results reached. It states the attitude and views of the President and heads of departments. It points out the diminution of office seeking under the change of administration, and of partisan activity on the part of officers. It gives an account of civil-service reform elsewhere.

The Fourth Report, June 9, 1888, gives the work done in much greater statistical detail than in the previous reports and includes statistics for part of the work from the beginning. On March 1, 1888, the rules had been revised, and this report states at length the reasons for various amendments made. It reviews the subject of promotion regulations, such regulations having been adopted in the New York custom-house and in the War Department. It contains reports of several investigations as to the administration of the law and rules in post-offices and custom-houses where complaints had been made. Questions concerning the legality of certain appointments in the departments are discussed. The practical effects of the act and rules,

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the objections to, and the misrepresentations of, the new system are examined. The appendix contains historical matter and the views of heads of departments, postmasters, collectors, and other customs officials in respect to the enforcement and practical effects of the law and rules. Among other questions this report discusses the wisdom of a rule requiring reasons for removals, the conditions existing in the service prior to the passage of the act, the constitutionality of the act, in what respect the power of removal is limited by the act, and objections to the political associations of officials.

The Fifth Report, February 28, 1889, states the effects of the merit system as shown in promotions, and remarks upon the abuse of transfers from one department to another, the education of those examined, the utility of examinations for promotion, difficulties in maintaining the apportionment, objections to apportionment by Congressional districts, the law of domicile, requiring reasons for dismissals, objections to old classifications (particularly the classification of the customs service, which is still in force) and the adoption of a uniform departmental classification.

The Sixth Report, November 14, 1889, points out the difficulties resulting from the lack of power to administer oaths and suggests that the act be amended to permit of placing on the boards of examiners persons not in Government employ. It states that experience has clearly shown that the local boards of examiners should be independent of the appointing officers, and to this end recommends that the law be so amended as to permit this being done; and that provision be made for marking the papers of all examinations by the central board at Washington. It states that the opening of the registers of eligibles to the public has had a beneficial effect. It speaks of the changes in the rules, the adoption of rules, covering the Railway-Mail Service, and allowing veterans under the old rule, formerly in the classified service, to be reinstated without reference to the length of time elapsed from the severance of their connection therewith. It reports a number of investigations at various local offices against which there had been charges of wrongdoing, the vigilant watch kept to prevent the invasion or violation of the law, and states that the Commission holds that if in any department or office a very large proportion of the employees is changed the burden of proof should be considered to rest on the official making the change, to show that his conduct was proper and that a failure on his part to establish the necessity for these changes should be held to warrant his dismissal. Accusations against the merit system are answered, and it is explained that the examinations are good common-sense business tests.

The Seventh Report, November 20, 1890, states that during the year which it covers the Commission has made examination into the condition of the classified service, and special stress is laid upon certain points developed by this investigation; for instance, that in the classified departmental service only 8 per cent of the appointees of the former administration had been separated from the service during the first year of the succeeding administration, showing that political considerations have practically disappeared as factors in making removals in that service, and that since its enactment the law as a whole had been faithfully and honestly observed in the departments, although subjected to the strain of two changes of administration. The operation of the rules in the postal and customs service is stated to be satisfactory, and tables are presented showing the removals in detail at each office.

The Commission reiterates its belief that where a removal is made the appointing officer should give the accused a chance to be heard in his own defense, and should be required to give in writing a full statement of his reasons for making the removal, such statement to be made public if the accused so desires it. The effects of the investigations are commented upon. The wide difference is pointed out between different States and sections in the eagerness with which positions in the classified service are sought. For the first time in a number of years the Gulf and the Southern States generally obtained their full quotas of appointments, and this is pointed out

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as proof of nonpartisanship. It is shown that the eligible registers are not crowded, there being a good chance of appointment from many of them. The practical character of the questions and tests used in the examinations is again commented on. It urges that the number of excepted places and of those governed by noncompetitive examination could be very greatly reduced. The great improvement brought about by the merit system is shown. Legislation is urged to allow the payment of small sums to local boards, and to establish a central board at Washington to mark all papers. The good effects of the investigations held are shown, and it is stated that a jealous eye has been kept upon the efforts of certain individuals and political associations to assess Government employees for campaign purposes. The results of the work in general are also a subject of remark in this report.

The Eighth Report, November 6, 1891, states that several noteworthy steps in advance had been made during the year in the application of the rules to the educational branch of the Indian service and to Indian physicians, and in revoking the rule which permitted promotion under certain conditions from the unclassified to the classified service. It urges that every "backdoor" entrance to the classified service should be shut and that positions of chiefs of divisions be filled by promotion from the ranks below. The satisfactory working of the law in the departmental service at Washington and the elimination of political considerations in making appointments are again dwelt upon. The benefit to the colored race is pointed out. It is stated that the local offices show less satisfactory results, but that there is a gradual improvement in them. The Commission earnestly recommends the extension of the classified service in various directions as rapidly as it properly can be done. Among other extensions of the system proposed is that additional legislation be had to take all laborers out of politics. The practical character of the questions, the divorcing of the service from politics, and the purification of politics are topics of discussion. The amendment of the law is urged to prevent any individual, whether in the Government service or not, from soliciting any Government employee for contributions for political objects.

The Ninth Report, November 1, 1892, states that there has been a very decided increase in the proportion of women to men appointed, and also in the number of women promoted to higher grades in the service over the last year, and calls attention to this fact as probably showing that the prejudice which has heretofore existed to some extent against the appointment of women to the classified service is gradually disappeariug, and that when women in the public service have a fair and even chance with the men they win their full share of the more lucrative and responsible positions. This, it is stated, is especially true with reference to those appointed through competitive examinations. The stand taken by the Commission in reference to political assessments this year was of special importance, and the efforts made in securing observance of the law are stated at length. Recommendations made in previous reports are repeated in this. The startling growth of the number of Government employees compared with the growth of population is shown in the tables, and also the faster growth of the classified service. In the appendix the report contains historical and descriptive matter, showing the growth and extent of the civil service, with remarks upon the authority of appointment and removal, the history of classifications, the salaries of women, and the employment of colored people. An analysis of the official registers is given, showing the numbers employed in the entire service by sex and salaries paid, and a statement of the places in the classified service, showing their status, whether filled by examination or not, and the salaries paid. The report also contains a map showing the routes of examinations and the locations of the classified offices away from Washington.

The Tenth Report, November 20, 1893, refers to the action of the President in extending the classified postal service to the remaining 548 free-delivery offices, and to the sweeping removals of employees at several offices before the first examination

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was held. The number of excepted places at post-offices is stated to be absurdly great. Attention is called to the evil results of the salary limit to the classified customs service. Mention is made of the Railway-Mail Service as an object lesson in reform. The cost of the Commission is stated to be about a dollar a year for each individual withdrawn from the spoils system. The result of an inquiry into the hours of labor, methods of appointment, tenure of office, etc., in various countries, compared with our own, are given.

The Eleventh Report, November 28, 1894, urges that the practice in the postal service of requiring reasons for removal and an opportunity of defense should be made general. Attention is called to the conviction of offenders against the civil-service act and the efforts to stop political assessments. The appendix gives detailed accounts of investigations of alleged violations of the civil-service law from March 4, 1889, to March 1, 1895; and the information referred to in the Tenth Report concerning the civil service of foreign countries is here given at length.

The Twelfth Report, November, 1895, states the need of a revision of the rules and makes suggestions for the improvement of the service.

The Thirteenth Report, Junuary 30, 1897, shows the growth of the classified service, the economy and efficiency demonstrated by the merit system, and the evil of the tenure-of-office laws. A detailed statement is given of the number of officers and employees in the civil service and their salaries. Comparison is made of the number of Presidential offices in 1876, 1886, and 1896.

The Fourteenth Report, December 31, 1897, continues the showing of demonstrated economy and efficiency, and the progress made in promotion regulations. The action of the President in amending the rules to require reasons for removal and an opportunity of defense are commented upon. The evils of the tenure-of-office act and the spoils system are shown by statements of contemporary statesmen in official documents. The decisions of courts bearing upon the civil-service rules are presented, together with a statement of the operation of the act and rules, including investigations.

The Fifteenth Report, November 1, 1898, outlines the attitude of the early Presidents in the exercise of the appointing power, the departure in succeeding administrations from the methods previously followed, and the attempts, culminating in the act of 1883, to restore the earlier practice. Attention is called to the culmination of Spanish misrule in Cuba as emphasizing the value and necessity of a strict adherence to the merit system. The advance made by State and municipal governments is noted. An account of the colonial governments of the British Empire and of Holland is given. The statement as to the operation of the law and rules is continued.

The Sixteenth Report, January 10, 1900, continues the history of investigations made touching the enforcement of the rules; treats fully of the question whether solicitation by letter addressed to a public building comes within the provisions of the act relating to assessments; considers the matter of providing for superannuated employees; the stability arising from the small percentage of removals; the extension of the merit system to our insular territories; extracts from debates in Congress at the time of the passage of the civil-service law, in regard to the evils of political assessments intended to be corrected by the law, the patronage evil, and the control of Congress over appointments.

The reports also contain the civil-service act, rules and regulations in force at the time the report was issued, with specimen examination questions, a description of the classified service, the decisions of the Commission and of the Attorneys-General, extracts from the annual message of the President, and statistical tables of examinations, and appointments, removals, etc.

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Quota of a State	Third	44
Remedy for abuses	Third	21
Removals, comparison in, classified and unclassified places	Seventh	9
	Thirteenth	19
Removal:		
Limitations upon	Fourth	139
	Fifteenth	19, 71
Diminished reasons for	Third	50
Residence	Fourth	64
Results reached	Third	57
Rules, operation of, at classified offices	First	31
	Fourth	120
Service records and check upon illegal appointments	Fifteenth	23
Soldiers and sailors, preference given to	Fourteenth	23
	Fifteenth	34
Solicitation for office	Second	50
Southern States, bringing up quotas under apportionment	Seventh	13
States and cities, merit system in	Fifteenth	487
Suggestions for better accomplishment of the act	Third	70
Tenure of employees	Fourteenth	425
Tenure of office laws	Thirteenth	28
	Fourteenth	35
Views of heads of Departments and other officers	First	70
	Second	28
	Third	59
	Fourth	498
	Eleventh	9
	Thirteenth	7
	Fourteenth	47
Women in the service	Third	50

In Senate Report 659, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session (p. 896 *et seq.*), will be found much testimony respecting the operation of the civil-service act and rules.

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PART VI.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

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PART VI.—STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

TABLE SHOWING THE 469 KINDS OF EXAMINATIONS HELD FOR THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

NOTE.—Under Section A are shown the 178 kinds of educational examinations held for the general departmental service; under Section B, the 68 kinds of noneducational examinations for the general departmental service; under Section C, the 61 kinds of noneducational examinations for the Ordnance Department at large; under Section D, the 108 kinds of noneducational examinations for the Engineer Department at large; under Section E, the 22 kinds of examinations for the Custom-House Service; under Section F, the 4 kinds of examinations for the Post-Office Service; under Section G, the 25 different kinds of examinations for the Government Printing Service; under Section H, the 2 kinds of examinations for the Internal-Revenue Service; and under Section I, the examination held for the District of Columbia.

SECTION A.—*Showing 178 kinds of educational examinations held for the general Departmental Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Aid in cryptogamic botany, Smithsonian Institution.
Architectural designer.
Acting assistant surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service.
Apprentice.
Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Assistant and expert in forestry history.
Assistant custodian.
Assistant disciplinarian.
Assistant ethnologic librarian.
Assistant examiner, Patent Office.
Assistant geologist.
Assistant hydrographer, transfer from junior architectural draftsman.
Assistant in Biochemic Division.
Assistant in Section of Illustrations, Division of Publications.
Assistant inspector of powder.
Assistant microscopist.
Assistant printer, Railway-Mail Service.
Assistant superintendent of registry.
Assistant topographer.
Bookkeeper.
Book typewriter.
Botanical clerk.
Buoy colorist.
Business teacher.
Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service.
Chief clerk, Schedule A, Subtreasury.
Chief engineer, custodian service.
Clerk.
Clerk, Class 2, Register's Office, Treasury.
Clerk in charge of proposals and purchases, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Clerk, Schedule A, Subtreasury.
Clerk, stenographer-typewriter, General Land Office.
Civil and electrical engineer.
Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Computer, office of the Supervising Architect.
Constable.
Deputy warden, United States Penitentiary.
Draftsman:
- Architectural.
- Architectural and structural steel.
- Assistant, Ordnance Bureau, Navy Department.
- Copyist, ship (tracer).
- Copyist, topographic.
- Electrical, third class, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department.
- General Land Office.
- Heating and ventilating.
- Junior architectural.
- Marine engines and boilers.
- Marine engines and machinery.
- Marine, first class.
- Mechanical, first class, Navy Department.
- Mechanical, Ordnance Bureau.

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Draftsman—Continued.
- Of invertebrate fossils, Geological Survey.
- Ship, assistant.
- Ship, Bureau of Construction and Repair.
- Ship, assistant, qualified in designing electrical machinery of war vessels.
- Steam engineering, Navy Department.
- Topographic.

Electrical engineer and draftsman.
Elevator conductor.
Engineer, first-class steam, custodian service.
Engineer, mechanical and electrical.
Engraver, copperplate, map.
Farmer, Indian Service.
Farmer, United States Penitentiary.
Farmer-carpenter.
Field assistant, Division of Forestry.
Field assistant, Division of Soils.
Fish culturist.
Guard, United States Penitentiary.
Hospital steward, Marine-Hospital Service.
Immigrant inspector.
Industrial teacher.
Inspector and assistant inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry.
Inspector of boilers.
Inspector of hats, Quartermaster's Department.
Inspector of heating and ventilating apparatus.
Inspector of hulls.
Inspector of shoes, Quartermaster's Department.
Inspector of standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Inspector of supplies.
Inspector of wagons and wagon materials.
Inspector of woolens.
Instrument maker, Naval Observatory.
Instrument maker, Weather Bureau.
Interpreter:
- Arabic.
- Bohemian.
- Croatian and Lithuanian.
- German.
- German, Swedish, Danish.
- Greek and Turkish.
- Russian and Polish.
- Russian, Polish, Bohemian.
- Russian, Polish, Lithuanian.

Junior civil engineer.
Kindergarten teacher.
Librarian, Treasury Department.
Library clerk, Division of Forestry.
Lumberman.
Magnetic observer.
Manual-training teacher.
Matron.
Messenger.
Messenger boy.
Mint and assay:
- Schedule A—
  - Assistant coiner.
  - Cashier.
  - Chief clerk.
- Schedule B—
  - Assistant assayer.
- Schedule C—
  - Clerk.
  - Deposit weigh clerk.
- Schedule D—
  - Adjuster.
  - Assistant melter.
  - Assistant weigher.
  - Captain of the watch.
  - Counter.
  - Engineer.
  - Helper.
  - Laborer.
  - Melter.
  - Messenger.
  - Plumber.
  - Silver reducer.
  - Watchman.
  - Workman.

Modern languages:
- French.
- German.
- Italian.
- Spanish.

Music teacher.
Nautical expert, Hydrographic Office.
Observer.
Ornithological clerk.
Physician, assistant, junior grade, Government Hospital for the Insane.
Physician, assistant, senior grade, Government Hospital for the Insane.
Physician, Indian Service.
Post-office inspector.
Printers' assistant.
Proof reader, Geological Survey.
Promotion to cash clerk; inspector and clerk; property clerk.
Railway-mail clerk.

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Record and identification clerk, Bertillon system.
Receiving teller, Schedule A, subtreasury.
Register and receiver's clerk.
Seamstress.
Scientific aid.
Seed-testing clerk.
Skilled laborer.
Skilled laborer, qualified in cabinetmaking and furniture drafting.
Sloyd teacher.
Statistical field agent, Fish Commission.
Stenography.
Stenography and typewriting.
Stenography, typewriting, and telegraphy.
Stock examiner.
Subtreasury:
  Schedule A—
    Clerk and money counter.
    Coin counter.
    Money counter.
    Note counter.
  Schedule B—
    Bookkeeper.
Subtreasury—Continued.
  Schedule B—Continued.
    Assistant bookkeeper.
    Clerk.
  Schedule C—
    Superintendent, messenger, and chief watchman.
    Messenger.
  Schedule D (special educational examinations, St. Louis and Chicago)—
    Janitor.
    Janitor-watchman.
Superintendent of construction.
Superintendent of tree planting.
Surveyor-general's clerk.
Tagger.
Teacher.
Trained nurse.
Transportation agent.
Translator, Mint Bureau, Treasury Department.
Typewriting.
Vault, safe, and lock expert.
Watchman.

SECTION B.—*Showing 68 kinds of noneducational examinations held for the general Departmental Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Assistant custodian janitor, Custodian Service.
Assistant engineer, Light-House Service.
Assistant janitor, Custodian Service.
Assistant janitor watchman, Custodian Service.
Assistant keeper, Light-House Service.
Assistant laundryman.
Attendant, Government Hospital for the Insane.
Attendant, Marine-Hospital Service.
Baker.
Blacksmith.
Blacksmith's helper.
Boiler maker.
Butcher.
Cabinetmaker.
Canvas worker.
Carpenter.
Carpenter, Custodian Service.
Carpenter and cabinetmaker.
Carpenter and joiner.
Carpenter and joiner, Custodian Service.
Carpenter and wheelwright.
Captain and pilot.
Chinese watchman.
Cook.
Dairyman.
Decorator.
Dynamo tender.
Dynamo tender, Custodian Service.
Electrician, Custodian Service.
Electrician and lampist.
Elevator conductor Custodian Service.
Engineer.
Engineer, Custodian Service.
Engineer, Light-House Service.
Engineer and electrician.
Engineer and janitor, Custodian Service.
Fireman.
Fireman, Custodian Service.
Fireman-electrician, Custodian Service.
Fireman-laborer, Custodian Service.
Fireman-oiler, Custodian Service.
Fireman-watchman Custodian Service
Foreman.
Gardener.
Gardener and dairyman.
Gas fitter.
General mechanic.

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Hardwood finisher.
Harness maker.
Helper, Custodian Service.
Hostler.
Inspector of clothing, blankets, etc., Quartermaster's Department.
Interpreter, Navaho language.
Janitor, Custodian Service.
Janitor, Subtreasury, Schedule D.
Janitor-fireman, Custodian Service.
Keeper of light, Light-House Service.
Keeper of light-house depot, Light-House Service.
Knife grinder.
Laborer, Custodian Service.
Laborer, Government Hospital for the Insane.
Laundress.
Leather worker.
Machinist.
Machinist and engineer.
Mason.
Master, Light-House Service.
Master of steamer.
Mate, Light-House Service.
Miller.
Miller and sawyer.
Oil burner.
Oiler.
Oiler, Custodian Service.
Painter.
Painter, Custodian Service.
Pilot, Light-House Service.
Plasterer.
Plate cleaner.
Plate printer.
Plumber.
Plumber, Custodian Service.
Plumber and gas fitter.
Plumber, blacksmith, engineer.
Plumber's helper.
Porter, Custodian Service.
Saddler.
Sailmaker.
Sawyer.
Script engraver.
Second mate, Light-House Service.
Sewer, Mail-bag Repair Shop.
Shoemaker.
Shoe and harness maker.
Square letter engraver.
Steam fitter.
Steam fitter, Custodian Service.
Steam fitter's helper.
Steam fitter's helper, Custodian Service.
Stone cutter.
Superintendent, Light-House Service.
Surfman.
Tailor.
Teamster.
Tinsmith.
Tool maker.
Varnisher, Custodian Service.
Watchman, Custodian Service.
Watchman, Subtreasury, Schedule D.
Watchman-janitor, Custodian Service.
Watchman-laborer.
Wheelwright.
Wireman.
Wireman, Custodian Service.

SECTION C.—*Showing 61 kinds of noneducational examinations for the Ordnance Department at large during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Assistant at experimental firings.
Assistant foreman and annealer.
Assistant machinist.
Assistant packing-box maker.
Assistant paper-box maker.
Ballistic work.
Barrel straightener.
Blacksmith.
Boiler maker.
Brazier.
Brass molder.
Bricklayer.
Carpenter.
Cartridge work.
Case hardener.
Case maker.
Driller.
Drop forger.
Dynamo tender.
Electrician.
Engineer.
Engineer, electrical.
Expert miller.
Filer.
Fireman.
Fireman annealer.
Foreman tinsmith.
Fuze maker.
Gas fitter and piper.
Gauge maker.
Grinder and polisher.
Hammersman.

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Harness maker.
Inspector.
Instrument maker.
Machine wood worker.
Machinist.
Mason.
Mechanic.
Melter.
Messenger.
Molder.
Packer.
Painter.
Pattern maker.
Plumber.
Polisher.
Printer.
Rigger.
Rotary filer.
Screw maker.
Screw maker, automatic machine.
Shrapnel maker.
Skilled laborer.
Steam fitter.
Stonecutter.
Teamster.
Temperer.
Tinsmith.
Tool maker.
Watchman.

SECTION D.—*Showing 108 kinds of noneducational examinations held for the Engineer Department at large during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Blacksmith.
Blacksmith's helper.
Blaster.
Blaster, assistant.
Boarding master.
Boatman.
Boiler maker.
Brakeman.
Bricklayer.
Brick mason.
Bridge tender.
Calker.
Carpenter.
Carpenter, ship.
Carpenter and calker, ship.
Carpenter's helper.
Cement finisher.
Cement tester.
Cement worker.
Chainman.
Concrete worker.
Concrete finisher.
Cook.
Cranesman.
Dam tender.
Dam tender, assistant.
Deckhand.
Deputy inspector and master.
Dipper tender.
Dredge assistant.
Dredge engineer.
Dredge runner.
Dynamo engineer.
Engineer, assistant.
Engineer, locomotive.
Engineer, stationary.
Engineer, steamboat.
Engineer's helper.
Engineman.
Fireman.
Flagman.
Foreman.
Foreman and overseer.
Fort keeper.
Gauge reader.
General mechanic and boatman.
Inspector.
Inspector and overseer.
Iron worker.
Ladderman.
Leadsman.
Lock master.
Lock master, assistant.
Lockman.
Lock tender.
Machinist.
Mason.
Master mason.
Master
Master carpenter.
Master laborer.
Master laborer and watchman.
Master quarryman.
Master workman.
Master and pilot.
Mate.
Messenger.
Messenger boy.
Motorman.
Oiler.

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Overseer.
Painter.
Pilot.
Pile driver.
Plasterer.
Plumber.
Quartermaster.
Raft pilot.
Recorder.
Rigger.
Rodman.
Sawmill setter.
Sawyer.
Scowman.
Sheet-metal worker.
Skilled laborer.
Sounder.
Steam driller.
Steam-drill runner.
Steam fitter.
Steersman.
Steward.
Stoker.
Stonecutter.
Stone mason.
Striker.
Submarine diver.
Subforeman.
Subinspector.
Suboverseer.
Surveyor.
Teamster.
Timekeeper and recorder.
Trackman.
Watchman.
Weaver.
Weigher.
Wireman.

SECTION E.—*Showing 22 kinds of examinations held for the Custom-House Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Boatman.
Chemist.
Chemist examiner.
Chinese watchman.
Day inspector and boatman.
Examiner of German knit goods.
First and second assistant cashier.
Inspector and special deputy collector.
Mounted inspector.
Ore sampler.
Polariscopist.
Promotion.
Promotion, class 4.
Promotion, class 2.
Promotion, class 2 to 3.
Promotion, class 1.
Promotion, class E.
Rule VI, noncompetitive.
Stitch counters.
Storekeeper.
Superintendent, office of appraiser of merchandise.

SECTION F.—*Showing 4 kinds of examinations held for the Post-Office Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Carrier.
Clerk.
Clerk-carrier with knowledge of German.
Porter.

SECTION G.—*Showing 25 kinds of examinations held for the Government Printing Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Bookbinder.
Compositor.
Electrotype finisher.
Electrotype molder.
Press feeder.
Pressman.
Public document indexer and cataloguer.
Skilled helper.
Skilled laborer:
- Collator.
- Counter.
- Cutter.
- Feeder, embossing machine.
- Feeder, ruling machine.
- Folder.
- Gatherer.
- Numberer.
- Pamphlet coverer.
- Paster.
- Ruler.
- Sawer.
- Sewer.
- Stitcher.
- Trimmer.
- Wire stitcher.

Stereotyper.

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SECTION H.—*Showing 2 kinds of examinations held for the Internal-Revenue Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Internal revenue, for clerk, storekeeper, and gauger.
Noncompetitive, Rule VI, for deputy officer, etc.

SECTION I.—*Showing the examination held for the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Policeman.

TABLE SHOWING THE SUBJECTS FOR WHICH EXAMINATION QUESTIONS OR TESTS WERE PREPARED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.

[With the exception of the subject of training and experience, this list embraces only those subjects in which entirely distinct tests were prepared. In the subject of training and experience or technical education and experience special attention was required to be given in each examination to the requirements of the positions to be filled, thus rendering the test essentially different in different examinations, although the forms used were substantially the same. In certain subjects, such as those comprised in a number of the draftsman examinations, where there is great similarity in the material used, the titles have not been repeated. This is also true with respect to certain tests in modern languages which are very similar to those enumerated herein. During the year a total of 420 series of examination questions was required, comprising an aggregate of 1,567 sheets of examination questions.]

Spelling, first, second, and third grades.
Arithmetic, first, second, and third grades.
Letter writing, first, second, and third grades.
Penmanship.
Copying from plain copy, first, second, and third grades.
Copying from rough draft, first, second, and third grades.
Geography, first and second grades.
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey:
- Mathematics, including elements of calculus and descriptive geometry to and including projections.
- Astronomy, including determination of latitude, longitude, and azimuth, and the use of the telescope in field work.
- Physics, including the elements of optics, magnetism, etc.
- Surveying, including topography and the use of ordinary field instruments, and the calculation of results.

Assistant, Department of Agriculture:
- Chemistry, analytical, agricultural, and industrial, major and minor.
- Physics, especially as applied to meteorology, soils, and irrigation, major and minor.
- Meteorology, major.
- Botany, systematic, major and minor.
- Vegetable physiology and pathology, major and minor.
- Practice of agriculture, major and minor.
- Bacteriology, major and minor.
- Forestry, major and minor.
- Zoology, major and minor.
- Ornithology and mammalogy, major and minor.
- Entomology, general and economic, major and minor.
- Physiology and nutrition of man, major and minor.
- Animal production and dairying, major and minor.
- Rural engineering, especially as applied to roadmaking and irrigation, major and minor.
- Statistics, especially of agricultural resources and productions, major.
- Physical geography, minor.
- General physics, minor.
- General chemistry, minor.
- Drawing and drafting, major and minor.
- Proof reading and indexing, major and minor.
- Editing and abstracting, major and minor.
- Library work, major and minor.
- Latin, minor. French, minor. German, minor. Italian, minor Spanish, minor. } Translating and abstracting scientific articles in these languages, except Latin.

Assistant examiner, Patent Office:
- Physics.
- Chemistry, inorganic and organic.
- Mathematics.
- Technics.
- Reading and mechanical drawings.

Assistant microscopist:
- Practical questions on microscope.

Bookkeeper:
- Practice of bookkeeping.

Book typewriter:
- Copying from rough draft.
- Tabulating.
- Copying and spacing.

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Computer, Supervising Architect's Office:
- Arithmetic and elementary mathematics, including mensuration.
- Knowledge of building materials and construction, and specifications.
- Computing quantities from drawings.
- Technical education and experience.

Ship draftsman:
- Applied mathematics.
- Ship calculations.
- Ship drafting.
- Practical shipbuilding.
- Technical education and experience.

Assistant ship draftsman:
- Pure and applied mathematics.
- Practical shipbuilding.
- Ship calculations.
- Ship drafting.
- Technical education and experience.

Copyist ship draftsman:
- Tracing ship drawings.
- Free-hand lettering.
- Experience in the tracing of drawings.

Junior architectural draftsman:
- Arithmetic and elementary mathematics.
- Knowledge of building materials and construction.
- Free-hand drawing and orthographic projection.
- Architectural drawing.
- Technical education and experience.

Architectural draftsman:
- Knowledge of building materials and construction, and specifications.
- Architectural drawing and design.
- Free-hand drawing, ornament, and orthographic projection.
- Technical education and experience.

Heating and ventilating draftsman:
- Arithmetic and elementary mathematics.
- Practical questions in heating and ventilating.
- Drawing and design.
- Technical education and experience.

Electrical engineer and draftsman:
- Mathematics.
- Theoretical and practical questions in electricity.
- Drafting.
- Technical education and experience.

Elevator conductor:
- Experience.

Fish culturist:
- Geography.
- Pond culture.
- Propagation of salmonidæ.
- Marine operations.
- Propagation of shad.

Guard, United States Penitentiary:
- Experience and practical fitness.

Immigrant inspector:
- Practical questions.

Meat inspector:
- Veterinary anatomy and physiology.
- Veterinary pathology.
- Meat inspection.

Modern language:
- German.
- French.
- Italian.
- Spanish.
- Swedish.
- Danish.

Observer:
- Meteorology.
- English composition.
- Algebra.

Post-office inspector:
- Writing reports.
- Elements of bookkeeping and accounts.
- Geography, Constitution, and postal laws and regulations of the United States.
- Description of persons.

Scientific aid, Department of Agriculture:
- College course with bachelor's degree.
- Postgraduate course and special qualifications.
- Thesis or other literature.

Statistical field agent:
- Compilation of statistics.
- Commercial fisheries.

Stenographer:
- Stenography.

Stock examiner:
- Practical questions.

Superintendent of construction:
- Materials and construction.
- Arithmetic and mathematics.
- Building supervision.
- Specifications.
- Technical education and experience.

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Topographic draftsman:
- Geographic projections.
- Mathematics (including arithmetic, algebra to quadratics, plain geometry and elements of trigonometry).
- Topographic drawing and lettering.

Assistant topographer:
- Geographic projections.
- Mathematics.
- Geography of the United States.
- Topographic drawing and lettering.
- Elements of astronomy and geodesy and use of instruments.
- Contour construction.
- Education and experience.

Typewriter:
- Copying from rough draft.
- Tabulating.
- Copying and spacing.
- Writing from dictation.

Railway-mail clerk:
- Railway and other systems of transportation in the United States.
- Reading addresses.

Farmer:
- Spelling and copying.
- Farm economy.
- Keeping accounts.
- Practical questions in farming.

Industrial teacher:
- Practical questions in carpentry and blacksmithing.

Kindergarten teacher:
- Spelling and copying.
- Pedagogy.
- Arithmetic and form study.
- Language.
- Geography.
- Nature study.
- Drawing.
- Physiology and hygiene.
- Use of kindergarten materials.
- Songs, games, and stories.
- Psychology of childhood.

Manual training teacher:
- Methods of manual training.
- Industrial economy.
- Industrial drawing.
- Free-hand drawing.
- Physics.

Matron:
- Domestic economy.
- Keeping accounts.
- Nursery management.

Physician:
- Anatomy and physiology.
- Chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics.
- General pathology and theory and practice of medicine.
- Surgery.
- Bacteriology and hygiene.
- Obstetrics and gynecology.

Seamstress:
- Cutting, fitting, and sewing.

Teacher:
- Pedagogy.
- Arithmetic and elementary algebra.
- English grammar and analysis.
- Geography.
- Nature study.
- History and government of the United States.
- Drawing.
- American literature.
- Physiology and hygiene.

Trained nurse:
- Anatomy.
- Hygiene of the sick room.
- General nursing.
- Surgical nursing.
- Obstetrical nursing.
- Experience as a nurse.

Compositor:
- Abbreviations.
- Correcting proof.
- Tabulating.
- Practical tests in job printing.

Inspector of hulls:
- Arithmetic.
- Hull inspection.
- Pilot rules and inland navigation.
- Lifeboats and life rafts.
- Sea navigation.
- Experience.

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Inspector of boilers:
- Arithmetic.
- Boilers and machinery.
- Experience.

Acting assistant surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service:
- Anatomy and physiology.
- Surgery and surgical pathology.
- Chemistry, materia medica, and therapeutics.
- Bacteriology and hygiene.
- Theory and practice of medicine and general pathology.
- Obstetrics and gynecology.

Hospital steward:
- Elements of bookkeeping and accounts.
- Chemistry.
- Pharmacy.
- Materia medica.

Cadet:
- Geography of the United States.
- History and Constitution of the United States.
- Grammar, composition, and rhetoric.
- Algebra.
- Geometry.
- Trigonometry.
- Physics.
- Inorganic chemistry.
- General information.

Assistant custodian:
- Experience.

First-class steam engineer:
- Practical questions.
- Character as a workman.
- Experience.

Clerk qualified as stenographer and typewriter, General Land Office service:
- Elements of bookkeeping and accounts.

Register and receiver's clerk:
- Public land laws of the United States.
- System of public land surveying.

Surveyor-General's clerk:
- Public land law.
- Public land surveying.

Junior civil engineer:
- Pure and applied mathematics.
- Drawing.
- Use and care of field and office instruments.
- Practical questions in civil engineering.
- Technical education and experience.

Mechanical and electrical engineer:
- Pure and applied mathematics.
- Drafting.
- Practical calculations.
- Knowledge of materials.
- Theoretical and practical questions in electrical engineering.
- Education and experience in mechanical and electrical engineering.

Civil and electrical engineer:
- Mathematics.
- Drawing.
- Use and care of field and office instruments.
- Practical questions in civil engineering.
- Theoretical and practical questions in electrical engineering.
- Education and experience in civil engineering, and in electrical engineering.

Internal Revenue:
- Practical arithmetic.
- Elementary physics pertaining to gauging.

Inspector of standards:
- Training and experience comprising especial investigation in physics.
- Published papers, having special reference to investigations in physics or pertaining to standards of weights and measures.
- Thesis on the proper functions of a national office of weights and measures.

Superintendent of tree planting:
- Forestry and tree planting.
- Botany.
- Training and experience.

Instrument maker:
- Practical questions relative to the mechanical construction of telescopes of the larger sizes.

Customs examiner:
- Practical questions on marble, stone, cement, clay, and earth, and mineral substances.
- Practical tests.

Stitch counter, Custom-House Service:
- Practical questions and tests.
- Experience.

Custom-House Service:
- Arithmetic, conversion of currency.

Examiner of German knit goods:
- Practical tests.

Chemist, Custom-House Service:
- Chemical arithmetic.
- Practical questions.
- Practical tests.

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Draftsman, marine engines and boilers:
Mathematics.
Materials.
Calculations.
Drafting.
Technical training and experience.
Proof reader, Geological Survey:
Proofreading and indexing, practical tests.
Editing and abstracting, practical tests.
French and German, translations into English.
Teacher with knowledge of music:
Theory and practice of music.
Architectural and structural steel draftsman, Navy Department:
Mathematics.
Materials and construction.
Drawing and design, free-hand, ornament and projection.
Technical education and experience.
Assistant ship draftsman, qualified in designing electrical machinery of war vessels:
Applied mechanics.
Calculations and theoretical work.
Practical work.
Drafting.
Experience.
Aid in cryptogamic botany:
General botany.
Classification and identification of cryptogams.
German and Latin translations into English.
Cryptogamic literature.
Collection and preservation of specimens and herbarium methods.
Mechanical draftsman, Ordnance Department, Navy Department:
Drawing.
Mathematics.
Materials and calculations.
Technical education and experience.
Assistant inspector of powder, War Department:
Technical questions pertaining to the composition and manufacture of smokeless powders and explosives.
Education and experience.
Field assistant, Division of Soils, Department of Agriculture:
Laboratory methods, physical soil analysis.
Rock weathering and soil formation.
Classification and mapping of soils.
Familiarity with soil literature.
Seed-testing clerk, Division of Botany, Department of Agriculture:
Structural botany.
Practical questions in seed testing.
Identification of impurities in commercial seed.
Draftsman, Ordnance Department, Navy Department:
Elementary, pure and applied mathematics.
Making workings drawings of sketches from data furnished.
Education and experience.
Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey:
Algebra.
Geometry.
Trigonometry.
Analytical geometry.
Differential and integral calculus.
Logarithms.
Copper-plate map engraver:
Experience.
Specimens of work.
Magnetic observer:
Training and experience.
Telegrapher, qualified as stenographer and typewriter:
Telegraphy, experience and ability.
Practical questions in telegraphy.
Assistant physician, junior grade:
Anatomy and physiology.
Chemistry, materia medica, and thereapeutics.
General and special pathology.
Surgery.
Bacteriology and hygiene.
Obstetrics and gynecology.
Tea examiner:
Practical questions.
Practical tests.
Superintendent, office of Appraiser of Merchandise, Custom-House Service:
Business training, experience, and administrative ability.
Bookkeeper, subtreasury service:
Elements of bookkeeping and accounts.
Experience.
Nautical expert, Navy Department:
Pure mathematics.
Physical geography.
Nautical definitions.
Navigation.

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Interpreter, Immigration Service:
- Arabic.
- Greek.
- Armenian.
- Turkish.
- Scandinavian.
- German.
- Training and experience.

Sloyd teacher:
- Applied geometry.
- Free-hand drawing.
- Industrial drawing.
- Practical questions on sloyd work.

Inspector of woolens, War Department:
- Practical tests.

Business teacher:
- Methods of teaching.
- Commercial law.
- Commercial arithmetic.
- Bookkeeping.
- Business correspondence.
- English grammar and analysis.
- Penmanship, theory and practice.
- Stenography, methods of teaching and practical tests.
- Typewriting, methods of teaching and practical tests.

Assistant in Biochemic Division, Bureau of Animal Industry:
- Elementary general chemistry.
- Serum therapeutics.
- Training and experience in laboratory work.

Skilled laborer with knowledge of cabinet making and furniture drafting:
- Designing furniture.

Inspector of heating and ventilating apparatus, Supervising Architect's Office:
- Designing of office rooms, etc.
- Mathematics.
- Theoretical and practical questions.
- Technical education and experience.

Clerk in charge of proposals and purchases, Bureau of Engraving and Printing:
- Practical questions.
- Experience.

Inspector of wagons and wagon material:
- Practical questions.
- Training and experience.

Money counter:
- Practical questions.
- Practical tests.
- Experience.

Designer, Supervising Architect's Office:
- Architectural construction, history and styles.
- Drawing and design.
- Technical education and experience.

Assistant physician, Government Hospital for the Insane:
- Mental diseases.

Assistant disciplinarian:
- Military tactics.

Interpreter:
- Croatian language.
- Lithuanian language.

Deputy warden, United States Penitentiary:
- Practical questions.
- Experience.

Chief clerk, subtreasury, San Francisco:
- Duties of assistant treasurer at San Francisco.
- Experience in similar duties.

Record and identification clerk, United States Penitentiary:
- Anatomy.
- Descriptive signalment (Bertillon system).
- Abbreviations of the descriptive terms.
- Bertillon indexing (single case).
- Use of measuring instruments.
- Miscellaneous practical questions.
- Experience.

Library clerk, Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture:
- Library practice.
- French.
- German.

Assistant ethnologic librarian, Smithsonian Institution:
- Library methods and work with special reference to scientific books and publications.
- Ethnologic literature and classification.

Assistant and expert in forestry history:
- Forestry.
- Forestry history.
- Training and experience.

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Shoe inspector, War Department:
Practical questions.
Practical tests.
Experience.
Second assistant cashier, Custom-House Service:
Practical questions relating to the duties of cashier or fiduciary officer.
Buoy colorist:
Copying and coloring location of buoys, etc.
Square-letter engraver:
Consideration of samples of work.
Inspector of hats:
Practical questions.
Practical tests.
Experience.
Music teacher:
Theory and practice of music.
Assistant printer, Railway-Mail Service:
Practical printing.
Field assistant, Division of Forestry, Department of Agriculture:
Forestry.
Botany.
Training and experience.
Ore sampler, Custom-House Service:
Practical questions.
Mechanic qualified as instrument maker, Department of Agriculture:
Reading mechanical drawings.
Practical questions.
Training and experience.
Interpreter:
Slavonic languages.
Clerk, class 2, Treasury Department:
Preparation of financial statistics.
Elements of political economy.
Financial history and monetary science.
Training and experience.
Librarian:
Elements of political economy.
History and government of the United States.
Library economy.
Bibliography.
Training and experience.
Translator, Mint Bureau, Treasury Department:
Arithmetic, comprising foreign weights, measures, monetary standards, etc.
Preparation of financial statistics.
United States and foreign geography.
Elements of political economy.
Financial history and monetary science.
French and German.
Training and experience.
Vault, safe, and lock expert:
Practical questions.
Training and experience.
Inspector of supplies, War Department:
Practical questions relating to inspection of wooden and metal wares, stationery supplies, etc.
Training and experience.
Superintendent of farm and transportation:
Farm economy.
Practical questions in farming.
First-class mechanical draftsman, Navy Department:
Applied mechanics.
Strength of materials and machine parts.
General design of machines.
Machine drafting.
Training and experience.
First-class draftsman, marine work, Navy Department:
Applied mechanics.
Details and materials.
General design.
Drafting.
Training and experience.
Botanical clerk:
Seed-laboratory work.
Clerk, Schedule A, subtreasury, Philadelphia:
Practical questions relative to the handling of coin and currency.
Experience in similar duties.
Assistant geologist:
Geology.
Drawing.
Physics, chemistry, mineralogy, and mathematics.
Education and experience.
Third-class electrical draftsman:
Mathematics.
Practical questions.
Technical education and experience.

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Assistant, Section of Illustrations, Division of Publications:
- Artists' tools and materials.
- Work and processes of reproduction for illustrating publications.

Public-document indexer and cataloguer:
- Publishing processes.
- Cataloguing and bibliography.
- History, geography, and government of the United States.
- Experience in library work and cataloguing.

Lumberman:
- English composition.
- Practical questions on lumbering.
- Training and experience.

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TABLE 1.—*The number of examinations held for the Departmental (including Railway-Mail and Indian) and Government Printing services, the number of competitors, and the number that passed and that failed, in each State and Territory, during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

State or Territory.	Number of examinations.			Number of competitors.				
				Passed.		Failed.		Total.
	Scheduled.	Special.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alabama	5	5	10	56	4	26	3	89
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	4	4	8	8	2	3	.....	13
Arkansas	8	2	10	60	4	33	4	101
California	13	43	56	387	194	131	60	772
Colorado	10	14	24	128	19	58	10	215
Connecticut	6	7	13	73	2	21	5	101
Delaware	4	1	5	17	.....	12	1	30
District of Columbia	42	120	162	1,188	1,549	427	304	3,468
Florida	4	5	9	26	2	17	2	47
Georgia	7	6	13	146	10	86	7	249
Idaho	3	.....	3	9	3	4	3	19
Illinois	16	37	53	581	76	157	69	883
Indiana	11	15	26	373	27	136	16	552
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	13	1	14	383	26	77	9	495
Kansas	12	15	27	175	25	64	12	276
Kentucky	9	12	21	92	10	65	7	174
Louisiana	5	16	21	54	10	63	11	138
Maine	6	7	13	47	8	19	4	78
Maryland	4	16	20	168	60	71	11	310
Massachusetts	10	27	37	379	32	160	23	594
Michigan	14	11	25	336	29	71	15	451
Minnesota	13	18	31	153	18	92	12	275
Mississippi	4	4	8	48	2	28	.....	78
Missouri	15	27	42	439	48	161	36	684
Montana	7	11	18	30	3	13	3	49
Nebraska	9	12	21	179	47	58	23	307
Nevada	3	4	7	10	3	10	1	24
New Hampshire	4	4	8	23	2	6	.....	31
New Jersey	5	6	11	57	4	14	2	77
New Mexico	4	2	6	9	5	6	.....	20
New York	20	63	83	679	81	374	41	1,175
North Carolina	14	5	19	57	10	39	8	114
North Dakota	6	1	7	31	4	11	4	50
Ohio	17	54	71	737	82	233	43	1,095
Oklahoma	4	6	10	34	11	25	7	77
Oregon	6	7	13	83	22	28	20	153
Pennsylvania	18	49	67	740	115	238	44	1,137
Rhode Island	4	6	10	40	1	27	2	70
South Carolina	5	18	23	60	2	42	3	107
South Dakota	8	9	17	44	10	10	7	71
Tennessee	13	11	24	171	17	69	8	265
Texas	14	8	22	194	10	60	5	269
Utah	4	6	10	21	9	15	2	47
Vermont	6	6	12	42	4	16	3	65
Virginia	7	12	19	99	21	48	3	171
Washington	8	15	23	69	13	42	5	129
West Virginia	6	4	10	65	12	18	1	96
Wisconsin	8	11	19	162	27	52	10	251
Wyoming	5	2	7	25	8	9	.....	37
Total	443	745	1,188	8,987	2,678	3,445	869	15,979
In addition to the above, 8,242 competitors were given non-educational tests:								
Engineer Department at large				2,705	2	57	.....	2,764
Government Hospital for the Insane				263	80	66	15	424
Light-House Service				726	3	126	1	856
Marine-Hospital Service				397	.....	16	.....	413
Ordnance Department at large				431	.....	.....	.....	431
Secret Service				10	.....	91	.....	101
Miscellaneous				2,549	78	621	5	3,253
Total noneducational				7,081	163	977	21	8,242
Total				16,068	2,841	4,422	890	24,221

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TABLE 2.—*The number of persons examined for the Departmental (including Railway-Mail their legal residence, during*

	Legal residence.	Departmental Service.												
		Clerk.					Special. *a*					Railway Mail.		
		Passed.		Failed.			Passed.		Failed.					
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
1	Alabama	10	3	4	.....	17	36	5	20	1	62	34	20	54
2	Alaska	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	3	1	.....	18	1	.....	14
4	Arkansas	6	2	.....	.....	8	39	2	26	3	70	34	17	51
5	California	45	7	13	6	71	185	12	109	16	322	70	11	81
6	Colorado	14	1	3	.....	18	45	14	30	6	95	25	4	29
7	Connecticut	11	2	6	2	21	15	2	22	2	41	55	3	58
8	Delaware	2	.....	.....	2	4	29	1	20	1	51	6	1	7
9	District of Columbia	3	.....	.....	2	5	271	184	113	64	632	21	4	25
10	Florida	7	2	2	.....	11	35	1	16	2	54	12	4	16
11	Georgia	19	9	10	1	39	110	5	61	7	183	93	34	127
12	Idaho	3	1	.....	1	5	6	4	2	2	14	9	3	12
13	Illinois	78	26	14	3	121	264	40	145	64	513	354	43	397
14	Indiana	55	17	16	6	94	110	24	81	18	233	262	58	320
15	Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	2	2	4
16	Iowa	56	17	14	7	94	104	12	51	6	173	219	17	236
17	Kansas	34	12	9	3	58	130	17	73	13	233	100	11	111
18	Kentucky	27	8	10	2	47	58	2	69	8	137	32	8	40
19	Louisiana	6	2	8	2	18	18	3	33	3	57	19	17	36
20	Maine	15	7	1	1	24	68	7	24	4	103	18	2	20
21	Maryland	51	24	9	12	96	178	56	92	11	337	52	8	60
22	Massachusetts	52	20	21	5	98	232	15	155	22	424	173	16	189
23	Michigan	54	20	10	4	88	171	11	94	6	282	230	12	242
24	Minnesota	21	9	7	1	38	124	6	70	9	209	79	17	96
25	Mississippi	12	3	5	.....	20	22	2	13	.....	37	42	25	67
26	Missouri	39	11	8	6	64	243	18	129	10	400	200	26	226
27	Montana	2	1	.....	.....	3	28	1	7	1	37	10	1	11
28	Nebraska	23	13	5	1	42	90	18	47	13	168	79	12	91
29	Nevada	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	1	9	5	1	6
30	New Hampshire	5	.....	1	1	7	25	.....	6	.....	31	18	4	22
31	New Jersey	24	13	9	1	47	129	5	69	9	212	51	14	65
32	New Mexico	2	.....	1	.....	3	8	.....	3	.....	11	2	3	5
33	New York	106	44	49	10	209	641	32	312	28	1,013	249	38	287
34	North Carolina	11	5	5	6	27	108	10	42	10	170	25	20	45
35	North Dakota	8	1	.....	1	10	9	4	6	3	22	19	1	20
36	Ohio	94	55	22	8	179	407	23	204	34	668	383	37	420
37	Oklahoma	3	1	2	.....	6	24	11	5	1	41	17	5	22
38	Oregon	11	8	1	1	21	65	7	21	15	108	39	4	43
39	Pennsylvania	133	37	27	8	205	345	34	209	30	618	320	32	352
40	Rhode Island	12	2	4	.....	18	22	2	19	3	46	14	3	17
41	South Carolina	14	1	4	3	22	67	9	53	4	133	24	8	32
42	South Dakota	9	3	1	1	14	30	11	11	.....	52	22	5	27
43	Tennessee	26	6	8	1	41	89	4	33	2	128	53	17	70
44	Texas	29	7	10	3	49	126	5	51	1	183	109	21	130
45	Utah	3	1	.....	.....	4	10	3	13	.....	26	8	1	9
46	Vermont	6	.....	.....	2	8	23	1	21	2	47	33	6	39
47	Virginia	36	23	16	8	83	200	45	80	9	334	40	10	50
48	Washington	10	5	5	1	21	54	5	23	4	86	22	11	33
49	West Virginia	16	.....	2	3	21	45	9	21	2	77	30	4	34
50	Wisconsin	12	12	6	2	32	76	8	53	8	145	114	19	133
51	Wyoming	2	1	1	.....	4	19	3	4	.....	26	16	4	20
	Total	1,217	442	349	128	2,136	5,151	700	2,765	458	9,074	3,844	644	4,488

a See Table 3.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, the following examinations were given which can not be arranged by legal residence: Engineer Department at large, 2,764; Government Hospital for the Insane, 424; Light-House Service, 856; Marine-Hospital Service, 413; Mint and Assay Service, Schedule D, 599; Ordnance Department, 431; Secret Service, 101; total, 5,588.

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and Indian) and Government Printing services, the number that passed and that failed, and the year ended June 30, 1900.

Departmental Service. Indian. b						Government Printing Service. c					Summary.					
Passed.		Failed.			Aggregate.	Passed.		Failed.		Total.	Passed.		Failed.		Aggregate.	
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	7	10	2	2	21	87	18	46	3	154	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
.....	4	1	1	6	25	2	.....	.....	.....	2	17	7	2	1	27	3
.....	1	4	1	6	135	3	.....	.....	.....	3	82	5	47	4	138	4
2	11	5	5	23	497	16	6	3	.....	25	318	36	141	27	522	5
3	5	2	5	15	157	2	2	.....	.....	4	89	22	39	11	161	6
.....	1	.....	.....	1	121	4	3	.....	.....	7	85	8	31	4	128	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	3	.....	1	.....	4	40	1	22	3	66	8
.....	.....	2	1	3	665	199	738	25	79	1,041	494	922	144	146	1,706	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	6	1	2	.....	9	60	4	24	2	90	10
1	.....	3	.....	4	353	11	4	1	1	17	234	18	109	9	370	11
1	2	2	.....	5	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7	7	3	36	12
7	19	3	15	44	1,075	62	17	4	.....	83	765	102	209	82	1,158	13
13	6	7	4	30	677	27	11	2	1	41	467	58	164	29	718	14
1	1	1	.....	3	10	.....	.....	1	.....	1	5	2	4	.....	11	15
9	9	2	4	24	527	22	5	.....	.....	27	410	43	84	17	554	16
13	30	22	16	81	483	13	2	.....	.....	15	290	61	115	32	498	17
3	2	5	.....	10	234	10	2	1	.....	13	130	14	93	10	247	18
.....	.....	.....	1	1	112	3	2	1	1	7	46	7	59	7	119	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	8	1	2	.....	11	109	15	29	5	158	20
.....	1	2	2	5	498	61	113	12	6	192	342	194	123	31	690	21
.....	2	.....	.....	2	713	40	9	7	2	58	497	46	199	29	771	22
5	4	5	6	20	632	24	5	2	1	32	484	40	123	17	664	23
3	5	4	6	18	361	13	.....	1	.....	14	240	20	99	16	375	24
.....	.....	1	.....	1	125	2	2	.....	.....	4	78	7	44	.....	129	25
6	12	6	4	28	718	16	5	1	1	23	504	46	170	21	741	26
.....	2	1	2	5	56	1	.....	.....	.....	1	41	4	9	3	57	27
2	8	3	6	19	320	7	20	.....	.....	27	201	59	67	20	347	28
.....	3	1	1	5	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	5	2	20	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	6	2	.....	.....	8	54	2	11	1	68	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324	13	1	.....	2	16	217	19	92	12	340	31
1	2	1	.....	4	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	8	.....	23	32
5	2	4	1	12	1,521	59	34	9	8	110	1,060	112	412	47	1,631	33
3	2	4	1	10	252	17	4	1	.....	22	164	21	72	17	274	34
.....	2	1	1	4	56	.....	1	.....	.....	1	36	8	8	5	57	35
6	11	8	1	26	1,293	52	38	7	4	101	942	127	278	47	1,394	36
14	9	13	6	42	111	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	21	25	7	111	37
2	9	3	6	20	192	1	.....	.....	.....	1	118	24	29	22	193	38
4	8	4	6	22	1,197	98	32	6	1	137	900	111	278	45	1,334	39
.....	.....	1	.....	1	82	8	3	.....	.....	11	56	7	27	3	93	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	8	15	1	.....	24	113	25	66	7	211	41
.....	4	3	2	9	202	4	1	1	.....	6	65	19	21	3	108	42
2	3	6	5	16	255	18	20	1	1	40	188	33	65	9	295	43
1	3	3	4	11	373	29	5	1	.....	35	294	20	86	8	408	44
.....	6	.....	1	7	46	1	.....	1	.....	2	22	10	15	1	48	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	2	4	.....	.....	6	64	5	27	4	100	46
1	3	4	.....	8	475	39	59	4	13	115	316	130	114	30	590	47
2	2	1	2	7	147	2	.....	.....	.....	2	90	12	40	7	149	48
.....	.....	2	.....	2	134	11	8	.....	.....	19	102	17	29	5	153	49
5	13	3	3	24	334	10	.....	.....	.....	10	217	33	81	13	344	50
.....	1	.....	1	2	52	.....	1	.....	.....	1	37	6	9	1	53	51
115	208	143	120	586	16,284	940	1,186	100	123	2,349	11,267	2,536	4,001	829	18,633	

b See Table 4. c See Table 5.

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TABLE 3.—*The number of persons who took special examinations for the Departmental ended June*

	Legal residence.	Assistant examiner (male).		Bookkeeper.				Junior civil engineer (male).		Printer's assistant (female).		Stenographer and typewriter.			
				Passed.		Failed.						Passed.		Failed.	
		Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Alabama	1		2						1				2	1
2	Alaska														
3	Arizona														
4	Arkansas					1								1	2
5	California		1	5		7			1			8	3	11	8
6	Colorado	1										1		3	1
7	Connecticut		6	1		1								4	
8	Delaware														
9	District of Columbia		10							136	4	23	12	27	11
10	Florida		1									1	1	2	1
11	Georgia		1	1	1			1				5		6	4
12	Idaho												1		2
13	Illinois	1		7	1	5		1	1	1		6	8	13	10
14	Indiana	2	1	2	1	5			2	2		2	6	7	4
15	Indian Territory														
16	Iowa	1		5		5				1		5	1	7	
17	Kansas	2	1	4		8						2		15	1
18	Kentucky		3	1		7	2					3		7	3
19	Louisiana					1								2	2
20	Maine	1	2			1							3	2	3
21	Maryland	1	3	1		2				14		8	2	18	5
22	Massachusetts	7	11	2		5	1	2	2			6	4	12	10
23	Michigan		4	4		1				1			1	6	3
24	Minnesota		1	4		2	1		1			2	2	3	3
25	Mississippi	1		1		1							1	3	
26	Missouri	1	3	1		2						4	3	10	2
27	Montana											2			
28	Nebraska		1	2		2						3		4	2
29	Nevada													1	
30	New Hampshire	1				1		1				1		1	
31	New Jersey		1	1		2							1	6	4
32	New Mexico														
33	New York	3	14	11		9			1	4		12	8	32	10
34	North Carolina		1						1			1	1	5	4
35	North Dakota													2	1
36	Ohio	5	2	13		4	3	2	6			10	7	16	11
37	Oklahoma			1										1	
38	Oregon			2		4			1			2	1	4	8
39	Pennsylvania	1	1	10	1	8	1	1				14	2	21	7
40	Rhode Island		1	1		3			1	1		1			1
41	South Carolina		1	1		2		1	1	1		2		2	1
42	South Dakota														
43	Tennessee			1		2						3	1	3	
44	Texas	1		4		2			1	2		1		5	1
45	Utah														
46	Vermont		1			1			1					2	
47	Virginia	1	2	2		1		1		16		7	5	12	3
48	Washington					1			1				1	3	
49	West Virginia			3		1				2				4	2
50	Wisconsin		2	1		1							5	9	1
51	Wyoming														
	Total	31	75	94	4	98	8	10	21	182	4	135	80	294	132

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Service, the number that passed and that failed, and their legal residence, during the year 30, 1900.

Stenographer.				Typewriter.				Specials for Department of Agriculture. a				Miscellaneous. a								
												With educational test.				Without educational test.				
Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	5	....	4	....	13	3	7	....	15	....	4	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	1	....	7	3	....	....	3
....	1	2	1	2	1	....	....	8	....	2	....	7	....	4	....	22	....	16	....	4
6	1	9	3	10	3	7	....	21	....	6	3	73	1	54	2	62	4	13	....	5
2	1	3	....	2	....	1	1	3	....	2	....	26	10	20	3	10	3	1	1	6
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	5	....	6	2	3	2	3	....	2	....	7
....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6	1	9	....	21	....	9	....	8
9	4	7	16	8	13	14	9	6	2	8	2	119	14	41	22	106	3	6	....	9
....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6	....	3	....	3	....	6	....	25	....	4	....	10
3	....	5	3	4	....	3	....	10	1	6	....	21	3	15	....	65	....	25	....	11
1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	1	....	12
1	3	6	6	6	4	1	4	71	18	29	43	65	4	44	1	106	1	46	....	13
1	....	3	1	2	1	2	1	55	5	35	7	25	6	23	5	21	3	3	....	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	15
3	1	8	1	6	1	3	1	43	5	12	4	20	2	8	....	21	1	8	....	16
2	1	6	2	6	2	1	1	56	2	12	7	23	2	26	2	35	10	4	....	17
1	....	....	1	1	1	1	....	6	....	12	....	17	1	22	2	29	....	17	....	18
....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	2	....	5	2	22	1	12	....	5	....	19
....	1	2	1	1	2	....	....	3	....	4	....	10	1	8	....	58	....	5	....	20
4	1	8	1	6	1	6	1	15	1	5	1	76	36	42	3	67	1	8	....	21
4	2	6	4	4	5	4	2	33	3	17	3	47	1	66	2	127	....	32	....	22
4	....	8	1	6	2	4	1	20	4	17	1	17	3	13	....	120	....	41	....	23
2	....	1	3	1	3	2	1	11	....	4	....	13	....	44	1	91	1	12	....	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	1	....	5	1	3	....	7	....	5	....	25
....	....	6	2	3	2	....	....	39	3	15	5	33	6	30	1	162	4	63	....	26
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	7	1	11	1	....	....	27
....	....	2	4	2	4	....	....	27	6	12	4	10	2	12	2	46	6	14	1	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	1	3	....	1	29
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	5	....	2	....	11	....	1	....	30
....	1	....	1	1	1	3	1	10	....	4	1	18	2	26	2	99	....	27	....	31
....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6	....	....	....	32
6	2	23	8	16	7	8	2	61	....	24	4	125	11	131	4	407	....	70	....	33
1	2	1	1	1	3	....	4	9	....	7	....	23	4	6	1	73	....	21	....	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	1	3	1	7	3	....	1	35
5	2	12	5	9	3	6	1	87	2	24	11	116	9	92	3	160	....	42	....	36
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	1	....	5	....	3	....	16	10	....	....	37
1	1	2	5	2	4	1	1	3	....	3	....	14	....	3	....	41	1	3	1	38
7	1	17	1	18	1	12	1	48	2	20	....	129	26	104	20	117	1	26	....	39
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....	3	1	5	2	16	....	5	....	40
....	2	....	1	....	1	2	....	7	....	3	....	22	5	29	2	34	....	13	....	41
2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	3	....	4	2	4	....	18	9	4	....	42
1	1	2	....	1	....	2	1	27	1	10	....	14	1	9	1	42	....	5	....	43
....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	16	1	15	....	23	1	7	....	80	1	20	....	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	6	....	12	....	3	3	....	....	45
....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	....	3	....	6	....	20	....	6	....	46
2	1	12	1	7	2	4	1	20	....	6	....	86	21	28	4	74	....	15	....	47
....	1	3	2	2	1	....	1	5	....	2	1	22	1	11	....	25	1	2	....	48
2	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	26	7	8	....	6	....	6	....	49
3	....	3	....	5	....	2	....	16	2	9	6	14	....	17	1	37	1	10	....	50
....	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	5	3	2	....	8	....	1	....	51
75	31	166	79	139	71	94	36	794	58	355	103	1,324	196	1,041	91	2,549	78	621	5	

a See Table 12.

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TABLE 4.—*The number of persons examined for the Indian Service, the number that*

	Legal residence.	Assistant disciplinarian (male).		Business teacher (male).		Constable (male).		Farmer (male).		Farmer-carpenter (male).		Industrial teacher (male).		Kindergarten teacher (female).		Manual training teacher (male).		Matron (female).	
		Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.
1	Alabama																		
2	Alaska																		
3	Arizona												1					3	
4	Arkansas																	1	
5	California								2	1	2							6	1
6	Colorado												1			1		3	
7	Connecticut																	1	
8	Delaware																		
9	District of Columbia								1				1		1				
10	Florida																		
11	Georgia																		
12	Idaho								1				1					1	
13	Illinois							1				1		7	1			6	
14	Indiana							1	2				1	2				2	
15	Indian Territory							1											
16	Iowa							4	2			1		1				3	
17	Kansas						1	3	6			2	1	4	1	1		11	3
18	Kentucky								1				1						
19	Louisiana																		
20	Maine																		
21	Maryland								1				1					1	
22	Massachusetts													2					
23	Michigan	1							2					2	1				
24	Minnesota							2	2			1	2		1			2	1
25	Mississippi								1										
26	Missouri			1				2				2	1					5	1
27	Montana																	1	2
28	Nebraska												1	1				2	2
29	Nevada								1									3	1
30	New Hampshire																		
31	New Jersey																		
32	New Mexico								1										
33	New York								1				2					1	1
34	North Carolina							1	1			1	1					1	1
35	North Dakota																	1	
36	Ohio								2			2	1	1				6	
37	Oklahoma					10	5	3	4				4					5	1
38	Oregon							1	2			1	1	1				5	5
39	Pennsylvania								1					1			1	2	
40	Rhode Island																		
41	South Carolina																		
42	South Dakota								2									3	1
43	Tennessee							1				1			1			3	1
44	Texas							1	2						2			2	
45	Utah													1				2	
46	Vermont																		
47	Virginia													1		1		1	
48	Washington								1									2	
49	West Virginia																		
50	Wisconsin							3				1						7	
51	Wyoming																	1	1
	Total	1		1		10	6	24	39	1	2	13	21	24	8	3	1	93	22

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passed and that failed, and their legal residence, during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Music teacher.				Physician.				Seamstress (female).		Sloyd teacher (female).		Teacher.				Trained nurse.				Summary.			
Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.						Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.					
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	2	6	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	6	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	1	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	....	1	13	10	23	5
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	1	5	....	....	....	....	8	7	15	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	3	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5	12
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	1	....	5	3	2	10	....	1	....	2	26	18	44	13
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	10	2	4	2	1	....	....	....	19	11	30	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3	15
1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	5	....	3	....	....	....	....	18	6	24	16
....	1	....	2	....	....	2	....	8	5	....	....	7	5	12	5	....	1	....	....	43	38	81	17
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	3	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	10	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	4	5	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	2	3	5	....	....	....	....	9	11	20	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	....	8	10	18	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	25
....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	5	4	3	....	....	....	....	18	10	28	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	5	27
....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	1	....	....	2	1	2	3	....	....	....	....	10	9	19	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2	5	29
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	4	32
....	....	....	....	3	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	5	12	33
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	5	5	10	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	2	2	4	35
....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	....	....	3	1	4	....	....	1	....	1	17	9	26	36
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	3	....	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	23	19	42	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	9	20	38
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	3	2	5	....	2	....	1	12	10	22	39
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	40
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	5	9	42
....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	2	....	....	....	....	5	11	16	43
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	....	....	4	7	11	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	1	7	45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	8	47
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	4	3	7	48
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	49
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	1	2	3	3	....	....	....	....	18	6	24	50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	51
1	2	....	2	8	2	16	...	38	22	3	....	52	39	58	61	1	7	....	5	323	263	586	

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TABLE 5.—*The number of persons examined for the Government Printing Service, the num*

	Legal residence.	Bookbinder (male).		Compositor.				Electrotype finisher (male).		Electrotype molder (male).		Press feeder.				Pressman (male).	
				Passed.		Failed.						Passed.		Failed.			
		Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.
1	Alabama	1		3		1										1	
2	Alaska																
3	Arizona			2													
4	Arkansas	1		1												1	
5	California	1		12		1										1	
6	Colorado			2													
7	Connecticut	1		2													
8	Delaware			2		1											
9	District of Columbia	5	1	57	1	5						1	22		3	6	
10	Florida			5													
11	Georgia			9		1		1									
12	Idaho																
13	Illinois	4		44	2	3						1				1	1
14	Indiana	1		21		2										2	
15	Indian Territory																
16	Iowa	2		15													
17	Kansas	2		9	1												
18	Kentucky	2		6		1						1					
19	Louisiana			3													
20	Maine			8		1											1
21	Maryland	12	4	27		4	1	1	1				2		2	6	1
22	Massachusetts	10	5	19	1					1		1				6	
23	Michigan	1	2	22													
24	Minnesota	2	1	9													
25	Mississippi			2													
26	Missouri	2	1	14	1								1				
27	Montana																
28	Nebraska	2		5													
29	Nevada																
30	New Hampshire	2		2												2	
31	New Jersey	6		7													
32	New Mexico																
33	New York	16		26		3		2					1	1		4	
34	North Carolina			10		1										1	
35	North Dakota																
36	Ohio	11	1	30	1	2						1			1	3	1
37	Oklahoma																
38	Oregon			1													
39	Pennsylvania	26	3	46	1	2		2					1			7	
40	Rhode Island	2		6													
41	South Carolina			4		1											
42	South Dakota			4	1	1											
43	Tennessee			15	1											1	
44	Texas	4		21	1	1										2	
45	Utah			1		1											
46	Vermont			1													
47	Virginia	2	1	11											1	1	1
48	Washington	1		1													
49	West Virginia			8	1												
50	Wisconsin			9												1	
51	Wyoming																
	Total	119	19	502	12	32	1	6	1	1		5	27	1	7	46	5

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ber that passed and that failed, and their legal residence, during the year ended June 30, 1900.

Public-document indexer and cataloguer.				Skilled helper.				Skilled laborer.												
								Collator.				Counter.				Cutter (male).		Embossing-machine feeder (male).		
Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.						
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	
				2	5	1														1
																				2
																				3
																				4
	1	2		2	3				1											5
					1															6
				1	3															7
																				8
			1	117	456	19	25		14		1	4	18		7					9
				1	1															10
				1	4		1													11
																				12
				9	7			1				1	1							13
			1	3	6															14
						1														15
1				4	3								1							16
				2	1															17
				1	2															18
		1			2		1													19
					1															20
				14	68	2	3		4				4							21
1	1		2	2	5	2														22
				1	3															23
				2																24
					1															25
			1		3															26
				1																27
					2				1				3							28
																				29
	1				1															30
			1		1															31
																				32
		1	2	7	20	4	1		1				1		1			1		33
				6	4															34
					1															35
		2		4	8	1			2				2		1					36
																				37
																				38
		1		10	22								1			1				39
					3															40
				4	6				1				1							41
																				42
				2	2	1	1		1				1							43
				2	4															44
																				45
				1	4															46
				25	53	2	2				1				1					47
																				48
				3	7															49
																				50
					1															51
2	3	7	8	227	714	33	34	1	25		2	5	33		10	1		1		

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TABLE 5.—*The number of persons examined for the Government Printing Service, the June 30,*

	Legal residence.	Skilled laborer.																	
		Folder.				Gatherer.				Numberer (female).		Pamphlet coverer.				Paster.			
		Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.				Passed.		Failed.		Passed.		Failed.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Alabama		2		1		1						1				1		
2	Alaska																		
3	Arizona																		
4	Arkansas																		
5	California						1												
6	Colorado		1																
7	Connecticut																		
8	Delaware																		
9	District of Columbia	3	89		13	1	32		7	4	1	1	11		2	1	39		10
10	Florida			1														1	
11	Georgia																		
12	Idaho																		
13	Illinois		2							1						1	1		
14	Indiana		5																
15	Indian Territory																		
16	Iowa		1																
17	Kansas																		
18	Kentucky																		
19	Louisiana																		
20	Maine																		
21	Maryland		11			1	2			2			3				6		
22	Massachusetts		1																
23	Michigan		1																1
24	Minnesota																		
25	Mississippi		1																
26	Missouri																		
27	Montana																		
28	Nebraska		3				2			3			1				1		
29	Nevada																		
30	New Hampshire																		
31	New Jersey																		
32	New Mexico																		
33	New York		4		1		1		1				1		1		2		
34	North Carolina																		
35	North Dakota																		
36	Ohio	1	6			1	3		1	2	1		2			1	2		
37	Oklahoma																		
38	Oregon																		
39	Pennsylvania		3		1														
40	Rhode Island																		
41	South Carolina		1				1			1			1				1		
42	South Dakota																		
43	Tennessee		2				2			1			2				2		
44	Texas																		
45	Utah																		
46	Vermont																		
47	Virginia		4		1				1		1		1		1		1		1
48	Washington																		
49	West Virginia																		
50	Wisconsin																		
51	Wyoming																		
	Total	4	137	1	17	3	45		10	14	3	1	23		4	3	56	1	12

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number that passed and that failed, and their legal residence, during the year ended 1900—Continued.

Skilled laborer.																Stereotyper (male).		Summary.			
Ruler (male).		Ruling-machine feeder (male).		Sawer (male).		Sewer (female).		Stitcher.				Trimmer (male).		Wire stitcher (male).							
								Passed.		Failed.											
Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	4	21	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	3
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	4
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22	3	25	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	7	7
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	3	1	4	8
....	....	3	....	....	....	21	3	2	28	....	6	....	....	....	....	1	....	937	104	1,041	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	2	9	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	2	17	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	79	4	83	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	3	41	14
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	27	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15	....	15	17
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	1	13	18
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	7	19
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	2	11	20
....	....	2	....	....	....	4	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	174	18	192	21
....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	49	9	58	22
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29	3	32	23
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1	14	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	25
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	2	23	26
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	27
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27	....	27	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	29
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	8	30
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	2	16	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
....	....	....	....	1	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	1	....	93	17	110	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	1	22	34
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	35
....	....	3	....	....	....	4	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	90	11	101	36
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	37
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	38
1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	1	....	8	....	130	7	137	39
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	11	40
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	1	24	41
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	1	6	42
....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38	2	40	43
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34	1	35	44
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2	45
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....	6	46
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	98	17	115	47
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	48
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	19	49
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....	10	50
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	51
1	....	14	....	1	....	36	6	2	47	....	9	2	....	1	....	6	....	2,126	223	2,349	

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TABLE 6.—*The number of persons examined for transfer and promotion in the Departmental service under the provisions of Rules X and XI, the number that passed and that failed, and their legal residence, during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

	Legal residence.	Transfer—Rule X.					Promotion—Rule XI.					Aggregate.
		Passed.		Failed.			Passed.		Failed.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Alabama			1		1			5		5	6
2	Alaska											
3	Arizona							1	1		2	2
4	Arkansas								1		1	1
5	California	7	1	2	2	12	1		1	3	5	17
6	Colorado	5				5			1		1	6
7	Connecticut	3				3						3
8	Delaware								1		1	1
9	District of Columbia	6	22	1	7	36	3	1	6	1	11	49
10	Florida						1				1	1
11	Georgia	1				1	1		4		5	6
12	Idaho											
13	Illinois	13	2	3	2	20	2		1		3	23
14	Indiana	2			1	3	1		3	1	5	8
15	Indian Territory											
16	Iowa	1				1	1		2		3	4
17	Kansas	3	1	2		6		1	1		2	8
18	Kentucky	1		1		2						2
19	Louisiana		1			1			2		2	3
20	Maine	1				1						1
21	Maryland	5	2	3	2	12	3		4	1	8	20
22	Massachusetts	1		1		2	5				5	7
23	Michigan	4	1	2		7						7
24	Minnesota	4	1			5	2				2	7
25	Mississippi	1	1		2	4	1		2		3	7
26	Missouri	11		7	4	22	2	1	2		5	25
27	Montana	1				1						1
28	Nebraska	1		1		2						2
29	Nevada							1			1	1
30	New Hampshire	1	1			2						2
31	New Jersey			1		1			3		3	4
32	New Mexico											
33	New York	7	4	3	7	21	2	1	8		11	32
34	North Carolina	1		2		3	1	1	3		5	8
35	North Dakota								1		1	1
36	Ohio	5	2	3	1	11	2	1	2		5	16
37	Oklahoma			1		1						1
38	Oregon	1				1						1
39	Pennsylvania	6	4	4		14	2	2	5	3	12	26
40	Rhode Island			1		1						1
41	South Carolina	1	1		1	3			2		2	5
42	South Dakota	1			1	2	1				1	3
43	Tennessee	5		4		9	1		3		4	13
44	Texas	2				2			1		1	3
45	Utah	1				1						1
46	Vermont	1		1		2						2
47	Virginia	4	2	3	1	10	3	1	6		10	20
48	Washington	2				2	2				2	4
49	West Virginia		1			1	1		1		2	3
50	Wisconsin			2	1	3						3
51	Wyoming											
	Total	109	47	49	32	237	38	11	72	9	130	367

NOTE.—See pp. 400–401 in Table 12 for list of examinations.

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TABLE 7.—*The number of persons examined for the Custom-House Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Location of office.	First grade.					Second grade.					Third grade.					Summary. *a*		
	Passed.		Failed.			Passed.		Failed.			Passed.		Failed.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Albany, N. Y. *a*	7				7											8		8
Alexandria, Va. *a*																1	1	2
Astoria, Oreg. *a*																2		2
Atlanta, Ga. *a*																	2	2
Baltimore, Md. *a*	41		8	1	50	27		4		31	23		2		25	96	15	111
Bangor, Me. *a*	1		2		3											3	3	6
Barnstable, Mass. *a*																2		2
Bath, Me. *a*	5				5											8	7	15
Beaufort, S. C. *a*																2		2
Belfast, Me. *a*																1		1
Boston, Mass	109	6	25	1	141	124		5		129	104	1	9		114	344	40	384
Bridgeport, Conn. *a*	1				1											2		2
Bridgeton, N. J. *a*																1		1
Brownsville, Tex. *a*																4	1	5
Brunswick, Ga. *a*			1		1											3	1	4
Buffalo, N. Y. *a*	6		3		9						5		1		6	15	4	19
Burlington, Vt. *a*	31	4	14		49	2				2	1				1	41	15	56
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	11		3		14											11	3	14
Castine, Me. *a*																4		4
Cedar Keys, Fla.																		
Charleston, S. C. *a*	4		1		5	1				1						8	1	9
Chicago, Ill. *a*	61		9	1	71	27		3		30	24		7		31	113	23	136
Cincinnati, Ohio *a*	14				14	6		1		7	6		1		7	28	2	30
Cleveland, Ohio *a*	9	3	2		14						8				8	26	2	28
Corpus Christi, Tex. *a*	1		1		2											3	1	4
Calais, Me	7		4		11											7	4	11
Denver, Colo. *a*	3	1			4											6		6
Detroit, Mich. *a*	16		4		20	4		2		6		1			1	25	6	31
Duluth, Minn. *a*	1		1		2											2	1	3
Eagle Pass, Tex. *a*	2		2		4						1		1		2	10	4	14
Eastport, Me	4				4											4		4
Ellsworth, Me. *a*																2		2
El Paso, Tex. *a*	2				2						3	2			5	16	2	18
Erie, Pa. *a*																1		1
Evansville, Ind. *a*																1		1

a Figures in summary column include examinations shown in Table 8.

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TABLE 7.—*The number of persons examined for the Custom-House Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	First grade.					Second grade.					Third grade.					Summary.[a]		
	Passed.		Failed.			Passed.		Failed.			Passed.		Failed.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
Galveston, Tex.[a]	7	1	10		18	3		1		4	13		4		17	26	15	41
Gloucester, Mass	4		3		7											4	3	7
Grand Haven, Mich																		
Great Falls, Mont.[a]	1		1		2											3	1	4
Hartford, Conn			3		3												3	3
Houlton, Me.[a]	2		2		4											8	5	13
Indianapolis, Ind.[a]	3				3											4		4
Jacksonville, Fla.[a]	1				1											3	2	5
Kansas City, Mo.[a]	5	1	2		8	1		1		2						9	3	12
Key West, Fla.[a]	3				3						3		1		4	8	2	10
Laredo, Tex.[a]			1		1											7	1	8
Lincoln, Nebr.[a]																1		1
Los Angeles, Cal.[a]	8		3		11						2		1		3	13	6	19
Louisville, Ky.[a]	1				1											3		3
Machias, Me.[a]	2				2											3		3
Marquette, Mich.[a]	2				2						1		1		2	7	1	8
Memphis, Tenn	8		11		19											8	11	19
Milwaukee, Wis.[a]	2	1	2		5			1		1	1				1	7	5	12
Mobile, Ala.[a]	2		7		9						1		1		2	5	8	13
Nashville, Tenn.[a]																1		1
Newark, N. J	4		2		6	4				4						8	2	10
New Bedford, Mass	1				1											1		1
Newbern, N. C.[a]																2	1	3
New Haven, Conn	2		1		3						1				1	3	1	4
New London, Conn.[a]	7				7											8		8
New Orleans, La.[a]	17		20		37	11		5		16	30		14		44	63	51	114
Newport, R. I																		
Newport, Vt.[a]	11		5		16											13	5	18
Newport News, Va	13		7		20											13	7	20
New York, N. Y.[a]	536		167		703	876		99		975	678		81		759	2,101	385	2,486
Niagara Falls, N. Y	17		5		22							1			1	18	5	23
Nogales, Ariz.[a]	2		1		3						6		1		7	16	6	22
Norfolk, Va.[a]	1		1		2											4	1	5
Ogdensburg, N. Y.[a]	4		4		8											11	7	18
Omaha, Nebr.[a]																12	4	16
Oswego, N. Y.[a]	3		3		6											7	3	10

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Pembina, N. Dak. *a*	1				1											7	2	9
Pensacola, Fla. *a*	4		3		7	1				1	9		1		10	19	4	23
Perth Amboy, N. J. *a*	3		4		7											4	4	8
Petersburg, Va.																		
Philadelphia, Pa. *a*	64	2	11		77	27		10		37	37		6		43	160	36	196
Pittsburg, Pa. *a*	4		1		5											5	1	6
Plattsburg, N. Y. *a*	8		9		17								2		2	16	11	27
Port Huron, Mich. *a*	8		1		9	2				2						15	2	17
Portland, Me.	31	1	7	1	40						4				4	36	8	44
Portland, Oreg. *a*	14		2	1	17	6				6	10		3		13	31	6	37
Portsmouth, N. H. *a*																1		1
Port Townsend, Wash.	19		3	1	23	2				2	18		5		23	39	9	48
Providence, R. I.	5				5						1				1	6		6
Richmond, Va.			1		1												1	1
Rochester, N. Y. *a*	3		8		11											7	8	15
Rockland, Me. *a*	1		1		2											6	1	7
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	4		3		7											4	3	7
St. Augustine, Fla. *a*																1		1
St. Joseph, Mo. *a*																1		1
St. Louis, Mo. *a*	6	3	4		13						3		2		5	14	6	20
St. Paul, Minn.	10		6		16						1		1		2	11	7	18
Salem, Mass.																		
San Diego, Cal. *a*	4	1	1		6						7				7	14	2	16
Sandusky, Ohio *a*																2		2
San Francisco, Cal. *a*	75	2	12		89	51		4		55	41		2		43	177	23	200
Savannah, Ga.	1		1		2											1	1	2
Shieldsboro, Miss. *a*																3	5	8
Sitka, Alaska																		
Somers Point, N. J. *a*																	1	1
Springfield, Mass. *a*																1		1
Stonington, Conn.																		
Suspension Bridge, N. Y. *a*																4		4
Syracuse, N. Y.																		
Tampa, Fla. *a*	4		2		6	1				1	1				1	11	2	13
Toledo, Ohio	7	1	2		10											8	2	10
Waldoboro, Me.																		
Washington, D. C. *a*																1		1
Wheeling, W. Va. *a*																	2	2
Wilmington, Del.																		
Wilmington, N. C. *a*			1		1											2	1	3
Total	1,281	27	424	6	1,738	1,176		136		1,312	1,043	5	147		1,195	*a* 3,807	*a* 830	*a* 4,637

a Figures in summary column include examinations shown in Table 8.

NOTE.—The first-grade examination was given for the positions of clerk and day inspector; the second grade for the positions of assistant weigher, messenger, and sampler; the third grade for the positions of attendant, boatman, foreman, night inspector, inspectress, janitor, opener and packer, porter, and watchman.

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TABLE 8.—*The number of persons examined for special positions in the Custom-House Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Location of office.	Non-competitive under Rule VI.		Assistant cashier.		Boatman.		Chemist.		Chemist-examiner.		Day inspector and boatman.		Examiner of German knit goods.		Special deputy collector and inspector.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.
Albany, N. Y.	1															
Alexandria, Va	1	1														
Astoria, Oreg	2															
Atlanta, Ga		2														
Baltimore, Md	5															
Bangor, Me	2	1														
Barnstable, Mass	2															
Bath, Me	3	7														
Beaufort, S. C	2															
Belfast, Me	1															
Bridgeport, Conn	1															
Bridgeton, N. J	1															
Brownsville, Tex	4															
Brunswick, Ga	3															
Buffalo, N. Y	4															
Burlington, Vt	3	1														
Castine, Me	4															
Charleston, S. C	3															
Chicago, Ill	1	3														
Cincinnati, Ohio	2															
Cleveland, Ohio	6															
Corpus Christi, Tex	1										1					
Denver, Colo	2															
Detroit, Mich	4															
Duluth, Minn	1															
Eagle Pass, Tex	2															
Ellsworth, Me																
El Paso, Tex	4															
Evansville, Ind	1															
Erie, Pa	1															
Galveston, Tex	2															
Great Falls, Mont	2															
Houlton, Me	6	3														
Indianapolis, Ind	1															
Jacksonville, Fla	2	2														
Kansas City, Mo	2															
Key West, Fla	2	1														
Laredo, Tex	3															
Lincoln, Nebr	1															
Los Angeles, Cal	3	2														
Louisville, Ky	2															
Machias, Me	1															
Marquette, Mich	4															
Milwaukee, Wis	3	2														
Mobile, Ala	2															
Nashville, Tenn	1															
Newbern, N. C	2	1														
New London, Conn	1															
New Orleans, La	3	2							2	10						
Newport, Vt	2															
New York, N. Y	3	4											5	34		
Nogales, Ariz	3	1														
Norfolk, Va	2															
Ogdensburg, N. Y	7	3														
Omaha, Nebr	1	1														
Oswego, N. Y	4															
Pembina, N. Dak	2										4	2				
Pensacola, Fla	5															
Perth Amboy, N. J	1															
Philadelphia, Pa	3		4	9												
Pittsburg, Pa	1															
Plattsburg, N. Y	8															
Port Huron, Mich	5	1														
Portland, Oreg	1															
Portsmouth, N. H	1															
Rockland, Me	5															
Rochester, N. Y	4															
St. Augustine, Fla	1															
St. Joseph, Mo	1															
St. Louis, Mo	2															

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TABLE 8.—*The number of persons examined for special positions in the Custom-House Service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Non-competitive under Rule VI.		Assistant cashier.		Boatman.		Chemist.		Chemist-examiner.		Day inspector and boatman.		Examiner of German knit goods.		Special deputy collector and inspector.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.
San Diego, Cal	2	1														
Sandusky, Ohio	2															
San Francisco, Cal	2				3		3	5								
Shieldsboro, Miss	3	5														
Somers Point, N. J		1														
Springfield, Mass	1															
Suspension Bridge, N. Y	4															
Tampa, Fla	5															
Washington, D. C	1															
Wheeling, W. Va		2														
Wilmington, N. C	2															
Total	194	47	4	9	3		3	5	2	10	5	2	5	34		

Location of office.	Inspector.		Inspector and special deputy collector.		Mounted inspector.		Ore sampler.		Stitch counter.		Storekeeper.		Superintendent, office of appraiser of merchandise.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.
Albany, N. Y														
Alexandria, Va														
Astoria, Oreg														
Atlanta, Ga														
Baltimore, Md														
Bangor, Me														
Barnstable, Mass														
Bath, Me														
Beaufort, S. C														
Belfast, Me														
Bridgeport, Conn														
Bridgeton, N. J														
Brownsville, Tex						1								
Brunswick, Ga														
Buffalo, N. Y														
Burlington, Vt														
Castine, Me														
Charleston, S. C														
Chicago, Ill														
Cincinnati, Ohio														
Cleveland, Ohio														
Corpus Christi, Tex														
Denver, Colo														
Detroit, Mich														
Duluth, Minn														
Eagle Pass, Tex					5	1								
Ellsworth, Me			2											
El Paso, Tex					2		3	2						
Evansville, Ind														
Erie, Pa														
Galveston, Tex														
Great Falls, Mont														
Houlton, Me														
Indianapolis, Ind														
Jacksonville, Fla														
Kansas City, Mo														
Key West, Fla														
Laredo, Tex					4									
Lincoln, Nebr														
Los Angeles, Cal														
Louisville, Ky														
Machias, Me														
Marquette, Mich														
Milwaukee, Wis														
Mobile, Ala														

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TABLE 8.—*The number of persons examined for special positions in the Custom-House Service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Inspector.		Inspector and special deputy collector.		Mounted inspector.		Ore sampler.		Stitch counter.		Storekeeper.		Superintendent, office of appraiser of merchandise.	
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.
Nashville, Tenn														
Newbern, N. C														
New London, Conn														
New Orleans, La														
Newport, Vt														
New York, N. Y									3					
Nogales, Ariz					5	3								
Norfolk, Va	1													
Ogdensburg, N. Y														
Omaha, Nebr											11	3		
Oswego, N. Y														
Pembina, N. Dak														
Pensacola, Fla														
Perth Amboy, N. J														
Philadelphia, Pa													23	
Pittsburg, Pa														
Plattsburg, N. Y														
Port Huron, Mich														
Portland, Oreg														
Portsmouth, N. H														
Rockland, Me														
Rochester, N. Y														
St. Augustine, Fla														
St. Joseph, Mo														
St. Louis, Mo														
San Diego, Cal														
Sandusky, Ohio														
San Francisco, Cal														
Shieldsboro, Miss														
Somers Point, N. J														
Springfield, Mass														
Suspension Bridge, N. Y														
Tampa, Fla														
Washington, D. C														
Wheeling, W. Va														
Wilmington, N. C														
Total	1		2		16	5	3	2	3		11	3	23	

TABLE 9.—*The number of persons examined for transfer and promotion in the Custom-House Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Location of office.	Transfer.		Promotion.		Total.
	Passed.	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	
Baltimore, Md			1		1
Boston, Mass	5	1	1		7
El Paso, Tex			1	2	3
Mobile, Ala			1		1
New York, N. Y	1	1	296	17	315
Philadelphia, Pa				1	1
San Francisco, Cal			3		3
Total	6	2	303	20	331

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TABLE 10.—*The number of persons examined for the Internal-Revenue Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Location of office.	Passed.		Failed.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Albany, N. Y	2	....	....	....	2
Alexandria, Va	2	....	3	....	5
Asheville, N. C	....	....	....	....	....
Atlanta, Ga	3	..	2	....	5
Austin, Tex	1	....	....	....	1
Baltimore, Md	8	....	2	....	10
Birmingham, Ala	1	....	....	....	1
Boston, Mass	10	3	1	1	15
Brooklyn, N. Y	6	1	2	....	9
Burlington, Iowa	1	....	....	....	1
Cairo, Ill	....	....	....	....	....
Camden, N. J	3	....	....	4	7
Chicago, Ill	10	....	2	....	12
Chillicothe, Ohio	4	....	....	....	4
Cincinnati, Ohio	10	....	5	....	15
Cleveland, Ohio	8	1	1	....	10
Columbia, S. C	1	....	....	....	1
Covington, Ky	10	....	6	....	16
Dallas, Tex	....	....	2	....	2
Danville, Ky	3	....	6	2	11
Denver, Colo	1	....	....	....	1
Detroit, Mich	1	....	1	....	2
Dubuque, Iowa	....	....	....	....	....
East St. Louis, Ill	1	....	....	....	1
Grand Rapids, Mich	1	....	....	....	1
Hartford, Conn	4	....	1	....	5
Helena, Mont	....	....	....	....	....
Jacksonville, Fla	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City, Mo	6	....	4	1	11
Knoxville, Tenn	5	....	....	9	14
Lancaster, Pa	3	....	1	....	4
Lawrenceburg, Ind	6	....	....	....	6
Leavenworth, Kans	....	....	....	....	....
Lexington, Ky	6	....	17	....	23
Little Rock, Ark	1	....	....	....	1
Louisville, Ky	45	....	43	....	88
Lynchburg, Va	....	....	....	....	....
Madison, Wis	1	....	....	....	1
Milwaukee, Wis	7	....	....	....	7
Nashville, Tenn	5	....	5	....	10
Newark, N. J	4	....	....	....	4
New Orleans, La	....	....	....	....	....
New York, N. Y.:					
Second district	....	....	1	....	1
Third district	....	7	....	2	9
Omaha, Nebr	4	....	1	....	5
Owensboro, Ky	7	1	12	1	21
Parkersburg, W. Va	2	....	....	....	2
Peoria, Ill	6	....	2	....	8
Philadelphia, Pa	7	....	16	....	23
Pittsburg, Pa	15	....	7	....	22
Portland, Oreg	....	....	1	....	1
Portsmouth, N. H	....	....	....	....	....
Raleigh, N. C	1	....	....	....	1
Richmond, Ky	....	....	....	....	....
Richmond, Va	1	....	....	....	1
Rochester, N. Y	6	....	....	....	6
Sacramento, Cal	1	2	....	....	3
Statesville, N. C	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis, Mo	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn	3	....	1	....	4
San Francisco, Cal	3	....	....	....	3
Santa Fe, N. Mex	1	....	....	....	1
Scranton, Pa	....	....	1	....	1
Springfield, Ill	14	....	1	....	15
Springfield, Ohio	....	....	....	....	....
Syracuse, N. Y	1	....	2	....	3
Terre Haute, Ind	12	....	2	....	14
Toledo, Ohio	3	....	2	....	5
Total	267	15	153	20	455
Noncompetitive, under Rule VI:					
Asheville, N. C	1	....	....	....	1
Birmingham, Ala	5	....	....	....	5
Cleveland, Ohio	....	....	1	....	1
Grand total	273	15	154	20	462

TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.		Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.							
ALABAMA.											
Anniston	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Birmingham	22	1	13	.....	36	12	24	36	35	37	72
Huntsville	1	2	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	5	1	6
Mobile	1	.....	2	1	4	3	8	11	4	11	15
Montgomery	3	.....	6	.....	9	3	12	15	6	18	24
Selma	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Total	31	4	21	1	57	21	46	67	56	68	124
ARIZONA.											
Phoenix	8	1	2	.....	11	4	2	6	13	4	17
Prescott	.....	1	1	.....	2	4	2	6	5	3	8
Tucson	2	3	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Total	10	5	5	.....	20	8	4	12	23	9	32

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
ARKANSAS.											
Fort Smith	7	2	5		14	2	7	9	11	12	23
Hot Springs		1	1	1	3	3	1	4	4	3	7
Little Rock			1		1	4	1	5	4	2	6
Pine Bluff	2				2		4	4	2	4	6
Texarkana	2	1			3	4	2	6	7	2	9
Total	11	4	7	1	23	13	15	28	28	23	51
CALIFORNIA.											
Alameda	1		4		5	5	1	6	6	5	11
Bakersfield	3		1		4	7	5	12	10	6	16
Berkeley		3	1		4	4	1	5	7	2	9
Eureka											
Fresno	5	3	1		9	5	1	6	13	2	15
Los Angeles	11	6	2	2	21	22	6	28	39	10	49
Marysville	1		1		2	2		2	3	1	4
Napa											
Oakland	6	4	2		12	9	1	10	19	3	22
Pasadena	6	8		1	15	2		2	16	1	17
Pomona		3			3	8		8	11		11
Redlands	2	1			3	2		2	5		5
Riverside											
Sacramento	6	5			11	11	2	13	22	2	24
San Bernardino											
San Diego	4	3			7	2	1	3	9	1	10
San Francisco	60	43	5	1	109	30	12	42	133	18	151
San Jose	4	6	1		11	4	1	5	14	2	16
Santa Ana											
Santa Barbara	2		1		3	2		2	4	1	5
Santa Cruz											
Santa Rosa	4	1	1		6	3		3	8	1	9
Stockton	4	3		1	8	4	2	6	11	3	14
Vallejo	2	4	2		8	9	8	17	15	10	25
Total	121	93	22	5	241	131	41	172	345	68	413
COLORADO.											
Aspen											
Boulder	5	3			8	2	1	3	10	1	11
Canon City											
Colorado Springs	2	4	2		8	5	1	6	11	3	14
Cripplecreek	4	3	2	1	10	2	1	3	9	4	13
Denver	13	6	3	2	24	18	6	24	37	11	48
Greeley		2	1	1	4	1		1	3	2	5
Leadville	2	1			3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Pueblo	12		2		14	5	3	8	17	5	22
Trinidad	3				3	3	1	4	6	1	7
Victor	3		1		4	2		2	5	1	6
Total	44	19	11	4	78	39	14	53	102	29	131
CONNECTICUT.											
Ansonia						1	1	2	1	1	2
Bridgeport	10	6		2	18	20	9	29	36	11	47
Bristol											
Danbury	1			1	2	2	6	8	3	7	10
Derby											
Greenwich	2		1		3	8	13	21	10	14	24
Hartford	8	1		1	10	10	4	14	19	5	24
Meriden		1	1	1	3	2		2	3	2	5
Middletown	3				3	1	1	2	4	1	5
Naugatuck						26	14	40	26	14	40
New Britain	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	3	4	7
New Haven	18	3	1		22	16	7	23	37	8	45
New London	5		2		7	6	7	13	11	9	20
Norwalk	2				2	1		1	3		3
Norwich	7		2		9	6	5	11	13	7	20
Rockville											
South Norwalk	1		1		2				1	1	2

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
CONNECTICUT—continued.											
Stamford	2				2	2		2	4		4
Torrington	1				1	5	1	6	6	1	7
Wallingford											
Waterbury	5				5	3		3	8		8
Willimantic	3				3	1		1	4		4
Winsted											
Total	69	12	10	6	97	111	69	180	192	85	277
DELAWARE.											
Wilmington	6	1			7	2	5	7	9	5	14
Total	6	1			7	2	5	7	9	5	14
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.											
Washington	88	39	14	6	147	53	24	77	180	44	224
Total	88	39	14	6	147	53	24	77	180	44	224
FLORIDA.											
Jacksonville	1		4		5	1	2	3	2	6	8
Key West	2	3	3	1	9	4	2	6	9	6	15
Pensacola	4	1	2		7	4	4	8	9	6	15
St. Augustine	3		5		8		1	1	3	6	9
Tampa		1			1	1		1	2		2
Total	10	5	14	1	30	10	9	19	25	24	49
GEORGIA.											
Albany	3	1	1		5	3	7	10	7	8	15
Americus	1				1	2	3	5	3	3	6
Athens	1		1		2		1	1	1	2	3
Atlanta	26	5	16		47	17	25	42	48	41	89
Augusta	7	3	3	1	14	1	9	10	11	13	24
Brunswick	1				1	1		1	2		2
Columbus		2		1	3	3	5	8	5	6	11
Macon	1		1		2	2	1	3	3	2	5
Rome	3		3		6	2	1	3	5	4	9
Savannah	3	1			4		1	1	4	1	5
Total	46	12	25	2	85	31	53	84	89	80	169
IDAHO.											
Boise	2	1			3	3		3	6		6
Total	2	1			3	3		3	6		6
ILLINOIS.											
Alton											
Aurora	9		1	1	11	3	2	5	12	4	16
Austin	1				1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Batavia											
Belleville	2		2		4	4	8	12	6	10	16
Belvidere	3	2	3		8		1	1	5	4	9
Bloomington	10	3	2		15	6	6	12	19	8	27
Cairo											
Canton											
Centralia						6	11	17	6	11	17
Champaign	1		2		3	2	4	6	3	6	9
Charleston		1	1		2	1		1	2	1	3
Chicago	350	223	157	43	773	285	233	518	858	433	1,291
Clinton						16	14	30	16	14	30
Danville	10				10	8	3	11	18	3	21
Decatur	2		1		3	2	1	3	4	2	6
Dekalb											
Dixon	1				1	7	3	10	8	3	11
E. St. Louis	5	3	5		13	3	7	10	11	12	23
Elgin	5		1		6	1		1	6	1	7

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
ILLINOIS—continued.											
Evanston	1	1			2	5	2	7	7	2	9
Freeport	6		2		8	4	4	8	10	6	16
Galesburg	9	10	1	2	22	4	1	5	23	4	27
Jacksonville	3	1			4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Joliet			1		1	1	3	4	1	4	5
Kankakee		2	1		3	3	2	5	5	3	8
Kewanee											
Lasalle		4		2	6		2	2	4	4	8
Lincoln	1				1				1		1
Macomb											
Mattoon	3	2	1		6	6	1	7	11	2	13
Maywood		1			1	12	16	28	13	16	29
Moline	4		2	1	7	4	3	7	8	6	14
Monmouth											
Murphysboro						3	3	6	3	3	6
Oakpark	3	1			4	1	5	6	5	5	10
Ottawa	3				3	1		1	4		4
Paris	1				1	4		4	5		5
Pekin	2	3	1	1	7				5	2	7
Peoria	11	1	2		14	6	3	9	18	5	23
Pontiac	1				1	1		1	2		2
Quincy	22		2		24	7	9	16	29	11	40
Rockford	4				4		3	3	4	3	7
Rock Island	6	2			8	3	3	6	11	3	14
Springfield	6	3	1		10	5	1	6	14	2	16
Sterling	1	3	1		5	2		2	6	1	7
Streator	1				1				1		1
Urbana	1		1		2				1	1	2
Waukegan	1	1			2	7	1	8	9	1	10
Total	489	267	191	50	997	425	358	783	1,181	599	1,780
INDIANA.											
Alexandria	2	2	3	3	10	13	4	17	17	10	27
Anderson	7	1	1		9	12	5	17	20	6	26
Attica						12	13	25	12	13	25
Bloomington	3		2		5	10	5	15	13	7	20
Bluffton											
Brazil	1	1	1		3				2	1	3
Columbus	2				2	3		3	5		5
Connersville											
Crawfordsville											
Elkhart	9	1	2		12	1	2	3	11	4	15
Elwood											
Evansville	4		2		6	2	5	7	6	7	13
Fort Wayne	5				5	2	1	3	7	1	8
Frankfort											
Goshen	2		1		3	1		1	3	1	4
Hammond											
Huntington	8	2			10	1		1	11		11
Indianapolis	35	4	7		46	67	37	104	106	44	150
Jeffersonville	1				1	1		1	2		2
Kokomo	4		1		5	3	4	7	7	5	12
Lafayette	4	2	6		12	8		8	14	6	20
Laporte	1		1		2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Lebanon	1		2		3	17	7	24	18	9	27
Logansport	4	1			5	5		5	10		10
Madison	1				1				1		1
Marion	10	5	4	3	22	3	1	4	18	8	26
Martinsville						12	4	16	12	4	16
Michigan City	1		1		2	4		4	5	1	6
Mishawaka	1				1	12	8	20	13	8	21
Muncie	13	5	6	1	25	7	4	11	25	11	36
New Albany											
Peru	3		1		4	2	1	3	5	2	7
Richmond	1	3	1	2	7	2		2	6	3	9
Seymour	1				1	18	9	27	19	9	28
Shelbyville											
South Bend	4		1		5	9	4	13	13	5	18
Terre Haute	9	1	6		16	4	3	7	14	9	23
Valparaiso	1				1	2	1	3	3	1	4

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
INDIANA—continued.											
Vincennes	1				1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Wabash		2			2	5		5	7		7
Washington											
Total	139	30	49	9	227	241	120	361	410	178	588
IOWA.											
Atlantic	4	3	2		9	2		2	9	2	11
Boone	4				4	3	1	4	7	1	8
Burlington	3		1		4	2		2	5	1	6
Cedarfalls	1		2		3	4	2	6	5	4	9
Cedar Rapids	6	11	2	3	22	3		3	20	5	25
Clinton											
Council Bluffs			1		1	1	1	2	1	2	3
Creston	1				1	2	3	5	3	3	6
Davenport	9	5	3		17	14	12	26	28	15	43
Decorah											
Des Moines	32	6	4	1	43	14	6	20	52	11	63
Dubuque	10	1	4		15	6	3	9	17	7	24
Fairfield											
Fort Dodge	2	1			3		1	1	3	1	4
Fort Madison	1				1	2	2	4	3	2	5
Grinnell						2		2	2		2
Independence	1		1		2		1	1	1	2	3
Iowa City	4	1			5		3	3	5	3	8
Keokuk						2		2	2		2
Marshalltown	6				6	4	4	8	10	4	14
Mason City	4	2			6	1		1	7		7
Mount Pleasant	3	1			4				4		4
Muscatine	4		1		5	13	7	20	17	8	25
Newton	2		1		3	19	6	25	21	7	28
Oskaloosa						4		4	4		4
Ottumwa											
Red Oak											
Sioux City	5	3	1		9	3	4	7	11	5	16
Waterloo											
Webster City	1	2			3	2	4	6	5	4	9
Total	103	36	23	4	166	103	60	163	242	87	329
KANSAS.											
Abilene	2		2		4				2	2	4
Arkansas City	4	2	1	1	8	1		1	7	2	9
Atchison	3	3			6	3		3	9		9
Emporia											
Fort Scott	2	1			3				3		3
Galena	3		1		4	15	5	20	18	6	24
Hutchinson	5	3			8	3	2	5	11	2	13
Kansas City	3	2	1		6	3	2	5	8	3	11
Lawrence	3	6		1	10	3	2	5	12	3	15
Leavenworth	6	3	5		14	1	2	3	10	7	17
Newton	2	2		1	5	2		2	6	1	7
Ottowa	1				1				1		1
Parsons											
Pittsburg											
Salina		1			1	1		1	2		2
Topeka	16	4	2		22	5	1	6	25	3	28
Wellington											
Wichita	4				4	2	2	4	6	2	8
Winfield	1	3			4	2	4	6	6	4	10
Total	55	30	12	3	100	41	20	61	126	35	161
KENTUCKY.											
Ashland	6		2		8	11	11	22	17	13	30
Bowling Green											
Covington	4	1			5		4	4	5	4	9
Frankfort	1				1				1		1
Henderson	3		1		4	5	7	12	8	8	16
Lexington	2	2		1	5	1	2	3	5	3	8

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
KENTUCKY—continued.											
Louisville	33	15	16	4	68	24	16	40	72	36	108
Maysville	1				1	1		1	2		2
Newport	11		5		16	6	3	9	17	8	25
Owensboro	1		1		2	1		1	2	1	3
Paducah	1				1	5	2	7	6	2	8
Total	63	18	25	5	111	54	45	99	135	75	210
LOUISIANA.											
Baton Rouge		1		2	3	2	2	4	3	4	7
New Orleans	21	11	14	4	50	70	55	125	102	73	175
Shreveport	5	2	7	3	17	4	9	13	11	19	30
Total	26	14	21	9	70	76	66	142	116	96	212
MAINE.											
Auburn	2				2		1	1	2	1	3
Augusta	6		5		11		1	1	6	6	12
Bangor	7		1		8	7	1	8	14	2	16
Bar Harbor	1				1	6	9	15	7	9	16
Bath	1				1	1		1	2		2
Belfast											
Biddeford		1	1		2		1	1	1	2	3
Brunswick	2		2		4				2	2	4
Lewiston	1	3			4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Portland	8	5	2		15	25	6	31	38	8	46
Rockland											
Waterville	5	4			9	2		2	11		11
Total	33	13	11		57	42	20	62	88	31	119
MARYLAND.											
Annapolis	4				4				4		4
Baltimore	67	16	11	1	95	66	35	101	149	47	196
Cumberland						2		2	2		2
Frederick	1				1	1		1	2		2
Hagerstown											
Westminster	2	2		1	5	11	10	21	15	11	26
Total	74	18	11	2	105	80	45	125	172	58	230
MASSACHUSETTS.											
Adams	1				1	5	1	6	6	1	7
Amesbury	1	2		1	4		1	1	3	2	5
Amherst											
Andover	1	1			2				2		2
Athol		1			1	2		2	3		3
Attleboro	1				1	3		3	4		4
Beverly											
Boston	161	31	34	5	231	214	63	277	406	102	508
Brockton	3		1		4	1	1	2	4	2	6
Chicopee Falls		1			1	1		1	2		2
Clinton	3				3				3		3
Everett											
Fall River	17		3		20	28	15	43	45	18	63
Fitchburg	2	3			5	3	2	5	8	2	10
Gardner	1	1			2	23	3	26	25	3	28
Gloucester											
Greenfield						4		4	4		4
Haverhill	3		1		4	5	5	10	8	6	14
Holyoke	8		1		9	4	7	11	12	8	20
Hydepark											
Lawrence	13		2		15	13	8	21	26	10	36
Leominster		2			2	8	5	13	10	5	15
Lowell	16		7		23	16	15	31	32	22	54
Lynn	2				2	1	2	3	3	2	5
Malden											
Marblehead											
Marlboro	1		1		2	1	1	2	2	2	4

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
MASSACHUSETTS—cont'd.											
Medford											
Melrose											
Middleboro											
Milford											
Natick						2		2	2		2
New Bedford	6	2	1		9	10	6	16	18	7	25
Newburyport											
Newton Center	5	1	2		8	16	3	19	22	5	27
North Adams	4		3		7		2	2	4	5	9
Northampton	4		1		5	3	5	8	7	6	13
North Attleboro	1	2	2		5		2	2	3	4	7
Norwood						17	16	33	17	16	33
Orange	2		1		3				2	1	3
Peabody											
Pittsfield	3		1		4	2		2	5	1	6
Plymouth											
Quincy											
Salem	3	1	1		5	6	3	9	10	4	14
South Framingham											
Springfield	21		2		23	25	2	27	46	4	50
Taunton											
Wakefield											
Waltham											
Watertown											
Westboro		1			1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Westfield	7		7		14	4	2	6	11	9	20
West Medford											
Winchester											
Woburn	8		3		11	4	2	6	12	5	17
Worcester	19		1		20	30	14	44	49	15	64
Total	317	49	75	6	447	453	187	640	819	268	1,087
MICHIGAN.											
Adrian	3	4			7	2		2	9		9
Albion											
Alpena		2			2		2	2	2	2	4
Ann Arbor	3	3			6	3		3	9		9
Battle Creek	3				3	2		2	5		5
Bay City		2			2	5	4	9	7	4	11
Benton Harbor			1		1	7		7	7	1	8
Big Plains											
Big Rapids											
Calumet	2	1			3	2		2	5		5
Coldwater											
Detroit	54	24	16	2	96	93	35	128	171	53	224
Dowagiac											
Escanaba		2	1		3	1		1	3	1	4
Flint	3	3			6	2		2	8		8
Grand Rapids	15	12	4	1	32	22	9	31	49	14	63
Hillsdale		2	1		3	1	3	4	3	4	7
Holland	1	1			2	3		3	5		5
Ionia	1				1	1		1	2		2
Iron Mountain											
Ironwood		2			2				2		2
Ishpeming	1				1				1		1
Jackson	8	4		1	13	10		10	22	1	23
Kalamazoo	15	9	2	3	29	3	3	6	27	8	35
Lansing	7	6			13	1	3	4	14	3	17
Ludington											
Manistee	5	1			6	6	8	14	12	8	20
Marquette											
Marshall	1				1	1		1	2		2
Menominee	1	1	1		3				2	1	3
Monroe	1				1	10	3	13	11	3	14
Mount Clemens	4	3	3		10	3	1	4	10	4	14
Muskegon	2	9		1	12	4		4	15	1	16
Owosso	5	1			6	7	2	9	13	2	15
Petoskey	4				4	1		1	5		5
Pontiac	2	1			3	6	2	8	9	2	11
Port Huron	4	1			5	4		4	9		9
Saginaw	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Saginaw West Side		1			1	3	2	5	4	2	6
St. Joseph											

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
MICHIGAN—continued.											
Sault Ste. Marie	2	5	.....	.....	7	4	1	5	11	1	12
Traverse City	3	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	6	.....	6
West Bay City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyandotte	2	.....	1	.....	3	8	6	14	10	7	17
Ypsilanti	2	2	.....	.....	4	6	2	8	10	2	12
Total	156	103	31	9	299	225	87	312	484	127	611
MINNESOTA.											
Albert Lea	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crookston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	15	7	8	15
Duluth	5	2	8	2	17	6	3	9	13	13	26
Faribault	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergus Falls	1	2	.....	.....	3	9	5	14	12	5	17
Mankato	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	46	9	10	1	66	38	29	67	93	40	133
Owatonna	2	6	1	.....	9	12	10	22	20	11	31
Red Wing	3	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Cloud	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul	21	9	11	4	45	31	11	42	61	26	87
Stillwater	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Winona	2	1	1	.....	4	4	4	8	7	5	12
Total	81	29	32	7	149	109	70	179	219	109	328
MISSISSIPPI.											
Greenville	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Jackson	1	2	.....	.....	3	2	6	8	5	6	11
Meridian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natchez	2	.....	2	.....	4	2	2	4	4	4	8
Vicksburg	5	2	2	.....	9	1	2	3	8	4	12
Total	9	4	4	.....	17	7	11	18	20	15	35
MISSOURI.											
Carthage	8	.....	2	.....	10	2	1	3	10	3	13
Chillicothe	1	1	.....	.....	2	4	3	7	6	3	9
Clinton	2	2	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Columbia	1	.....	1	.....	2	14	7	21	15	8	23
Hannibal	5	.....	5	.....	10	3	1	4	8	6	14
Jefferson City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Joplin	14	1	5	1	21	12	5	17	27	11	38
Kansas City	16	14	3	2	35	28	13	41	58	18	76
Kirksville	1	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	3	5	1	6
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marshall	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marysville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	11	31	20	11	31
Moberly	3	1	2	1	7	1	2	3	5	5	10
Nevada	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
St. Joseph	12	1	5	.....	18	12	9	21	25	14	39
St. Louis	173	69	56	8	306	122	91	213	364	155	519
Sedalia	6	1	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2	9	.....	9
Springfield	4	.....	1	.....	5	2	2	4	6	3	9
Warrensburg	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Total	250	92	82	12	436	227	146	373	569	240	809
MONTANA.											
Anaconda	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Butte	7	9	3	1	20	7	2	9	23	6	29
Greatfalls	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Helena	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	2	2	1	4	5
Missoula	.....	3	.....	.....	3	2	.....	2	5	.....	5
Total	10	13	5	2	30	9	4	13	32	11	43

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
NEBRASKA.											
Beatrice											
Fremont	3	1	2		6	5	4	9	9	6	15
Grand Island	2				2				2		2
Hastings	4	1			5	3	3	6	8	3	11
Kearney	4	1			5	3	3	6	8	3	11
Lincoln	7	9	1	2	19	10	7	17	26	10	36
Nebraska City	3		1		4		1	1	3	2	5
Omaha	27	21	15	11	74	17	12	29	65	38	103
South Omaha	3	1	3	1	8	4		4	8	4	12
Total	53	34	22	14	123	42	30	72	129	66	195
NEVADA.											
Reno						4	3	7	4	3	7
Total						4	3	7	4	3	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE.											
Concord	5		1		6	12	9	21	17	10	27
Dover											
Exeter	4				4	13	18	31	17	18	35
Keene											
Laconia	2				2	3	1	4	5	1	6
Manchester	8		4		12	18	7	25	26	11	37
Nashua	1		1		2				1	1	2
Portsmouth	1				1				1		1
Total	21		6		27	46	35	81	67	41	108
NEW JERSEY.											
Arlington	1			1	2	5	12	17	6	13	19
Asbury Park	1				1	4	1	5	5	1	6
Atlantic City	3		2		5	2	5	7	5	7	12
Bayonne	1				1	1		1	2		2
Bloomfield	2				2		1	1	2	1	3
Bridgeton	1	1	1		3	3	1	4	5	2	7
Burlington	1		1		2				1	1	2
Camden	21	2	14		37	13	15	28	36	29	65
Cranford						14	25	39	14	25	39
East Orange	1	1			2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Elizabeth	3		1		4	6	14	20	9	15	24
Englewood						2	2	4	2	2	4
Hackensack											
Haddonfield						5	6	11	5	6	11
Hoboken	6		1		7	3		3	9	1	10
Jersey City	16	1	4		21	20	22	42	37	26	63
Long Branch	2				2	3	6	9	5	6	11
Madison			1		1	8	4	12	8	5	13
Merchantville		3	1		4	6	6	12	9	7	16
Millville	1	1			2	3		3	5		5
Montclair	4				4	1	4	5	5	4	9
Moorestown	1		1	1	3	5	7	12	6	9	15
Morristown	1		1	1	3	3	4	7	4	6	10
Newark	9	2	7		18	40	49	89	51	56	107
New Brunswick	1		1		2	2		2	3	1	4
Ocean Grove	1	3		1	5				4	1	5
Orange	1				1	3	6	9	4	6	10
Passaic						2	3	5	2	3	5
Paterson	4		3		7	14	6	20	18	9	27
Perth Amboy			1		1	4	3	7	4	4	8
Phillipsburg	1				1	1		1	2		2
Plainfield	1		1		2	9	9	18	10	10	20
Princeton	3		1		4	2		2	5	1	6
Rahway	1				1	1		1	2		2
Redbank	1				1	2		2	3		3
Rutherford	2				2		1	1	2	1	3
Somerville						11	9	20	11	9	20
South Orange			2		2	11	15	26	11	17	28
Summit						4	12	16	4	12	11
Trenton	7		1		8	4	5	9	11	6	67

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
NEW JERSEY—continued.											
Vineland		1	1		2	4		4	5	1	6
Washington	3				3				3		3
Weehawken	2		2		4	20	5	25	22	7	29
West Hoboken											
Total	103	15	48	4	170	243	259	502	361	311	672
NEW MEXICO.											
Albuquerque											
Total											
NEW YORK.											
Albany	28	2	4	1	35	14	15	29	44	20	64
Amsterdam	2		1		3	2		2	4	1	5
Auburn	2				2				2		2
Batavia											
Bath						18	16	34	18	16	34
Binghamton	14	1	1		16	15	7	22	30	8	38
Brockport											
Brooklyn	180	32	75	11	298	193	132	325	405	218	623
Buffalo	192	27	54	3	276	272	108	380	491	165	656
Canandaigua						4		4	4		4
Catskill											
Cohoes	5		1		6		2	2	5	3	8
Corning	1	1			2				2		2
Cortland											
Dansville	5		1		6				5	1	6
Dunkirk	2				2	3	3	6	5	3	8
Elmira	4	1			5	1	4	5	6	4	10
Flushing	3				3	4	5	9	7	5	12
Fort Plains			2		2	11	6	17	11	8	19
Fredonia											
Fulton											
Geneva						2		2	2		2
Glens Falls											
Gloversville	9		1		10	3	1	4	12	2	14
Herkimer											
Hoosick Falls	2	2	1		5	4		4	8	1	9
Hornellsville											
Hudson	1				1	3	2	5	4	2	6
Ilion	1				1	3		3	4		4
Ithaca	7		2		9	2	1	3	9	3	12
Jamaica											
Jamestown	7	3	3	1	14	5	7	12	15	11	26
Johnstown	1				1		3	3	1	3	4
Kingston											
Littlefalls											
Lockport	7		1		8	3	3	6	10	4	14
Long Island City	3	1	1		5	4	12	16	8	13	21
Medina											
Middletown											
Mount Vernon	4		2		6	1		1	5	2	7
Newark	3	1	1		5	4	1	5	8	2	10
New Brighton	1	1	2		4	6	2	8	8	4	12
Newburgh	4				4	1	1	2	5	1	6
New Rochelle	3		2		5	3	5	8	6	7	13
New York	376	54	145	17	592	410	222	632	840	384	1,224
Niagara Falls	5			1	6	8	2	10	13	3	16
North Tonawanda											
Norwich	1				1				1		1
Nyack						1	1	2	1	1	2
Ogdensburg											
Olean	4		2		6	3		3	7	2	9
Oneida	3				3	3	2	5	6	2	8
Oneonta	1				1				1		1
Oswego	6		1		7	1	1	2	7	2	9
Owego			1		1		1	1		2	2
Palmyra	1				1	12	3	15	13	3	16

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
NEW YORK—continued.											
Peekskill	2				2	4		4	6		6
Penn Yan											
Plattsburg	5		1		6	2	1	3	7	2	9
Port Chester						3	1	4	3	1	4
Port Jervis	2		1		3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Potsdam	5		3		8	4	2	6	9	5	14
Poughkeepsie	1				1		3	3	1	3	4
Rochester	22		6		28	78	32	110	100	38	138
Rome	5				5	1	3	4	6	3	9
Saratoga Springs	2	1	1		4	1	1	2	4	2	6
Schenectady	6				6	3	3	6	9	3	12
Seneca Falls	4				4	1		1	5		5
Sing Sing	2				2	2	3	5	4	3	7
Syracuse	26	1	11		38	32	17	49	59	28	87
Tarrytown	1		1		2	1	1	2	2	2	4
Tonawanda	3		1		4	22	16	38	25	17	42
Troy	8		1		9	7	1	8	15	2	17
Utica	5		1		6	2	2	4	7	3	10
Watertown	1	5		2	8	1	1	2	7	3	10
Waverly			1		1	2	2	4	2	3	5
West New Brighton						1		1	1		1
West Troy											
White Plains	3		1		4	1	2	3	4	3	7
Yonkers	2		1		3	6	8	14	8	9	17
Total	993	133	331	36	1,496	1,194	668	1,862	2,320	1,038	3,358
NORTH CAROLINA.											
Asheville	9		1		10		1	1	9	2	11
Charlotte	2				2	3	2	5	5	2	7
Durham											
Greensboro	6	1	2		9	3	5	8	10	7	17
Newbern	1		3		4	7	18	25	8	21	29
Raleigh	1		2		3	3		3	4	2	6
Salem	7		3		10	7	19	26	14	22	36
Wilmington		1			1	1		1	2		2
Total	26	2	11		39	24	45	69	52	56	108
NORTH DAKOTA.											
Fargo											
Grand Forks						2		2	2		2
Total						2		2	2		2
OHIO.											
Akron	10		2		12	15	4	19	25	6	31
Alliance	1	1			2				2		2
Ashland	7		1		8	2		2	9	1	10
Ashtabula		1			1	3	2	5	4	2	6
Bellaire		1		1	2	2		2	3	1	4
Bellefontaine											
Bucyrus											
Cambridge											
Canton	11		1		12	12	3	15	23	4	27
Chillicothe											
Cincinnati	106	31	22	1	160	68	31	99	205	54	259
Circleville				1	1	2		2	2	1	3
Cleveland	68	10	14		92	108	30	138	186	44	230
Columbus	19	1	1		21	26	8	34	46	9	55
Conneaut	3	1	1		5	20	5	25	24	6	30
Coshocton	2	2		1	5	8		8	12	1	13
Dayton	9	1	1		11	6	1	7	16	2	18
Defiance											
Delaware											
East Liverpool	2	3			5	1	1	2	6	1	7
Elyria	1	1			2		1	1	2	1	3
Findlay	2	2	1		5	5	1	6	9	2	11

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
OHIO—continued.											
Fostoria	2	1			3	1		1	4		4
Fremont											
Galion	1				1	1		1	2		2
Greenfield	2				2	15	6	21	17	6	23
Greenville											
Hamilton	1				1	8		8	9		9
Ironton											
Kenton	2	1			3	1		1	4		4
Lancaster											
Lebanon	2	2			4	13	7	20	17	7	24
Lima	5				5	12	5	17	17	5	22
Lorain						2	1	3	2	1	3
Mansfield	3		1		4				3	1	4
Marietta											
Marion	1		2		3	4	4	8	5	6	11
Massillon											
Middletown											
Mount Vernon											
Newark	1	5		2	8	5	2	7	11	4	15
New Philadelphia						6	15	21	6	15	21
Norwalk											
Oberlin											
Painesville			1		1	4	2	6	4	3	7
Piqua	4		2		6	2	2	4	6	4	10
Portsmouth	5		1		6	5	4	9	10	5	15
Ravenna	1				1	22	8	30	23	8	31
Salem	4				4		1	1	4	1	5
Sandusky	18	1	4		23	9	4	13	28	8	36
Shelby	1				1	22	10	32	23	10	33
Sidney	4		1		5	2	2	4	6	3	9
Springfield	3				3	5	2	7	8	2	10
Steubenville	2				2				2		2
Tiffin	4				4				4		4
Toledo	20	3	3	1	27	44	18	62	67	22	89
Troy											
Urbana	2	1	1	1	5	2	1	3	5	3	8
Van Wert	1				1	4		4	5		5
Warren	3		2		5		3	3	3	5	8
Washington C. H	6				6	7	2	9	13	2	15
Wooster	2				2	1		1	3		3
Xenia		3		1	4	1		1	4	1	5
Youngstown	1	2	1		4	4	1	5	7	2	9
Zanesville	3	1	1		5	1		1	5	1	6
Total	345	75	64	9	493	481	187	668	901	260	1,161
OKLAHOMA.											
Guthrie	1	1	2		4				2	2	4
Oklahoma	7	4			11	7	2	9	18	2	20
Total	8	5	2		15	7	2	9	20	4	24
OREGON.											
Astoria		2			2				2		2
Baker City			1		1	9	3	12	9	4	13
Portland	10	11	2	1	24	4	4	8	25	7	32
Salem						3		3	3		3
Total	10	13	3	1	27	16	7	23	39	11	50
PENNSYLVANIA.											
Allegheny	2	2	4	3	11	9	20	29	13	27	40
Allentown	3		1		4	5	3	8	8	4	12
Altoona	8		3		11	6	3	9	14	6	20
Beaverfalls											
Bellefonte	2				2				2		2
Bethlehem											
Bloomsburg	2		1		3				2	1	3
Braddock	3	1	2		6	3	1	4	7	3	10
Bradford	5	1	2		8		3	3	6	5	11

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
PENNSYLVANIA—cont'd.											
Butler											
Carbondale	2	1	1	1	5	4		4	7	2	9
Carlisle	1	1	1		3				2	1	3
Chambersburg	1	3	1		5	3		3	7	1	8
Chester	2		4		3	2	3	5	4	4	8
Coatesville						8	9	17	8	9	17
Columbia	2		1		3	2	1	3	4	2	9
Connellsville											
Corry		1			1		1	1	1	1	2
Danville											
Dubois	2				2	6		6	8		8
Easton	2		1		3	1	1	2	3	2	5
Erie	8		5	1	14	9	10	19	17	16	33
Franklin		3	2	1	6	6	5	11	9	8	17
Greensburg	3	1	1		5	2		2	6	1	7
Greenville	1				1	19	9	28	20	9	29
Harrisburg	6		1		7	5	1	6	11	2	13
Hazleton	1				1	2		2	3		3
Homestead						8	12	20	8	12	20
Huntingdon	3		1		4				3	1	4
Indiana	1	1	1		3	2		2	4	1	5
Johnstown	6	2	1		9	4	2	6	12	3	15
Kittanning											
Lancaster	5	1			6	6	3	9	12	3	15
Lebanon	4				4	5	2	7	9	2	11
Lewiston						23	7	30	23	7	30
Lockhaven	5		2		7				5	2	7
Mahanoy City											
McKeesport	2	1		1	4	3	7	10	6	8	14
Meadville	4	1			5	2	2	4	7	2	9
Media	2	2	1	1	6		2	2	4	4	8
Milton											
Nanticoke											
Newcastle	3	1	1		5	9	9	18	13	10	23
Norristown											
Oil City											
Philadelphia	82	32	59	5	178	140	148	288	254	212	466
Pittsburg	21	17	6	1	45	42	32	74	80	39	119
Pittston											
Pottstown	3				3	2		2	5		5
Pottsville			1		1	7	1	8	7	2	9
Phoenixville	1	1			2	3	2	5	5	2	7
Reading	11				11	17	4	21	28	4	32
Ridgway	1				1	5	1	6	6	1	7
Scranton	5	3	1		9	21	12	33	29	13	42
Shamokin											
Sharon	1		1		2	7	3	10	8	4	12
Shenandoah											
South Bethlehem											
Steelton	1	1			2	19	6	25	21	6	27
Sunbury											
Titusville			1		1	2	2	4	2	3	5
Towanda											
Tyrone	1				1	2		2	3		3
Uniontown		2	1		3				2	1	3
Waynesboro											
Warren	1				1	1		1	2		2
Washington	3		2		5	2	2	4	5	4	9
Wayne		1			1	4	1	5	5	1	6
Westchester											
Wilkesbarre	6				6	2		2	8		8
Williamsport	4	1	1		6		2	2	5	3	8
York	9				9	9	4	13	18	4	22
Total	241	81	108	14	444	439	336	775	761	458	1,219

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
RHODE ISLAND.											
Central Falls											
East Providence											
Newport		1	1		2	1		1	2	1	3
Olneyville											
Pawtucket	5	1	2		8	5	5	10	11	7	18
Providence	12	5	4	2	23	21	7	28	38	13	51
Westerly											
Woonsocket											
Total	17	7	7	2	33	27	12	39	51	21	72
SOUTH CAROLINA.											
Charleston	3		2		5	5	5	10	8	7	15
Columbia											
Greenville	1	1	1		3	4	4	8	6	5	11
Spartanburg	4		1		5	1	3	4	5	4	9
Total	8	1	4		13	10	12	22	19	16	35
SOUTH DAKOTA.											
Aberdeen		1			1	1		1	2		2
Deadwood	3		1		4	3		3	6	1	7
Huron	1	1			2	5	4	9	7	4	11
Mitchell											
Sioux Falls	6	1	3		10	9	3	12	16	6	22
Watertown						14	2	16	14	2	16
Yankton											
Total	10	3	4		17	32	9	41	45	13	58
TENNESSEE.											
Bristol	4				4	4	1	5	8	1	9
Chattanooga	9	5	1		15	11	6	17	25	7	32
Clarksville											
Columbia	2	3			5	2	3	5	7	3	10
Jackson											
Knoxville	16	2	6		24	13	6	19	31	12	43
Memphis	15	6			21	24	15	39	45	15	60
Nashville	8	3			11	16	17	33	27	17	44
Total	54	19	7		80	70	48	118	143	55	198
TEXAS.											
Austin	2	1	1	1	5	1	1	2	4	3	7
Beaumont	1	2	1		4	13	7	20	16	8	24
Cleburne											
Corsicana	4	1	1		6	5	4	9	10	5	15
Dallas	15	12	10	1	38	15	6	21	42	17	59
Denison	2	1			3	3		3	6		6
El Paso	3	1	1		5	2		2	6	1	7
Fort Worth	5	5	1		11	8	3	11	18	4	22
Gainesville	2	1			3	2	3	5	5	3	8
Galveston	1				1	4	2	6	5	2	7
Greenville											
Hillsboro											
Houston	10	7	7	4	28	9	13	22	26	24	50
Laredo		1	2		3		1	1	1	3	4
Marshall	1				1				1		1
Palestine	2	2			4	1	1	2	5	1	6
Paris	5	2	3		10				7	3	10
San Antonio	14	21	3		38	9	15	24	44	18	62
Sherman											
Temple	3		1		4	4	1	5	7	2	9
Tyler	1		1		2		1	1	1	2	3
Waco	7	5	6	3	21	5	3	8	17	12	29
Weatherford											
Total	78	62	38	9	187	81	61	142	221	108	329

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
UTAH.											
Ogden	6	2	1	2	11	5	2	7	13	5	18
Salt Lake City	12	12	2	2	28	14	6	20	38	10	48
Total	18	14	3	4	39	19	8	27	51	15	66
VERMONT.											
Barre	4	.....	1	.....	5	1	3	4	5	4	9
Bellows Falls	4	.....	2	.....	6	9	12	21	13	14	27
Bennington	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Brattleboro	3	1	.....	.....	4	2	3	5	6	3	9
Burlington	1	3	.....	1	5	2	2	4	6	3	9
Montpelier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutland	4	1	2	.....	7	5	1	6	10	3	13
St. Albans	2	2	.....	1	5	2	1	3	6	2	8
St. Johnsbury	2	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	7	7	2	9
Total	22	7	5	2	36	28	24	52	57	31	88
VIRGINIA.											
Alexandria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlottesville	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	3	4	1	5	6
Danville	2	.....	4	.....	6	3	2	5	5	6	11
Fredericksburg	1	.....	3	.....	4	8	1	9	9	4	13
Lynchburg	9	.....	2	.....	11	1	.....	1	10	2	12
Manchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport News	1	.....	.....	.....	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
Norfolk	9	2	11	.....	22	10	10	20	21	21	42
Petersburg	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Portsmouth	9	.....	1	.....	10	1	4	5	10	5	15
Richmond	11	.....	5	.....	16	17	7	24	28	12	40
Roanoke	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Staunton	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Winchester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	44	3	29	.....	76	46	28	74	93	57	150
WASHINGTON.											
New Whatcom	2	1	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	4	.....	4
Olympia	3	4	.....	.....	7	1	.....	1	8	.....	8
Port Townsend	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	18	8	9	.....	35	22	14	36	48	23	71
Spokane	11	7	.....	.....	18	3	3	6	21	3	24
Tacoma	13	4	2	.....	19	3	4	7	20	6	26
Walla Walla	8	5	.....	.....	13	2	1	3	15	1	16
Total	55	29	11	.....	95	32	22	54	116	33	149
WEST VIRGINIA.											
Charleston	2	.....	1	.....	3	2	2	4	4	3	7
Clarksburg	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	2
Fairmont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Huntington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6	5	1	6
Martinsburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moundsville	1	2	1	.....	4	9	18	27	12	19	31
Parkersburg	1	2	1	.....	4	4	2	6	7	3	10
Sistersville	1	1	2	.....	4	1	.....	1	3	2	5
Wheeling	3	1	1	.....	5	2	1	3	6	2	8
Total	8	6	7	.....	21	24	24	48	38	31	69
WISCONSIN.											
Appleton	4	.....	3	.....	7	2	2	4	6	5	11
Ashland	2	2	.....	.....	4	2	1	3	6	1	7
Beloit	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	4	5	1	6
Chippewa Falls	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Eau Claire	3	.....	.....	.....	3	6	2	8	9	2	11
Fond du Lac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Atkinson	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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TABLE 11.—*The number of persons examined for the Post-Office Service, and the number that passed and that failed, during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Location of office.	Clerk.					Carrier.			Summary.		
	Passed.		Failed.								
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.	Passed.	Failed.	Total.
WISCONSIN—continued.											
Greenbay	1	.....	.....	.....	1	6	2	8	7	2	9
Janesville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenosha	6	.....	1	.....	7	4	.....	4	10	1	11
La Crosse	6	1	1	.....	8	1	.....	1	8	1	9
Madison	4	.....	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	4	3	7
Manitowoc	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marinette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	43	10	12	.....	65	39	33	72	92	45	137
Neenah	1	.....	.....	.....	1	14	11	25	15	11	26
Oshkosh	3	.....	2	.....	5	1	3	4	4	5	9
Racine	8	.....	3	.....	11	2	5	7	10	8	18
Sheboygan	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	4	1	5
Stevens Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	2	.....	2	.....	4	1	2	3	3	4	7
Waukesha	5	.....	1	1	7	3	.....	3	8	2	10
Wausau	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	1	1	2	3
West Superior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	92	15	28	2	137	86	64	150	193	94	287
WYOMING.											
Cheyenne	6	.....	1	.....	7	2	1	3	8	2	10
Laramie	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Total	8	.....	1	.....	9	3	1	4	11	2	13
Total clerk-carrier	4,457	1,435	1,443	241	7,576	5,470	3,404	8,874	11,362	5,088	16,450
Specials[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	49	134
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,447	5,137	16,584

[a] Special examinations were held as follows: Weehawken, N. J., clerk-carrier with knowledge of German, 14 passed, 15 failed; New York, N. Y., porters, 44 passed, 22 failed; Toledo, Ohio, watchmen, 13 passed, 11 failed; Chicago, Ill., promotion to clerk, 11 passed; Boston, Mass., promotion to clerk, 1 passed; Washington, D. C., transfer to clerk, 1 passed; Philadelphia, Pa., transfer to clerk, 1 failed; Chicago, Ill., transfer to clerk, 1 passed.

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Table 12.—*The number of examinations of each kind, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.	Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Departmental Service:																
With educational test—																
Acting assistant surgeon	13	17	.....	17	7	.....	7	10	.....	10	41	.....	41	.....	.....	.....
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey	11	11	.....	11	6	.....	6	5	.....	5	55	.....	55	8	.....	8
Aid in cryptogamic botany	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	50	.....	50	1	.....	1
Apprentice	11	27	.....	27	25	.....	25	2	.....	2	93	.....	93	12	.....	12
Architectural designer	3	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	1	.....	1	75	.....	75	3	.....	3
Assistant attorney	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Assistant custodian	1	7	.....	7	1	.....	1	6	.....	6	14	.....	14	2	.....	2
Assistant electrical engineer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Assistant examiner, Patent Office	38	106	.....	106	31	.....	31	75	.....	75	29	.....	29	13	.....	13
Assistant geologist	10	16	.....	16	11	.....	11	5	.....	5	69	.....	69	4	.....	4
Assistant inspector of powder	2	10	.....	10	2	.....	2	8	.....	8	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Assistant physician, Government Hospital for the Insane—																
Junior grade	3	6	.....	6	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	67	.....	67	2	.....	2
Senior grade	6	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	33	.....	33	1	.....	1
Assistant printer, Railway-Mail Service	2	3	.....	3	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	67	.....	67	.....	.....	.....
Assistant topographer	12	20	.....	20	7	.....	7	13	.....	13	35	.....	35	7	.....	7
Bookkeeper	48	192	12	204	94	4	98	98	8	106	49	33	48	45	.....	45
Book-typewriter	9	6	41	47	.....	15	15	6	26	32	.....	37	32	.....	9	9
Buoy colorist	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	1	.....	1
Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service	58	123	.....	123	39	.....	39	84	.....	84	32	.....	32	17	.....	17
Chief engineer, Custodian Service	1	4	.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
Chinese inspector	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Civil and electrical engineer	5	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	3	.....	3	57	.....	57	4	.....	4
Clerk	128	1,566	570	2,136	1,217	442	1,659	349	128	477	78	78	78	100	8	108
Clerk, class 2, office of Register of Treasury	15	25	1	26	8	.....	8	17	1	18	32	.....	31	.....	.....	.....
Clerk in charge of proposals and purchases	3	10	.....	10	8	.....	8	2	.....	2	80	.....	80	1	.....	1
Clerk, stenographer, and typewriter, Land Office	15	15	3	18	4	2	6	11	1	12	27	67	33	2	.....	2
Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey	8	8	2	10	6	2	8	2	.....	2	75	100	80	4	.....	4
Computer, Nautical Almanac Office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Computer, office of Supervising Architect	8	14	.....	14	6	.....	6	8	.....	8	43	.....	43	2	.....	2
Department of Agriculture—																
Artist and draftsman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Assistant	21	34	11	45	16	4	20	18	7	25	47	36	44	6	1	7

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TABLE 12.—*The number of examinations of each kind, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination	Number of examinations.	Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Departmental Service—Continued.																
With educational test—Continued.																
Department of Agriculture—Continued.																
Assistant and expert in forestry history	8	9		9	3		3	6		6	33		33	1		1
Assistant in Biochemic Division	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Assistant in irrigation														8		8
Assistant in Section of Illustrations	2	2		2	2		2				100		100			
Assistant microscopist	26	1	144	145		50	50	1	94	95		35	33			
Botanical clerk	1		1	1		1	1					100	100	1		1
Crop culturist														1		1
Field assistant, Division of Forestry	5	7		7	2		2	5		5	28		28	3		3
Field assistant, Division of Soils	2	2		2	2		2				100		100	2		2
Inspector and assistant inspector, Bureau of Animal Industry	46	99		99	44		44	55		55	44		44	58		58
Library clerk, Division of Forestry	2		2	2		1	1		1	1		50	50			
Observer, Weather Bureau	98	314		314	141		141	173		173	45		45	14		14
Ornithological clerk	1	2		2	1		1	1		1	50		50	1		1
Scientific aid	34	33	2	35	28	2	30	5		5	85	100	86	9		9
Seed-testing clerk	3	3	1	4	2		2	1	1	2	67		50	1		1
Stock examiner	12	27		27	14		14	13		13	52		52			
Superintendent of tree planting	9	14		14	4		4	10		10	29		29	1		1
Tagger	160	601		601	534		534	67		67	89		89	30		30
Tobacco expert														1		1
Deputy warden, United States Penitentiary	7	15		15	4		4	11		11	27		27	1		1
Draftsman—																
Architectural	9	17		17	6		6	11		11	35		35	5		5
Architectural, and structural steel	10	15		15	4		4	11		11	27		27	2		2
Assistant, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department	6	10		10	6		6	4		4	60		60	3		3
Copyist, ship (tracer)	43	128		128	17		17	111		111	14		14	14		14
Copyist, topographic	6	8	1	9	4		4	4	1	5	50		44	1		1
Electrical, third class, Navy Department	15	17		17	7		7	10		10	41		41			
General Land Office	2	2		2	2		2				100		100			
Heating and ventilating	1	2		2	1		1	1		1	50		50	1		1
Invertebrate fossils, Geological Survey	8	7	4	11	1	2	3	6	2	8	14	50	27		2	2
Junior architectural	12	16		16	5		5	11		11	31		31	8		8
Marine, first class	2	2		2				2		2	100		100			
Marine engines and boilers	10	15		15	4		4	11		11	27		27	1		1

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Marine engines and machinery	3	4		4	1		1	3		3	25		25			
Mechanical														1		1
Mechanical, Ordnance Department	13	13		13	5		5	8		8	38		38	1		1
Mechanical, first class, Navy Department	7	8		8	2		2	6		6	25		25	1		1
Ship, Bureau of Construction and Repair	3	4		4	2		2	2		2	50		50	1		1
Ship, assistant	7	12		12	10		10	2		2	83		83	10		10
Ship, assistant, qualified in designing electrical machinery of war vessels	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Steam engineering, Navy Department	8	10		10	7		7	3		3	70		70			
Topographic	14	15	1	16				15	1	16				3		3
Electrical engineer and draftsman	12	18		18	4		4	14		14	22		22	1		1
Elevator conductor	15	28		28	16		16	12		12	57		57	5		5
Engineer, first class, Custodian Service	1	1		1				1		1				2		2
Engraver, copperplate map	1	3		3	2		2	1		1	67		67	4		4
Examiner of surveys														1		1
Expert index clerk														1		1
Farmer, United States Penitentiary	1	8		8	2		2	6		6	25		25			
Fish-culturist	30	51		51	37		37	14		14	73		73	8		8
Guard, United States Penitentiary	34	44		44	17		17	27		27	39		39	14		14
Hospital steward, Marine-Hospital Service	14	17		17	9		9	8		8	53		53	5		5
Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor														1		1
Immigrant inspector	16	73	1	74	22	1	23	51		51	30	100	31	9		9
Indian Service—																
Assistant disciplinarian	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Business teacher	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Constable	4	16		16	10		10	6		6	63		63	6		6
Farmer	41	63		63	24		24	39		39	38		38	9		9
Farmer-carpenter	3	3		3	1		1	2		2	33		33	1		1
Industrial teacher	27	34		34	13		13	21		21	38		38	10		10
Kindergarten teacher	18		32	32		24	24		8	8		75	75		15	15
Manual-training teacher	4	4		4	3		3	1		1	75		75	3		3
Matron	54		115	115		93	93		22	22		81	81		15	15
Music teacher	3	1	4	5	1	2	3		2	2	100	50	60			
Physician	22	24	2	26	8	2	10	16		16	33	100	38	8		8
Seamstress	39		60	60		38	38		22	22		63	63		15	15
Sloyd teacher	3		3	3		3	3					100	100	3		3
Teacher	71	110	100	210	52	39	91	58	61	119	47	39	43	33	25	58
Trained nurse	10	1	12	13	1	7	8		5	5	100	58	62		5	5
Inspector of boilers	5	16		16	6		6	10		10	38		38	1		1
Inspector of hats	1	6		6	2		2	4		4	33		33	1		1
Inspector of heating and ventilating apparatus	18	31		31	1		1	30		30	3		3	1		1
Inspector of hulls	6	7		7	5		5	2		2	71		71	5		5
Inspector of shoes	2	16		16	4		4	12		12	25		25	1		1
Inspector of standards, Coast and Geodetic Survey	7	7		7	7		7				100		100	1		1
Inspector of supplies	9	15		15	1		1	14		14	7		7	1		1
Inspector of wagons and wagon materials	9	40		40	32		32	8		8	80		80	1		1
Inspector of woolens	3	9		9	2		2	7		7	22		22			
Instrument maker, Naval Observatory	9	13		13	1		1	12		12	8		8			
Instrument maker, Weather Bureau	2	2		2	1		1	1		1	50		50	1		1
Interpreter, Immigration Service	15	29	1	30	14		14	15	1	16	48		47	5		5

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TABLE 12.—*The number of examinations of each kind, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.	Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Departmental Service—Continued.																
With educational test—Continued.																
Interpreter of the Navajo language														1		1
Junior civil engineer	18	31		31	10		10	21		21	32		32	29		29
Law clerk														2		2
Librarian, Treasury Department	21	13	21	34	1	5	6	12	16	28	8	24	18	1		1
Librarian, assistant ethnologic	3	1	3	4				1	3	4						
Lumberman	17	33		33	8		8	25		25	24		24			
Magnetic observer	3	16		16	15		15	1		1	94		94	1		1
Mechanical and electrical engineer	9	11		11	3		3	8		8	27		27	1		1
Messenger	53	207	16	223	191	16	207	16		16	92	100	93	35		35
Messenger boy	33	118		118	112		112	6		6	95		95	73		73
Mint and Assay Service—																
Schedule A	4	4		4	2		2	2		2	50		50			
Schedule B	1	2		2	1		1	1		1	50		50			
Schedule C	8	139	40	179	82	20	102	57	20	77	59	50	57	3		3
Schedule D	26	334	265	599	269	220	489	65	45	110	81	83	82	50	25	75
Modern languages—																
French	9	8	4	12	4		4	4	4	8	50		33	2		2
German	12	9	5	14	3		3	6	5	11	33		21			
Italian	3	4		4	1		1	3		3	25		25			
Spanish	9	6	3	9	3	1	4	3	2	5	50	33	44			
Nautical expert, Hydrographic Office	6	10		10	7		7	3		3	70		70	5		5
Printer's assistant	9		186	186		182	182		4	4		98	98		293	293
Proof reader, Geological Survey	3	5		5	3		3	2		2	60		60	2		2
Railway-mail clerk	159	4,488		4,488	3,844		3,844	644		644	86		86	736		736
Record and identification clerk, Bertillon system	7	9		9	3		3	6		6	33		33	1		1
Register and receiver's clerk	35	53	4	57	17	1	18	36	3	39	32	25	31	4		4
Skilled laborer	29	106	132	238	96	128	224	10	4	14	91	97	94	18		18
Skilled laborer, qualified in cabinetmaking and furniture drafting	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Special pension examiner														1		1
Statistical field agent	8	13		13	5		5	8		8	38		38			
Stenographer	161	241	110	351	75	31	106	166	79	245	31	28	30	22	2	24
Stenographer and typewriter	140	429	212	641	135	80	215	294	132	426	31	38	34	87	9	95
Stenographer, typewriter, and telegrapher	4	6		6	3		3	3		3	50		50	1		1

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Subtreasury Service—																
Schedule A	6	47	1	48	30	1	31	17		17	64	100	65	6	1	7
Schedule B	3	113	1	114	80	1	81	33		33	71	100	71	2		2
Schedule C	3	8		8	7		7	1		1	88		88	2		2
Schedule D (with special educational test)	2	12		12	7		7	5		5	58		58	8	1	9
Superintendent of construction	43	65		65	28		28	37		37	43		43	4		4
Superintendent of public documents														1		1
Surveyor-general's clerk	12	15		15	6		6	9		9	40		40	2		2
Translator, Mint Bureau	9	13	2	15	6	1	7	7	1	8	46	50	47			
Transportation agent	1	3		3	3		3				100		100	1		1
Typewriter	161	233	107	340	139	71	210	94	36	130	62	66	62	40	2	42
Vault, safe, and lock expert	10	13		13	5		5	8		8	38		38			
Watchman	55	205		205	168		168	37		37	82		82	32		32
Without educational test—																
Engineer Department at large—																
Assistant blaster		5		5	4		4	1		1	80		80	1		1
Assistant dam tender		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Assistant dredge runner		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Assistant engineer		5		5	5		5				100		100			
Assistant gardener		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Assistant lockmaster		3		3	2		2	1		1	67		67	1		1
Assistant steward		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Blacksmith		58		58	57		57	1		1	98		98	31		31
Blacksmith's helper		14		14	13		13	1		1	93		93	9		9
Blaster		5		5	5		5				100		100	7		7
Boarding master		4		4	4		4				100		100	3		3
Boatman		49		49	48		48	1		1	98		98	24		24
Boiler maker		7		7	7		7				100		100	1		1
Boiler maker's helper		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Brakeman		6		6	6		6				100		100	2		2
Bricklayer		11		11	11		11				100		100	4		4
Brick mason		22		22	22		22				100		100	6		6
Bridge tender		7		7	7		7				100		100	2		2
Calker		37		37	37		37				100		100	27		27
Carpenter		415		415	408		408	7		7	98		98	259		259
Carpenter's helper		6		6	6		6				100		100	3		3
Cement finisher		20		20	20		20				100		100	25		25
Cement tester		3		3	2		2	1		1	67		67	3		3
Cement worker		15		15	15		15				100		100	2		2
Chain man		5		5	5		5				100		100	1		1
Concrete finisher		3		3	3		3				100		100	3		3
Concrete worker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Cook		2		2	2		2				100		100	3		3
Cranes man		6		6	6		6				100		100	5		5
Dam tender		5		5	5		5				100		100	4		4
Deck hand		23		23	23		23				100		100	15		15
Deputy inspector and master		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Dipper tender		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Dredge engineer		4		4	4		4				100		100	3		3
Dredge runner		7		7	7		7				100		100	2		2
Dynamo engineer		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Electrician		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1

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TABLE 12.—*The number of examinations of each kind, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.	Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Departmental Service—Continued.																
Without educational test—Continued.																
Engineer Department at large—Continued.																
Elevator conductor		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Engineer, locomotive		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Engineer, stationary		147		147	139		139	8		8	94		94	101		101
Engineer, steamboat		86		86	86		86				100		100	18		18
Engineer's helper		1		1	1		1				100		100	2		2
Engineman		4		4	4		4				100		100	5		5
Fireman		44		44	44		44				100		100	21		21
Flagman		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Foreman		12		12	12		12				100		100	9		9
Foreman gardener		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Foreman and overseer		3		3	3		3				100		100			
Fort keeper		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Gauge reader		9		9	9		9				100		100	8		8
General mechanic and boatman		6		6	5		5	1		1	83		83	4		4
Inspector		231		231	221		221	10		10	96		96	116		116
Inspector and overseer		1		1				1		1						
Inspector of masonry		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Inspector of masonry and superintendent of stonework		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Ironworker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Ladder man		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Leadsman		10		10	10		10				100		100	8		8
Lockman		7		7	6		6	1		1	86		86	4		4
Lock master		16		16	15		15	1		1	93		93	1		1
Lock tender		35		35	35		35				100		100	21		21
Machinist		20		20	20		20				100		100	15		15
Mason		28		28	28		28				100		100	23		23
Master		70		70	70		70				100		100	21		21
Master and pilot		23		23	22		22	1		1	96		96	8		8
Master carpenter		10		10	10		10				100		100			
Master laborer		106		106	105		105	1		1	99		99	84		84
Master laborer and watchman		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Master mason		3		3	3		3				100		100	2		2
Master of pile driver		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Master quarryman		1		1	1		1				100		100	2		2

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Master workman		8		8	8		8				100		100	3		3
Mate		38		38	38		38				100		100	18		18
Messenger		28		28	27		27	1		1	96		96	11		11
Messenger boy		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Motorman		73		73	73		73				100		100	38		38
Oiler		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Overseer		41		41	41		41				100		100	20		20
Painter		29		29	29		29				100		100	22		22
Paver		3		3	3		3				100		100	3		3
Pattern maker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Pile driver		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Pilot		36		36	36		36				100		100	22		22
Plasterer		5		5	5		5				100		100			
Plasterer and cement worker		6		6	6		6				100		100			
Plumber		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Plumber and gas fitter		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Quartermaster		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Raft pilot		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Recorder		121		121	115		115	6		6	95		95	89		89
Rigger		6		6	6		6				100		100	5		5
Rodman		128		128	124		124	4		4	97		97	72		72
Sawmill setter		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Sawyer		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Scowman		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Sheet-metal worker		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Ship carpenter		47		47	47		47				100		100	17		17
Ship carpenter and calker		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Skilled laborer		13		13	13		13				100		100	9		9
Sounder		3		3	3		3				100		100	1		1
Steam driller		6		6	6		6				100		100	11		11
Steam-drill runner		7		7	5		5	2		2	71		71	1		1
Steam fitter		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Steersman		4		4	4		4				100		100	5		5
Steward		21	1	22	21	1	22				100	100	100	14		14
Stoker		17		17	17		17				100		100	9		9
Stonecutter		69		69	69		69				100		100	31		31
Stone mason		23		23	23		23				100		100	15		15
Striker		24		24	24		24				100		100	23		23
Subforeman		1		1	1		1				100		100	2		2
Subinspector		108		108	99		99	4		4	96		96	44		44
Submarine diver		3		3	3		3				100		100	2		2
Suboverseer		32		32	31		31	1		1	97		97	17		17
Surveyor		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Teamster		16		16	16		16				100		100	12		12
Timekeeper and recorder		3		3	3		3				100		100	2		2
Trackman		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Watchman		167	1	168	165	1	166	2		2	99	100	99	76		76
Weaver		8		8	8		8				100		100	8		8
Weigher		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Wireman		8		8	8		8				100		100	5		5

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TABLE 12.—*The number of examinations of each kind, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.	Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Departmental Service—Continued.																
Without educational test—Continued.																
Government Hospital for the Insane—																
Attendant		257	77	334	191	62	253	66	15	81	74	81	76	66	16	82
Laborer		72	18	90	72	18	90				100	100	100			
Light-House Service—																
Assistant engineer		17		17	16		16	1		1	94		94	17		17
Assistant keeper		446	2	448	391	1	392	55	1	56	88	50	88	116		116
Engineer		30		30	30		30				100		100	3		3
Keeper of light		248	2	250	190	2	192	58		58	77	100	77	8		8
Keeper of light-house depot		6		6	5		5	1		1	83		83			
Master		30		30	24		24	6		6	80		80	2		2
Mate		48		48	46		46	2		2	96		96	12		12
Pilot		6		6	6		6				100		100	1		1
Second mate		7		7	6		6	1		1	86		86	12		12
Superintendent		14		14	12		12	2		2	86		86	8		8
Marine-Hospital Service—																
Attendant		413		413	397		397	16		16	96		96	273		273
Ordnance Department at large—																
Assistant at experimental firings		4		4	4		4				100		100	5		5
Assistant foreman annealer		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Assistant machinist		2		2	2		2				100		100	2		2
Assistant packing-box maker		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Assistant paper-box maker		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Ballistic worker		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Barrel straightener		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Blacksmith		17		17	17		17				100		100	5		5
Boiler maker		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Brasier		4		4	4		4				100		100			
Brass molder		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Bricklayer		17		17	17		17				100		100	14		14
Carpenter		42		42	42		42				100		100	8		8
Cartridge worker		3		3	3		3				100		100			
Casehardener		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Case maker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Driller		4		4	4		4				100		100			
Drop forger		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Dynamo tender		5		5	5		5				100		100	3		3

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Electrician		3		3	3		3				100		100			
Engineer		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Engineer, electrical		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Expert miller		3		3	3		3				100		100			
Filer		5		5	5		5				100		100	2		2
Fireman		3		3	3		3				100		100	7		7
Foreman annealer		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Foreman tinsmith		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Fuze maker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Gas fitter and piper		4		4	4		4				100		100			
Gauge maker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Grinder and polisher		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Hammersman		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Harness maker		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Inspector		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Instrument maker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Machine woodworker		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Machinist		110		110	110		110				100		100	57		57
Mason		19		19	19		19				100		100	5		5
Mechanic		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Melter		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Messenger		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Molder		7		7	7		7				100		100	2		2
Packer		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Painter		13		13	13		13				100		100	4		4
Pattern maker		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Plumber		6		6	6		6				100		100	2		2
Polisher		6		6	6		6				100		100			
Printer		7		7	7		7				100		100			
Rigger		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Rotary filer		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Screw maker		3		3	3		3				100		100			
Screw maker, automatic machine		6		6	6		6				100		100			
Shrapnel maker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Skilled laborer		52		52	52		52				100		100	29		29
Steam fitter		6		6	6		6				100		100	3		3
Stonecutter		4		4	4		4				100		100	3		3
Teamster		6		6	6		6				100		100	6		6
Temperer		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Tinsmith		4		4	4		4				100		100	6		6
Tool maker		14		14	14		14				100		100	2		2
Watchman		15		15	15		15				100		100	7		7
Secret Service—																
Detective		101		101	10		10	91		91	10		10	5		5
Miscellaneous—																
Assistant engineer														1		1
Assistant custodian-janitor		74		74	53		53	21		21	73		73			
Assistant janitor		5		5	4		4	1		1	80		80			
Assistant janitor and fireman														1		1
Assistant janitor and watchman		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Assistant laundress															2	2
Assistant laundryman		1		1	1		1				100		100			

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TABLE 12.—*The number of examinations of each kind, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.	Examined.			assed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Departmental Service—Continued.																
Without educational test—Continued.																
Miscellaneous—Continued.																
Baker		9	3	12	8	3	11	1		1	89	100	92	5	1	6
Blacksmith		39		39	38		38	1		1	97		97	15		15
Blacksmith's helper		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Boilermaker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Butcher		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Cabinetmaker		4		4	4		4				100		100			
Canvas worker		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Captain and pilot		2		2	2		2				100		100	1		1
Carpenter		89		89	88		88	1		1	99		99	21		21
Carpenter and cabinetmaker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Carpenter and joiner		5		5	5		5				100		100			
Carpenter and wheelwright		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Chinese watchman		94		94	94		94				100		100	31		31
Cook		7	42	49	7	39	46		3	3	100	93	94	5	32	37
Dairyman		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Decorator		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Dynamo tender		22		22	20		20	2		2	91		91	8		8
Electrician		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Electrician and lampist		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Elevator conductor		185		185	126		126	59		59	68		68	12		12
Engineer		214		214	208		208	6		6	97		97	33		33
Engineer and electrician		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Engineer and janitor		1		1				1		1						
Fireman		266		266	251		251	15		15	94		94	71		71
Fireman-electrician		4		4	4		4				100		100			
Fireman-laborer		2		2				2		2				1		1
Fireman-oiler		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Fireman-watchman		117		117	95		95	22		22	81		81	7		7
Foreman		4		4	4		4				100		100			
Gardener		8		8	8		8				100		100	8		8
Gardener and dairyman		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Gas fitter		1		1	1		1				100		100			
General mechanic		7		7	7		7				100		100	1		1
Hardwood finisher		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Harness maker		4		4	4		4				100		100			

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Helper		1		1				1		1				2		2
Hostler		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Inspector of clothing and blankets, Quartermaster's Department		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Interpreter of Navajo		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Janitor		438	1	439	317	1	318	121		121	72	100	72	29		29
Janitor, Subtreasury Service		6		6	3		3	3		3	100		100			
Janitor-fireman		21		21	17		17	4		4	100		100	5		5
Knife grinder		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Laborer		1		1				1		1						
Lampist														1		1
Laundress			34	34		32	32		2	2		94	94		23	23
Laundryman														1		1
Leather worker		12		12	12		12				100		100	1		1
Machinist		36		36	36		36				100		100	1		1
Machinist and engineer		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Mason		5		5	5		5				100		100			
Master of steamer		9		9	9		9				100		100	3		3
Master and pilot														2		2
Miller		3		3	2		2	1		1	67		67			
Miller and sawyer		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Nurseryman														1		1
Oil burner		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Oiler		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Painter		28		28	28		28				100		100	1		1
Plasterer		4		4	4		4				100		100			
Plate cleaner		5		5	2		2	3		3	40		40	1		1
Plate printer		86		86	82		82	4		4	95		95	102		102
Plumber		48		48	47		47	1		1	98		98	15		15
Plumber and gas fitter		3		3	3		3				100		100			
Plumber, blacksmith, and engineer		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Plumber's helper		2		2				2		2						
Porter		4		4	4		4				100		100			
Saddler		12		12	12		12				100		100	1		1
Sailmaker		7		7	7		7				100		100	1		1
Sawyer		1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Sawyer and miller														1		1
Script engraver		7		7	1		1	6		6	14		14	1		1
Sewer, mail-bag repair shop		1	3	4	1	3	4				100	100	100			
Shoemaker		4		4	4		4				100		100	1		1
Shoe and harness maker		1		1	1		1				100		100	4		4
Square-letter engraver		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Steam fitter		7		7	7		7				100		100			
Steam-fitter's helper		3		3	3		3				100		100			
Stonecutter		2		2	2		2				100		100			
Surfman		605		605	451		451	154		154	75		75	296		296
Tailor		5		5	5		5				100		100	4		4
Teamster		4		4	3		3	1		1	75		75			
Tinsmith		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Toolmaker		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Varnisher		1		1	1		1				100		100			
Watchman		490		490	337		337	153		153	69		69	21		21

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TABLE 12.—*The number of examinations of each kind, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.	Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Departmental Service—Continued.																
Without educational test—Continued.																
Miscellaneous—Continued.																
Wagonmaker														1		1
Watchman, Subtreasury Service		77		77	45		45	32		32	58		58			
Watchman-fireman														10		10
Watchman-janitor		2		2	1		1	1		1	50		50			
Watchman-laborer		3		3	3		3				100		100	1		1
Wheelwright		16		16	16		16				100		100	1		1
Wireman		16		16	15		15	1		1	94		94	7		7
Total for entrance to Departmental Service	2,638	19,450	2,422	21,872	15,128	1,655	16,783	4,322	767	5,089	78	68	77	4,731	502	5,233
Under Rule X (transfer)—																
Adjuster	1		1	1		1	1					100	100			
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Assistant bookkeeper	1	1		1				1		1						
Assistant custodian	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Assistant hydrographer	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Assistant superintendent of registry	4	4		4	4		4				100		100	4		4
Assistant teacher	1		1	1					1	1						
Bookkeeper	1	1		1				1		1						
Carpenter	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Clerk	96	53	71	124	33	43	76	20	28	48	62	61	61	31	45	76
Computer	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Elevator conductor	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Engineer	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Farmer	1	1		1				1		1				1		1
Fireman	3	3		3	3		3				100		100	2		2
Helper	1	1		1				1		1				1		1
Industrial teacher	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Junior architectural draftsman	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Kindergarten teacher	1		1	1		1	1					100	100		1	1
Matron	2		2	2		1	1		1	1		50	50		1	1
Messenger	2	2		2	2		2				100		100	2		2
Music teacher	1		1	1					1	1						
Physician	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Post-office inspector	35	35		35	22		22	13		13	63		63	19		19
Railway-mail clerk	33	39		39	31		31	8		8	79		79	33		33

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Register and receiver's clerk	4	4		4	1		1	3		3	25		25	1		1
Skilled laborer (sewer)	1		1	1					1	1				1		1
Steamfitter's helper	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Teacher	2	1	1	2		1	1	1		1		100	50	1		1
Telegrapher, stenographer, typewriter	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Watchman	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Under Rule XI (promotion)—																
Cash clerk, Springfield Armory	1	3		3	3		3				100		100			
Clerk	22	98	13	111	29	7	36	69	6	75	30	54	32	30	7	37
Inspector and clerk	1	1		1				1		1						
Janitor	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	1		1
Matron	1		1	1		1	1					100	100		1	1
Mint and assay—																
Schedule C	2	1	1	2	1	1	2				100	100	100	1	1	2
Schedule D	1	2		2	2		2				100		100	2		2
Music teacher	1		1	1		1	1					100	100	1		1
Property clerk	1	2		2	2		2				100		100	2		2
Railway-mail clerk	1	1		1				1		1				1		1
Teacher	5	1	4	5		1	1	1	3	4		25	20		1	1
Total for Departmental Service	2,878	19,718	2,521	22,239	15,275	1,713	16,988	4,443	808	5,251	77	68	76	4,870	562	5,432
Government Printing Service:																
Bookbinder	49	138		138	119		119	19		19	86		86	17		17
Compositor	162	534	13	547	502	12	514	32	1	33	94	92	94	149	4	153
Electrotype finisher	6	7		7	6		6	1		1	86		86	3		3
Electrotype molder	1	1		1	1		1				100		100	2		2
Press feeder	15	6	34	40	5	27	32	1	7	8	83	79	80			
Pressman	35	51		51	46		46	5		5	90		90	19		19
Public-document indexer and cataloguer	14	9	11	20	2	3	5	7	8	15	22	27	25		1	1
Skilled helper	51	260	748	1,008	227	714	941	33	34	67	87	95	93	6		6
Skilled laborer—																
Collator	16	1	27	28	1	25	26		2	2	100	93	93			
Counter	17	5	43	48	5	33	38		10	10	100	77	79	1		1
Cutter	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Feeder of embossing machine	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Folder	24	5	154	159	4	137	141	1	17	18	80	89	89		19	19
Gatherer	18	3	55	58	3	45	48		10	10	100	82	83		1	1
Gold worker															1	1
Numberer	11		17	17		14	14		3	3		82	82			
Pamphlet coverer	16	1	27	28	1	23	24		4	4	100	85	86			
Paster	23	4	68	72	3	56	59	1	12	13	75	82	82			
Ruler	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Ruling-machine feeder	12		14	14		14	14					100	100		2	2
Sawer	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Sewer	19		42	42		36	36		6	6		86	86		8	8
Stitcher	22	2	56	58	2	47	49		9	9	100	84	84			
Trimmer	2	2		2	2		2				100		100			
Wire stitcher	1	1		1	1		1				100		100			
Stereotyper	6	6		6	6		6				100		100	1		1
Total for Government Printing Service	524	1,040	1,309	2,349	940	1,186	2,126	100	123	223	90	91	91	198	36	234

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TABLE 12.—*The number of examinations of each kind, the number of persons examined, the number that passed and that failed, the per cent that passed, and the number appointed in the classified service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	Number of examinations.	Examined.			Passed.			Failed.			Per cent that passed.			Appointed.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Custom-House Service:																
First grade	.....	1,705	33	1,738	1,281	27	1,308	424	6	430	75	82	75	88	.....	88
Second grade	.....	1,312	.....	1,312	1,176	.....	1,176	136	.....	136	89	.....	89	42	.....	42
Third grade	.....	1,190	5	1,195	1,043	5	1,048	147	.....	147	88	100	88	56	2	58
Specials	.....	151	.....	151	81	.....	81	70	.....	70	54	.....	54	22	.....	22
Noncompetitive, under Rule VI	.....	241	.....	241	194	.....	194	47	.....	47	80	.....	80	.....	.....	.....
Total for entrance to Custom-House Service	.....	4,599	38	4,637	3,775	32	3,807	824	6	830	82	84	82	208	2	210
Under Rule X (transfer)	.....	8	.....	8	6	.....	6	2	.....	2	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Under Rule XI (promotion)	.....	323	.....	323	303	.....	303	20	.....	20	94	.....	94	.....	.....	.....
Total for Custom-House Service	326	4,930	38	4,968	4,084	32	4,116	846	6	852	83	84	83	208	2	210
Internal-Revenue Service:																
Competitive	.....	420	35	455	267	15	282	153	20	173	64	43	62	80	.....	80
Noncompetitive, under Rule VI	.....	7	.....	7	6	.....	6	1	.....	1	86	.....	86	694	.....	694
Total for Internal-Revenue Service	69	427	35	462	273	15	288	154	20	174	64	43	62	774	.....	774
Post-Office Service:																
Clerk	.....	5,900	1,676	7,576	4,457	1,435	5,892	1,443	241	1,684	76	86	78	1,975	158	2,133
Carrier	.....	8,874	.....	8,874	5,470	.....	5,470	3,404	.....	3,404	62	.....	62	1,738	.....	1,738
Specials	.....	134	.....	134	85	.....	85	49	.....	49	63	.....	63	60	.....	60
Total for Post-Office Service	937	14,908	1,676	16,584	10,012	1,435	11,447	4,896	241	5,137	67	86	69	3,773	158	3,931
Total for all branches of the classified service	4,734	41,023	5,579	46,602	30,584	4,381	34,965	10,439	1,198	11,637	75	79	75	9,823	757	10,580

NOTE.—In addition to the above, five examinations for the position of policeman were held at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; the number of competitors was 124, of whom 72 passed and 52 failed.

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TABLE 13.—*Showing the number of eligibles upon certain registers January 8, 1901.*

	Legal residence.	Departmental clerk.			Stenography and typewriting.			Stenography.			Typewriting.			Compositors.			Railway mail.
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1	Alabama	10	3	13	2		2				2		2	4		4	26
2	Alaska																
3	Arizona																
4	Arkansas	4	2	6		1	1										29
5	California	37	7	44	2	2	4	7	1	8	7	2	9	9		9	50
6	Colorado	14	1	15		1	1	1		1	2	1	3	3		3	29
7	Connecticut	9	2	11				1		1				3		3	46
8	Delaware	1		1										5		5	5
9	District of Columbia	2		2	11	11	22	5	2	7	14	15	29	83	2	85	
10	Florida	4	2	6	1	1	2				2	1	3	6		6	7
11	Georgia	16	9	25	3		3	3		3	5		5	9		9	87
12	Idaho	3	1	4				1		1							1
13	Illinois	73	26	99	3	10	13	3	4	7	12	15	27	53	1	54	317
14	Indiana	56	18	74		5	5	1	1	2	2	6	8	44		44	245
15	Indian Territory					1	1					1	1				
16	Iowa	49	17	66	1	1	2	3	1	4	5	2	7	15		15	201
17	Kansas	31	12	43	1		1	2	1	3	3	2	5	9	1	10	85
18	Kentucky	22	11	33							1		1	7		7	24
19	Louisiana	4	2	6	1		1				1	1	2	1		1	16
20	Maine	16	3	19	1	3	4				3	2	5	7		7	19
21	Maryland	49	22	71	1	1	2	2	1	3	7	2	9	43		43	51
22	Massachusetts	38	24	62	2	3	5	2	3	5	4	6	10	27	1	28	158
23	Michigan	50	19	69		1	1	2	1	3	5	2	7	23	1	24	203
24	Minnesota	18	9	27	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	7	9		9	64
25	Mississippi	10	3	13										2		2	46
26	Missouri	33	11	44	3	3	6		1	1	5	2	7	12		12	188
27	Montana	2	1	3										2		2	1
28	Nebraska	29	5	34							1	3	4	4		4	58
29	Nevada													1		1	3
30	New Hampshire	3		3	1		1				2		2	5		5	18
31	New Jersey	25	12	37				1	1	2	1	1	2	19		19	49
32	New Mexico	2		2							1		1				
33	New York	88	42	130	9	15	24	10	1	11	24	22	46	61		61	243
34	North Carolina	8	7	15					1	1	2	2	4	8		8	18
35	North Dakota	8	1	9													16
36	Ohio	86	52	138	3	8	11	9		9	7	8	15	45	1	46	345
37	Oklahoma	3		3													6
38	Oregon	11	7	18		3	3		1	1	1	7	8	1		1	
39	Pennsylvania	113	36	149	3	2	5	2	2	4	19	4	23	65	1	66	300
40	Rhode Island	11	2	13								2	2	6		6	7
41	South Carolina	13	1	14	1		1				1		1	5		5	15
42	South Dakota	8	3	11										4	1	5	21
43	Tennessee	24	6	30	1		1		2	2	1	1	2	12	1	13	44
44	Texas	24	6	30	1		1	2		2	3		3	10	2	12	95
45	Utah	1	1	2										2		2	7
46	Vermont	6	1	7				1		1		1	1	1		1	32
47	Virginia	27	22	49	4	2	6	4	1	5	10	3	13	20		20	41
48	Washington	4	5	9		1	1					1	1				1
49	West Virginia	14		14				1		1				9	2	11	28
50	Wisconsin	9	12	21	2	3	5	1		1	4	3	7	6		6	110
51	Wyoming	2	1	3							2		2				8
	Total	1,070	427	1,497	58	79	137	65	26	91	163	121	284	660	14	674	3,342

The above table does not include eligibles for the Custom-House Service, the Internal-Revenue Service, the Mint and Assay Service, the Subtreasury Service, the Life-Saving Service, and the Post-Office Service; nor does it include the eligibles for the various registration places in the Engineer, Ordnance, and Quartermaster departments at large, the Light-House and Marine-Hospital services, and the Government Hospital for the Insane.

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TABLE 13.—*Showing the number of eligibles upon certain registers January 8, 1901*—Continued.

Name of register.	Number of eligibles.
DEPARTMENTAL.	
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey	7
Apprentice	4
Acting assistant surgeon	7
Assistant surgeon	10
Assistant, Department of Agriculture	24
Assistant in entomology	1
Assistant examiner, Patent Office	27
Assistant and expert in forestry history	2
Assistant geologist	2
Assistant, Nautical Almanac Office	5
Assistant physician	4
Assistant topographer	5
Assistant microscopist	50
Bookkeeper	58
Book typewriter	15
Cadet, Revenue Service	16
Clerk, class 2, Register's Office	4
Clerk, Subsistence Department	8
Clerk of proposals and purchases	7
Clerk, General Land Office	7
Clerk, Schedule C, Mint and Assay	4
Computer, Nautical Almanac Office	1
Computer, Naval Observatory	1
Computer, Supervising Architect's Office	4
Civil and electrical engineer	2
Chemical geologist	4
Chinese interpreter	5
Chinese watchman	5
Cataloguer, public documents	2
Deputy warden	3
Draftsman:	
Architectural	4
Copyist, topographic	5
Electrical	4
General Land Office	2
Geological Survey	1
Junior architectural	2
Mechanical	13
Ship	2
Topographic	2
Elevator conductor	13
Examiner of surveys	3
Fish-culturist	17
Guard, United States penitentiary	29
Hospital steward	2
Index clerk	1
Immigrant inspector	7
Inspector, boiler	7
Inspector, shoe	2
Inspector, wagon	26
Inspector, woolen	3
Interpreter	18
Junior civil engineer	29
Languages	15
Librarian	5
Lumberman	7
Magazine attendant	14
Magnetic observer	14
Messenger boy	75
Messenger-watchman	242
Meat inspector	3
Mechanical and electrical engineer	2
Nautical expert	2
Observer	125
DEPARTMENTAL—continued.	
Printer's assistant	129
Proof reader	4
Record and identification clerk	2
Register and receiver's clerk	8
Surveyor-General's clerk	2
Sanitary expert	1
Scientific aid	28
Seed-testing clerk	1
Statistical field agent	5
Stock examiner	31
Superintendent of construction	28
Superintendent of farm and transportation	2
Skilled laborer and helper	270
Tagger	658
Telegrapher	2
Tobacco expert	2
Transferrer	2
Translator	3
Tracer	4
Transportation clerk	11
Total	2,169
Departmental clerk	1,497
Stenographer and typewriter	137
Stenographer	91
Typewriter	284
Total departmental	4,178
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.	
Bookbinder	103
Counter, Government paper mill	16
Electrotype finisher	8
Lithographer	3
Pressman	35
Stereotyper	6
Skilled laborer and helper	940
Compositor	674
Total Government Printing Office	1,785
INDIAN SERVICE.	
Constable	7
Industrial teacher-farmer	11
Kindergarten teacher	19
Music teacher	1
Matron	65
Nurse and trained nurse	5
Physician	10
Seamstress	19
Teacher, male	24
Teacher, female	14
Total Indian Service	175
Railway Mail Service	3,342
Departmental service	4,178
Government Printing Service	1,785
Indian Service	175
Total number of eligibles	9,480

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DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

THE CLASSIFIED CIVIL SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONS, AND OFFICES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The civil-service act was approved on January 16, 1883. One of its provisions required that after the expiration of six months from its passage no appointment or promotion should be made without examination unless the person was specifically exempted in conformity with the act. The classification then existing embraced the State, Treasury, War, Justice, Post-Office, Navy, and Interior Departments. The Departments at first treated the classification as comprising only positions with salaries from $1,200 to $1,800, inclusive, but the following revisions were made soon after: Interior Department, September 22, 1883, including all employees at $1,000 and copyists at $900 and $720, and on December 6, 1884, all copyists and all clerks receiving $2,000 or more, except chiefs of division; War, November 19, 1884, all positions subordinate to the Secretary, except laborers, watchmen, and messengers; Navy, November 25, 1884, including clerks at $1,000 and copyists at $900 and $720; Treasury, January 2, 1885, including all employees whose salaries are fixed by law from $900 to $1,800 or more; Post-Office, February 6, 1885, including all employees receiving $720 or more, except messengers, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers; Justice, November 12, 1883, employees down to and including copyists, also telegraph operator and engineer. The total number of positions in the Departments at Washington thus far classified was 5,652, of which 135 were excepted from examination. The Department of Agriculture was not at first included under the operation of the civil-service rules, but its classification was accepted and approved by the President on December 12, 1884.

On March 1, 1888, the Civil Service Commission was classified. The Department of Labor became an independent office by act of Congress approved July 11, 1888. Having previously existed as a bureau of the Interior Department, its force was already classified.

In accordance with the President's direction of June 29, 1888, the classification of all the Departments was made uniform, so as to include within the operation of the rules all employees except those confirmed by the Senate and those employed as messengers, laborers, workmen, and watchmen. On May 5, 1892, the Fish Commission was classified. On November 2, 1894, the President directed the heads of the Departments to amend their several classifications to include messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen. Firemen were classified by an Executive order dated July 15, 1895.

On May 6, 1896, the President made and promulgated twelve general rules for the entire classified executive civil service and revoked all others. From that date each branch of the service has operated under general rules applicable to all instead of under distinct rules of its own. By this revision the following branches of the classified service were recognized: The Departmental Service, the Custom-House Service, the Post-Office Service, the Government Printing Service, and the Internal-Revenue Service.

The Departmental Service was declared to include all officers and employees except those in the other four branches, and included most of the extensions due to this revision. In the several Executive Departments, commissions, and offices in the District of Columbia, all officers and employees were classified except those employed merely as laborers or workmen and those subject to confirmation by the Senate. The classification was equally comprehensive in the greater part of the Departmental Service outside of Washington. For more detailed information as to the extent of the classified service under this revision see Civil-Service Rule III.

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Unclassified positions are those which have never been classified under the provisions of the civil-service act for the purpose of bringing them under the examination system therein provided.

The classified service embraces those positions which are subject to the civil-service acts and rules, and includes the following classes of positions:

1. Nonexcepted (i. e. competitive) positions, or those to which original entrance is by open competitive examination.

2. Excepted positions, or those which have at some time been classified but excepted from competitive examination. (See Rule VI.)

3. Positions excluded in part, or those which are not subject to any of the provisions of the rules, except sections 1, 2, and 3 of Rule II. (See Rule III, paragraph 8.)

Entrance to nonexcepted (i. e. competitive) positions may be in any of the following ways other than by competitive examination:

1. By reinstatement of former employees. (See Rule IX.)

2. By transfer from another position. (See Rule X.)

3. By temporary appointment if a position must be filled before the Commission can present the name of a person who has passed an appropriate examination. Such appointment gives the appointee no status and can not become permanent unless by an order of the President. (See Rule VIII, sections 13 and 15.)

Employees in an office at the time their positions were classified are said to have entered the classified service through classification and are entitled to all the rights and benefits possessed by persons of the same class or grade appointed on examination.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway-Mail services and those appointed through noneducational examinations in the Engineer and Ordnance departments at large, War Department, and in the Life-Saving, Light-House, and Marine-Hospital services, Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

[Names of preference claimants under section 1754, United States Revised Statutes, are printed in *italics*.]

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
ALABAMA.					
Johnston, S. Powell	Walker	Interior—Knoxville pension agency	$720.00	July 10, 1899	Clerk.
Waite, Jesse C	Jefferson	Navy—Pensacola Navy-Yard	1,017.25	July 24, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Smith, Albert M	Cullman	Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	720.00	July 29, 1899	Clerk.
Watts, Reuben B	Walker	do	720.00	do	Do.
Mueller, Calvin A	Washington	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Aug. 11, 1899	Observer.
Elrod, William		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Aug. 31, 1899	Attendant (registration).
Harsch, George W	Montgomery	Fish Commission	720.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Fitzsimmons, Miss Ellen W	Russell	Interior—Commissioner of Railroads	1,000.00	Aug. 25, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from folder in the Government Printing Office.
Clay, Thomas H	Sumter	Agriculture—Weather	860.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Messenger boy.
McCord, Henry W	Jackson	Labor	900.00	Nov. 6, 1899	Clerk.
Sedgwick, Miss Kate L	Jefferson	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	Mar. 3, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Damrell, Kenneth E	Mobile	Treasury—Light-House Service	p.m. 50.00	Apr. 12, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Pierson, Walter P	Sumter	War—Headquarters Department of the Colorado.	1,000.00	May 1, 1900	Topographic draftsman.
Momm, Charles	Jefferson	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	May 7, 1900	Fourth assistant examiner.
Perry, Frank H	Russell	Treasury—Navigation	900.00	May 26, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Maxwell, Reuben S	Montgomery	War—Surgeon-General	1,000.00	June 21, 1900	Do.
ARIZONA.					
Sharp, William H	Pinal	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	720.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Blacksmith (registration).
Toumey, James W	Pima	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	1,800.00	Sept. 16, 1899	Superintendent of tree planting.
Faringhy, Eugene A	Cochise	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.	480.00	Nov. 21, 1899	Transportation agent.
Gillett, Granville M	Maricopa	Interior—Surveyor-general, Tucson, Ariz.	1,200.00	Feb. 1, 1900	Surveyor-general's clerk.
McMurren, John H	Graham	War—Quartermaster's, San Carlos, Ariz	960.00	Mar. 7, 1900	Engineer (registration).
ARKANSAS.					
Hazer, Clarence A	Pulaski	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Little Rock.	600.00	July 15, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Hunter, Andrew J	do	War—Engineer, Little Rock	720.00	Aug. 18, 1899	Clerk.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
ARKANSAS—continued.					
Grimm, Henry	Pulaski	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Little Rock.	$600.00	Oct. 9, 1899	Watchman.
Croxdale, James H	Benton	Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	720.00	Oct. 16, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from watchman in the Smithsonian Institution.
Upton, Edwin A	Columbia	War—Record and Pension	720.00	Oct. 30, 1899	Watchman.
Henderson, James I	Pulaski	War—Medical Department, Hot Springs, Ark.	540.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Todd, Joe T	Lawrence	State—State, War and Navy Department building.	720.00	Feb. 15, 1900	Messenger.
Tobias, William	Desha	War—Surgeon-General	720.00	Feb. 19, 1900	Watchman.
McGuire, James W	Pulaski	War—Headquarters Department of Alaska.	1,200.00	Mar. 25, 1900	Topographic draftsman.
Webb, Reed A	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	Apr. 9, 1900	Watchman.
Young, G. Gage	Sebastian	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Fort Smith.	720.00	Apr. 25, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Burns, Charles	do	do	600.00	June 21, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
CALIFORNIA.					
Peabody, George T	Orange	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	900.00	July 1, 1899	Field assistant.
Raborg, Miss Mary M	San Francisco	Interior—Geological Survey	900.00	do	Clerk.
Rockhold, John E	Riverside	do	840.00	do	Assistant topographer.
Griffiths, John P	Solano	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Messenger boy.
Roberts, George F	Humboldt	Navy—Union Iron Works, San Francisco.	p. d. 2.80	Aug. 4, 1899	Clerk.
Ey, Frank F	Los Angeles	War—Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco.	720.00	Aug. 5, 1899	Messenger.
Davis, Martin V	Santa Clara	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 9, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Melby, Oscar J	San Francisco	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Oct. 26, 1899	Messenger boy.
Tressider, John	Santa Clara	War—Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco.	720.00	Nov. 20, 1899	Messenger.
Gratz, Hamilton	Stanislaus	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.24	Nov. 21, 1899	Clerk.
Thomson, William H	San Francisco	do	p. d. 2.24	do	Do.
Stevenson, John S	Los Angeles	do	p. d. 2.24	Nov. 23, 1899	Do.
Walters, Henry L	San Francisco	Treasury—Inspection Board, Steam Vessels, San Francisco, Cal.	1,000.00	Nov. 24, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Mallett, George F	Solano	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.24	Nov. 28, 1899	Clerk.
O'Leary, James H	Stanislaus	do	p. d. 2.24	Dec. 1, 1899	Do.
Hugo, Matthias	Los Angeles	do	p. d. 2.24	Dec. 5, 1899	Do.
McLaughlin, Wendell	do	Navy—Cavite, P. I., naval station	1,200.00	Dec. 9, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Smith, J. George	Alameda	War—Engineer, Los Angeles	p.m. 100.00	Dec. 11, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Deering, Thomas P	San Francisco	Treasury—Steamboat-Inspection Service.	1,800.00	Dec. 19, 1899	Inspector of hulls.
Tolman, Lucius M	Alameda	Agriculture—Chemistry	480.00	do	Scientific aid.

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Howe, Walter C	San Francisco	Navy—Inspector of equipment, San Francisco.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 20, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Hare, Frank J		Post-Office—Post-office inspector, San Francisco.		Feb. 3, 1900	Clerk to post-office inspector in charge, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the San Francisco post-office.
Jessen, Christian F	Los Angeles	War—Quartermaster's, San Francisco	$1,080.00	Feb. 5, 1900	Steam engineer (registration).
Lind, Charles	Sacramento	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Sacramento.	720.00	Feb. 14, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Kenny, George	San Francisco	War—Quartermaster's, San Francisco	720.00	Feb. 16, 1900	Messenger.
Barry, Ralph E	do	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.00	Feb. 21, 1900	Assistant ship draftsman.
Cordell, Adolph O	do	do	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 26, 1900	Typewriting.
Cresswell, Rufus M	San Diego	War—Quartermaster's, San Diego	900.00	Mar. 8, 1900	Captain and pilot (registration).
Poole, Albert	do	do	1,080.00	Mar. 9, 1900	Engineer of steam launch (registration).
Olney, Edward B	Alameda	Interior—General Land	900.00	Mar. 15, 1900	Assistant topographer.
Newman, William A	Solano	Treasury—Superintendent of construction, San Francisco.	1,200.00	Mar. 23, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Vincent, Henry P	Los Angeles	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.25	Mar. 26, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Smith, Mrs. Marie H	San Francisco	Treasury—Auditor War Department	660.00	Apr. 6, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from adjuster in the San Francisco mint.
Clogg, Peter	do	War—Quartermaster's, San Francisco	720.00	Apr. 20, 1900	Wheelwright (registration).
Wilson, George W	do	do	720.00	Apr. 24, 1900	Saddler (registration).
Underwood, Will N	Los Angeles	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	Apr. 25, 1900	Typewriting.
Collins, Thomas E	San Francisco	Treasury—San Francisco mint		May 1, 1900	Schedule D, helper.
Marshall, Henry F	do	War—Surgeon-General	1,000.00	May 7, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Hopkins, Frank D	Los Angeles	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	do	Do.
Oliver, Albert R	San Francisco	Treasury—San Francisco mint	p. d. 4.50	May 11, 1900	Schedule D.
Temple, Fred A	Los Angeles	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.25	May 15, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Williams, Henry R	San Francisco	Treasury—San Francisco mint	p. d. 3.50	May 19, 1900	Schedule D.
Tuttle, Guy H	Los Angeles	War—Record and Pension	1,000.00	May 21, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Baird, Benjamin A	Alameda	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	do	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, for transfer under Rule X, from the Internal-Revenue Service.
Knorp, William T	San Francisco	Treasury—San Francisco mint		May 23, 1900	Schedule D, carpenter.
Malloy, Robert A	do	War—Quartermaster's, Alcatraz, Cal	720.00	May 24, 1900	Plumber (registration).
O'Rourke, Isaac W	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Sanders, Ethelbert E	do	War—Quartermaster's, San Francisco	1,080.00	May 26, 1900	Engineer, steam (registration).
Tangier-Smith, William S	Alameda	Interior—Geological Survey	1,000.00	June 28, 1900	Assistant geologist.
O'Connell, James	San Francisco	Post-Office—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	2,000.00	June 29, 1900	Assistant superintendent registry system, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the San Francisco post-office.
COLORADO.					
Westland, Fred A	Arapahoe	War—Headquarters Department of the Colorado.	1,000.00	July 17, 1899	Clerk.
Burger, William H	Boulder	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	July 21, 1899	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Fitch, Alfred W	Arapahoe	War—Headquarters Department of the Colorado.	1,000.00	July 26, 1899	Stenography.
McMechen, Hanson G	do	do	720.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Taylor, Robert S	do	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,000.00	Aug. 11, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the Denver, Colo., post-office.
Zahn, Aaron B	do	Interior—Pueblo land office	900.00	Aug. 14, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Watts, Virgil B	Logan	War—Medical Department, Denver	720.00	Sept. 20, 1899	Messenger.
Upton, Wallace L	Weld	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Oct. 1, 1899	Tagger.
Howard, William W. J	El Paso	Treasury—Secretary's	900.00	Oct. 2, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
COLORADO—continued.					
Mooney, Edward L	Teller	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	$1,000.00	Oct. 7, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the Victor, Colo., post-office.
Springer, Charles H	Pueblo	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pueblo.	720.00	Oct. 24, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Casey, Martin J., jr	Arapahoe	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Apache, Ariz.	900.00	Oct. 30, 1899	Plumber (registration).
De Sellem, Edward C	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Denver.	720.00	Nov. 24, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Gustin, William S	Pueblo	Interior—Pueblo land office	900.00	Jan. 19, 1900	Register and receiver's clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk War Department.
Hobart, Edwin L	Arapahoe	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Denver.	720.00	Feb. 21, 1900	Watchman (registration).
Greeg, Isaac S. T	Fremont	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Mar. 10, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the Canon City, Colo., post-office.
McMullan, John	Arapahoe	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Bayard, N. Mex.	720.00	Mar. 28, 1900	Plumber (registration).
Phillips, William T	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Smith, Sidney F	do	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	May 15, 1900	Fourth assistant examiner.
Stannard, Jay D	Larimer	Agriculture—Experiment Stations	1,200.00	do	Assistant in irrigation.
Swan, Albert F	Arapahoe	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	June 9, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the Denver, Colo., post-office.
North, James F	Boulder	Navy—Secretary's	360.00	June 12, 1900	Messenger boy.
CONNECTICUT.					
Cullen, William H	Fairfield	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Bridgeport.	720.00	Aug. 3, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Gorman, James	do	Navy—Iron Works, Bath, Me	p. d. 2.80	Sept. 7, 1899	Stenography.
Williams, Harvey D	do	Navy—Steam Engineering	p. d. 5.00	Sept. 9, 1899	Draftsman, marine engines and boilers.
Miller, Franklin H	do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,000.00	Oct. 16, 1899	Junior architectural draftsman.
Baldwin, Albertus H	New Haven	Agriculture—Publications	1,200.00	Nov. 3, 1899	Artist and draftsman.
Porter, Miss Grace I	Fairfield	Interior—Boston pension agency	600.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Clerk.
Furniss, Albert E	New Haven	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Nov. 20, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the Interstate Commerce Commission.
Kuns, Frederick A	Windham	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the Railway-Mail Service.
Hawk, Philip B	Middlesex	Agriculture—Experiment Stations	1,000.00	Nov. 29, 1899	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Milner, Robert D	do	do	1,000.00	Dec. 4, 1899	Do.
Lattimer, Frederick P	New London	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	May 16, 1900	Observer.
Sackett, Charles E	Fairfield	War—Schuylkill Arsenal	1,200.00	May 19, 1900	Inspector of hats.

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Jackson, Roy E	Hartford	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
DELAWARE.					
Swan, John R		War—Quartermaster's, Battery Point, Del	p. m. 60.00	July 15, 1899	Marine engineer.
Cleaver, George A		do	p. m. 75.00	do	Master of steamer.
Collins, Elmer	Newcastle	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Feb. 20, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Gallagher, Miss Elizabeth A	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 19, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Cooper, Jesse S	Kent	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Dover, Del.	720.00	Apr. 3, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Lawrence, Edgar H	Newcastle	Navy—Naval Academy	p. d. 5.00	May 2, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Clemmer, Miss Frances D		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 3, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Gregory, Miss Ethel M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Mason, Miss Effie M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Wild, Miss Mary E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Fleming, Jacob A		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 6, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Levi, Abraham D		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	July 12, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Quill, Thomas F		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Hay, Harry E		Treasury—Secretary's	720.00	July 13, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Hoffman, Miss Alice M		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Jackson, Miss Edna P		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Jama, Miss Sophia		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Leinbach, Miss Bessie		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
McCarthy, Miss Bertha		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Mahorney, Miss Mary F		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Rich, Miss Nellie F		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Richardson, Miss Ella		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Mangold, Benjamin F		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 15, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Thompson, John W		Interior—Geological Survey	p. d. 1.50	July 17, 1899	Copperplate map engraver.
Boswell, William L		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 18, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Cullinane, Timothy		do	216.00	do	Do.
Omahundro, William H		do	216.00	do	Do.
Phelps, Miss Clara L		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 19, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Brown, Miss Anna M		Interior—Patent	720.00	July 21, 1899	Book typewriting.
Scott, Arthur M		do	360.00	do	Messenger boy.
Morgan, Miss Mary W		do	720.00	July 22, 1899	Book typewriting.
Marschalk, Leighton V. B		Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	360.00	July 24, 1899	Messenger boy.
Williams, Albert K., jr		Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.04	July 26, 1899	Mechanical draftsman.
Burns, Joseph D		Agriculture—Weather	360.00	July 29, 1899	Messenger boy.
Ford, William H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Aug. 7, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Forster, Albert		Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	do	Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service.
Maher, John L		do	500.00	do	Do.
Carter, Miss Fannie R		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 10, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Dolan, Miss Mary E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA—cont'd.					
Hunter, Miss Adele		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. $1.25	Aug. 10, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Kane, Miss Josie A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Miller, Miss Emma A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Moore, Miss Bernice E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Moore, Miss Ivy L		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Moore, Miss Jennie F		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Thorne, Miss Catherine E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Crowther, Miss Adella A		do	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 11, 1899	Do.
Flynn, Henry J		Agriculture—Weather	600.00	do	Skilled laborer.
Gettinger, Miss Mary		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Montrose, Miss Agnes M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Murphy, Miss Jenne M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sheahan, Miss Josephine L		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
O'Brien, Miss May L		do	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 14, 1899	Do.
Steep, Thomas M		Treasury—Secretary's	660.00	Aug. 17, 1899	Registration (fireman), for transfer under Rule X, from printer, Quartermaster's Department.
Green, Eustace C		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Aug. 19, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Phipps, Miss Margaret E		do	168.00	do	Do.
Carter, Clarence T		do	216.00	Aug. 21, 1899	Do.
Shreve, Charles E		do	216.00	do	Do.
Arendes, John B		do	216.00	Aug. 22, 1899	Do.
Beard, Miss Maria E		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 23, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Schombert, Miss Frances		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sherier, Miss Mary L		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Spaulding, Miss Emma H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Streeks, Miss Laura J		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Havenner, Miss Elsie		do	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 24, 1899	Do.
Bourke, Miss Mayme		do	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 25, 1899	Do.
Ceas, Charles		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Maedel, Harry W		Agriculture—Weather	450.00	Aug. 26, 1899	Messenger boy.
Green, Robert J		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Aug. 31, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Degges, Addison B		Navy—Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.	p. d. 3.26	Sept. 7, 1899	Tracer.
Tait, Lemuel E		Agriculture—Weather	450.00	Sept. 13, 1899	Messenger boy.
Booker, Joseph		Interior—Patent	360.00	Sept. 18, 1899	Do.
Dorman, Clarence B		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Collins, Eugene J		Navy—Yards and Docks	p. d. 1.00	Sept. 19, 1899	Messenger boy.

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Summers, Richard P. H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Sept. 20, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Cohen, William W		Interior—Patent	360.00	Sept. 27, 1899	Messenger boy.
Quinn, Henry I		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Oct. 2, 1899	Do.
Underwood, Wilbur		State	900.00	Oct. 4, 1899	Expert index clerk.
Doerfling, Richard G		War—Engineer, Pittsburg, Pa	p. m. 150.00	Oct. 6, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Dulin, Miss Mary W		Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	720.00	Oct. 7, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Pitcher, Joseph B		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Oct. 12, 1899	Clerk.
Kilbourne, Miss Catherine M		Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Oct. 13, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Quackenbush, Roy L		War—Department of the Pacific, Manila, P. I.	1,200.00	Oct. 14, 1899	Clerk.
Healy, Miss Nellie A		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Oct. 16, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Burns, Miss Bertha E		Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	720.00	Oct. 17, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Gamble, Henry S		Interior—Geological Survey	p. d. 1.00	Oct. 24, 1899	Copper-plate map engraver.
Geoghegan, Franklin		.....do	p. d. 1.00	Oct. 26, 1899	Do.
Matthews, William L		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Oct. 30, 1899	Messenger boy.
Gilmor, Meredith		Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	640.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Watchman.
Nicholls, Miss Roberta		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	1,000.00	.....do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from minor clerk, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Tastet, David W		War—Department of the Pacific, Manila, P. I.	1,200.00	.....do	Stenography and typewriting.
Wollard, Miss Lillian A. M		Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office	720.00	.....do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Nau, Miss Katharine A		Agriculture—Experiment stations	840.00	Nov. 6, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Davis, Richard N		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 7, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Phillips, Miss Emma I		Treasury—Secretary's	620.00	Nov. 9, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Woodworth, George K		Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Nov. 17, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Warren, Charles E		Interior—Pension	400.00	Nov. 20, 1899	Messenger boy.
Wilson, John N		.....do	400.00	.....do	Do.
Tralles, Forest R		Treasury—Steamboat-Inspection Service, St. Louis, Mo.	1,000.00	Nov. 23, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
McLaughlin, Frank E		Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Nov. 27, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the Washington, D. C., post-office.
Irvine, Alfred C		Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 2.80	Nov. 29, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Marschalk, Andrew E		Navy—Proving ground, Indian Head, Md.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 1, 1899	Do.
Copenhaver, William E		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Dec. 5, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Geoghegan, Franklin		Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	700.00	Dec. 8, 1899	Copper-plate map engraver.
Gackiewiez, Anthony		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Dec. 11, 1899	Attendant (registration).
May, Edgar H		War—Secretary's	1,000.00	.....do	Stenography and typewriting.
Danage, Mrs. Dicie N		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	180.00	Dec. 16, 1899	Cook (registration).
Dwyer, Edward A		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	p. m. 30.00	.....do	Shoemaker (registration).
Marcy, William L		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Dec. 28, 1899	Messenger boy.
Gulley, Robert C		Interior—Indian	360.00	Dec. 29, 1899	Do.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA—cont'd.					
McCarteney, Charles M		Navy—Hydrographic	$1,000.00	Dec. 29, 1899	Nautical expert.
Oehmann, John W		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Jan. 2, 1900	Messenger boy.
Summy, W. Frank		do	p. d. 1.00	do	Do.
Lawrence, Adam		Justice	660.00	Jan. 3, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Davis, Louis A		Navy—Washington, navy pay office	650.00	do	Messenger.
McGrath, Patrick J		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Jan. 5, 1900	Attendant (registration).
Johnson, William R		Navy—Hydrographic	700.00	Jan. 6, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Allen, Walter E		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.26	Jan. 8, 1900	Tracer.
Wilson, John H		War—Adjutant-General's	1,000.00	Jan. 12, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Fowler, Miley E		Navy—Construction and Repair, Richmond, Va.	p. d. 3.26	Jan. 16, 1900	Tracer.
Rockwood, John G		War—Headquarters of the Army	1,200.00	Jan. 18, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Gapen, Clinton		Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 3.26	Jan. 22, 1900	Tracer.
Wood, Herbert S		Smithsonian Institution	p.m. 75.00	do	United States Geological Survey—proof reader.
Foley, Miss Mary B		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Jan. 30, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Giesler, Miss Mamie M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
McFadden, Mrs. Minnie		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Schneider, Miss Margaret E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Spindle, Mrs. Nellie R		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sutton, Mrs. Hermione A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
McMahon, Miss Mary A		do	p. d. 1.25	Jan. 31, 1900	Do.
Walters, Harry H		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	do	Clerk.
Hansbrough, Miss Lilie S		Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Feb. 3, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from printer's assistant, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Le Mat, Raoul F		Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	700.00	Feb. 10, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Quackenbush, Roy L		War—Surgeon-General's	1,000.00	Feb. 15, 1900	Clerk.
Allen, Langhorne		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	Feb. 16, 1900	Watchman.
Bauer, Miss Hettie		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	480.00	do	Attendant (registration).
McClanahan, Miss Ethel		do	480.00	do	Do.
Matthews, Miss Frona M		do	480.00	do	Do.
Brandt, Alfred E		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	Feb. 21, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Werner, Elwood E		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	do	Messenger boy.
Allison, Miss Gertrude W		Treasury—Treasurer's	700.00	Feb. 24, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from feeder, Treasurer's office.
Doyle, Miss Katie R		do	660.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Gibbons, Miss Agnes G		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Kelly, Miss Nellie E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Maney, Miss Belle		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.

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Quigley, Miss Margaret R		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Summers, Miss Fannie L		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Stearns, Sanford B		do	1,000.00	do	Wireman (registration).
Waller, Miss May		Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Anderson, Mrs. Bessie M		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Beckmeyer, Miss May		do	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 26, 1900	Do.
Chick, Miss Mabel M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Stilson, Miss Nana		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Bramhall, William A		Interior—Pension	400.00	do	Messenger boy.
Dougherty, Miss Jennie M		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 28, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Achstetter, Miss Mary		do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 1, 1900	Do.
Block, Miss Helen		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Bolande, Miss Mary C		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Buckler, Miss Susan E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Curran, Miss Jane L		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Davis, Miss Mary F		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Glick, Miss Florence I		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Harper, Miss Mary F		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Kettler, Miss Eva F		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Leonard, Miss Nellie A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Lingeback, Miss Mamie		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Montgomery, Miss Susye P		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Mudd, Miss Margaret A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Roland, Miss Ethel M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Schulze, Miss Minnie M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Smith, Miss Sarah A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sullivan, Miss Annie T		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Allen, Langhorne		War—Headquarters Department of Alaska.	720.00	do	Watchman.
Meaney, Richard J		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do	Attendant (registration).
Shaw, Miss Bertha J		Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Elam, Mrs. Mary E		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 2, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Hammond, Miss May		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Ivey, Miss Agnes		do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 3, 1900	Do.
Madden, Mrs. Lillie M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Miller, Miss Tillie S		do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 6, 1900	Do.
Smith, Miss Adelaide		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Lee, Miss Mamie A		do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 7, 1900	Do.
Green, Miss Mattie A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Campbell, Miss Virginia E		Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	Mar. 8, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from feeder, Treasurer's office.
Anderson, James		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 10, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Dean, James E		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	300.00	Mar. 11, 1900	Attendant (registration).
Borgar, Miss Katheryne		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 12, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Clark, Miss Bertha M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Cox, Miss Mamie H		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Green, Miss Nellie T		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Milstead, Miss Bessie		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA—cont'd.					
O'Connor, Miss Julia A		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. $1.25	Mar. 12, 1900	Printer's assistant.
O'Dea, Miss Anna M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Slattery, Miss Nora A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sloan, Miss Grace A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Leighter, Mrs. Mary M		Interior—Geological Survey	840.00	do	Draftsman, Geological Survey.
Wieser, Miss Frances		do	900.00	do	Do.
Cooper, Miss Martha		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 13, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Haar, Miss Amelia		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Murphy, Miss Josephine		do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 16, 1900	Do.
Waugh, Miss Eva M		Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from printer's assistant, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Waugh, Miss Eva		do	720.00	do	Do.
Coburn, Walter D		Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Mar. 17, 1900	Messenger boy.
Mace, George W		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Perry, Thomas A		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Doun, Edward W., jr		Treasury—Supervising Architect	2,300.00	Mar. 19, 1900	Architectural designer.
Harvey, Charles D		War—Quartermaster's, Fort McPherson, Ga.	900.00	do	Plumber (registration).
Boyle, Miss Mary E		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 23, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Brown, Miss Hattie R. B		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Carr, Miss Margaret C		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Chambers, Miss Mary N		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Clarke, Miss Ellen B		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Cobey, Miss Margaret P		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Freet, Miss Cora B		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Jackson, Miss Frances E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Le Dane, Miss Maude V		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Meister, Miss Edithe M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Moriarty, Miss Mary I		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Small, Miss Nannie R		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Veighmeyer, Miss Mae		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
White, Miss Florence A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Orpin, Arthur W		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	240.00	do	Attendant (registration).
Donovan, Miss Mary A		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 24, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Hoffman, Miss Mary E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Jones, Miss Nellie		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Willis, Miss Margaret M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Oates, Miss Kate E		do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 26, 1900	Do.
Dishman, Clarence W		do	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer.
Carr, Miss Maud I		do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 27, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Graeves, Miss Mary C		do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 29, 1900	Do.

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Green, Miss Mary P		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Hollidge, Miss Bessie I		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
McCormick, Miss Mamie		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Schwinn, George H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	600.00	Mar. 28, 1900	Junior assistant physician.
Hummer, Harry R		do	600.00	do	Do.
O'Brien, John J		do	216.00	Mar. 29, 1900	Attendant (registration).
Wheeler, Miss Lucie S		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 3, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Barry, Miss Gertrude Irene		do	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 4, 1900	Do.
Bell, Miss Eva E		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Thomas, Miss Bessie		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
McClain, George C., jr		Interior—Pension	400.00	Apr. 6, 1900	Messenger boy.
Tastet, Waldo F		Agriculture—Division of Entomology	840.00	Apr. 7, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Marks, Samuel H		Navy—Steam engineering, Wilmington, Del.	p.d. 3.04	Apr. 9, 1900	Do.
Koers, Casper G		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Ward, Wm. A		War—Quartermaster's, Fort McHenry, Md.	660.00	Apr. 12, 1900	Fireman (registration)
Callaghan, Miss Katie J		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 13, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Carroll, Miss Margaret T		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Cheseldine, Miss Ida V		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Deitz, Miss Susan C		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Free, Miss Annie E		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Gregory, Miss Katie R		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Hassett, Miss Mary A		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Hogan, Miss Mary E		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Reardon, Mrs. Ida J		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Skilled laborer.
Sherwood, Miss Blanche E		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Speiser, Miss Bertha A		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sommerville, Miss Portia		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Snook, Mrs. Josephine E		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Phillips, Miss Gertrude L		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Burtt, Miss Adah L		do	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 14, 1900	Do.
McGee, Miss Mamie A		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
McGolrick, Miss Theresa		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
O'Neil, Miss Mary		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Fitzgerald, Miss Camilla A		do	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 16, 1900	Do.
Homiller, Thos. C., jr		Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.48	do	Stenography.
O'Connor, Patrick		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	300.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Osborn, Wm		Interior—Secretary's	900.00	do	Stenography and typewriting
Clements, Stephen B		Navy—Construction and repair, Philadelphia, Pa.	p.d. 3.04	Apr. 17, 1900	Stenography.
Ashton, Harry M		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Apr. 19, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Cameron, Chas. B		do	Piece rate.	Apr. 20, 1900	Do.
La Hayne, Chas		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
De Neame, Miss Josephine E		do	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 21, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Dailey, Miss Isabelle		do	p.d. 1.25	do	Do.
Doyle, Mrs Hazel H		do	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 23, 1900	Do.
McIntire, Mrs. Nora G		do	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 21, 1900	Do.
Jones, Miss Lulu M		do	p.d. 1.25	Apr. 26, 1900	Do.
Ford, Francis J		do	700.00	Apr. 27, 1900	Wireman (registration).

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA—cont'd.					
Sheppard, Miss Mary I		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. $1.25	Apr. 27, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Goebel, Miss H. Elizabeth		do	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 28, 1900	Do.
Heley, Miss Annie I		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Mungen, Miss Lillian J		do	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 30, 1900	Do.
Brandenburg, Wilbur R		Agriculture—Animal Industry	840.00	May 1, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Donaldson, Miss Anna G		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Hullfish, Henry A		Treasury—Secretary's	720.00	do	Helper.
Hughlett, Fleet S		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Dally, Miss Josephine		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 5, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Walsh, Miss Mary Agnes		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
King, Miss Annie B		do	p. d. 1.25	May 7, 1900	Do.
McElvare, Mrs. Margaret A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Madden, Miss Mary E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Portch, Miss Elizabeth		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
King, Mrs. Mabel M		do	p. d. 1.25	May 8, 1900	Do.
Streeks, Miss Daisy M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Holohan, Miss Margaret C		do	p. d. 1.25	May 9, 1900	Do.
Brandt, Miss Minnie E		do	p. d. 1.25	May 11, 1900	Do.
Ford, Miss Nellie S		do	p. d. 1.25	May 14, 1900	Do.
Giebel, Miss Katie A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Mastbrook, Miss Annie		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Brakhagen, Julie M. E		do	p. d. 1.25	May 15, 1900	Do.
Madison, Miss Annie E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Neill, Thos. E		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Kirby, Wallace W		Interior—Geological Survey	p. d. 1.00	May 17, 1900	Engraver's apprentice.
Fox, Harry A		do	p. d. 1.00	May 18, 1900	Plate printer's apprentice.
Bradt, Miss Gertrude V		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 21, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Carrick, Miss Lucy		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Connors, Miss Catherine A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Fillins, Claude V		do	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Sillers, Miss Fannie A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Von Derlehr, Matthew G		do	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Lanahan, Miss Nellie M		do	p. d. 1.25	May 22, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Padgett, Miss Lillian A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Denney, Saml. J		do	Piece rate.	May 23, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Sullivan, Miss Annie C		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Bartlett, Miss Ella E		do	p. d. 1.25	May 25, 1900	Do.
Kane, Miss Nellie G		Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	720.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from paper counter, Secretary's Office.

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Clagett, Miss Nettie G		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 29, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Ferguson, Miss Maria E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Gainey, Miss Teresa R		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Hawkins, Miss Ellena		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Hill, Miss Mary E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Kennedy, Miss Margaret		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Koenig, Mrs. Mary		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Lowdermilk, Miss Virginia		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Lynch, Miss Mary E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Noonan, Miss Bertie B		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Randall, Miss Ethelyn E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Delano, Miss Annie B		do	p. d. 1.25	May 31, 1900	Do.
Hall, Wm. M		War—Record and Pension	360.00	do	Messenger boy.
Sewall, Miss Glovie B		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Smith, Miss Annie L		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Whyte, Miss Minnie E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Colton, Mrs. Henrietta P		Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	June 2, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from feeder, Treasurer's Office.
Collins, Miss Laura G		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	June 6, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Germon, Mrs. Belle L		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Plant, Miss Anna M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Prince, Miss Mary M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sadler, Miss Alma E		do	p. d. 1.25	June 7, 1900	Do.
Soter, Miss Minnie B. H		do	p. d. 1.25	June 8, 1900	Do.
Brady, Miss Alice G		do	p. d. 1.25	June 9, 1900	Do.
Donaldson, Miss Mary E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Jackson, Miss Norah M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Lanahan, Miss Margaret E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
McElroy, Miss Annie		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Myers, Mrs. Minnie L		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Canty, Miss Ellen B		do	p. d. 1.25	June 11, 1900	Do.
Evans, Miss Mabel F		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Moore, Miss Annie M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
O'Connor, Miss Mary A		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Watson, Miss Mary R		Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	840.00	June 12, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Borger, Miss Ottilia L		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Tippett, Miss Lizzie J		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Dudley, Miss Marian V		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Darling, Gordon B		do	320.00	June 18, 1900	Plate printer's apprentice.
Deviny, John Joseph		do	320.00	do	Do.
Fugitt, Eugene, jr		do	320.00	do	Do.
Healy, Edmond W. J		do	320.00	do	Do.
Killmon, Harry W		do	320.00	do	Do.
Miller, Wilson N		do	320.00	do	Do.
Reinburg, Reimeo C		do	320.00	do	Do.
Ricketts, Paul R		do	320.00	do	Do.
Shaffer, Bernard A		do	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Slattery, Miss Elizabeth R		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Brawner, Miss Grace C		do	p. d. 1.25	June 15, 1900	Do.
Meads, Eugene		Treasury—Coast Survey	720.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
DIST. OF COLUMBIA—cont'd.					
Clum, Geo. B		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	$216.00	June 15, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Stailey, Harry N. S		Treasury—Secretary's	720.00	June 21, 1900	Helper.
Beadle, Jno. B		Interior—Pension	400.00	June 23, 1900	Messenger boy.
Hawk, Miss Alverda		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Maschauer, Leo A		Interior—Pension	400.00	June 25, 1900	Messenger boy.
Bean, Joseph H		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	320.00	June 26, 1900	Plate printer's apprentice.
Carr, Miss Mary B		do	p. d. 1.25	June 28, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Cropley, Mrs. Elizabeth F		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Murray, Miss Susan H		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Rollins, Miss Harriet Z		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Spies, Miss Addie R		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Stanley, Miss Ella M		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
West, Miss Florence E		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Chamberlain, Chas. C		do	Piece rate.	June 29, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Clark, Alfred E		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Egloff, Miss Amalie H		do	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Frank, Jas. M		do	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Glasco, Jno. H		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Griffin, Jno. F		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Klopfer, Harry L		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Myers, Chas. J		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Harmon, Lorenzo W		do	Piece rate.	June 30, 1900	Do.
Hutchinson, Alfred C., jr		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Throop, Simon G		do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
FLORIDA.					
Floyd, Marcus L	Gadsden	Agriculture—Division of Soils	1,600.00	July 1, 1899	Tobacco expert.
Lawrence, John H	Monroe	War—Engineer, Key West	840.00	July 6, 1899	Engineer (registration).
Fountain, Lawrence C	Escambia	Navy—Hydrographic	720.00	Oct. 9, 1899	Stenography.
Yancey, G. Earle	Lake	Navy—Navigation	720.00	Dec. 13, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from messenger, Navy Pay Office, Washington, D. C.
King, John H	Duval	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Jacksonville, Fla.	600.00	Feb. 20, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Fell, Alexander G	Escambia	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Barrancas	1,200.00	Mar. 17, 1900	Marine engineer (registration).
Miller, Edward J	do	do	1,600.00	do	Master (registration).
Stockard, Samuel H	do	do	480.00	Mar. 26, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Pender, Livingston E. N	Monroe	do	780.00	Apr. 28, 1900	Plumber (registration).
Wilson, Ephraim A	Orange	Interior—Surveyor-general, Florida	400.00	May 1, 1900	Watchman.
Williams, William	Escambia	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Barrancas	480.00	May 22, 1900	Fireman (registration).

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GEORGIA.					
Sims, Felix R	Liberty	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Savannah, Ga.	600.00	July 8, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Boyles, John A	Fulton	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Atlanta, Ga.	720.00	July 14, 1899	Engineer (registration).
La Varre, William J	Bibb	Navy—Construction and Repair, Bremerton, Wash.	p.d. 3.26	July 26, 1899	Tracer.
Dickson, Michael M	Appling	War—Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga.	720.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Messenger.
Ford, Patrick J	Richmond	do	720.00	Aug. 5, 1899	Do.
Brown, Samuel A	Chatham	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Savannah, Ga.	540.00	Aug. 23, 1899	Elevator conductor (registration)
Everritt, Thomas H	Fulton	War—Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga.	1,000.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Typewriting.
Buckley, James J	Chatham	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Savannah, Ga.	720.00	Sept. 13, 1899	Fireman-electrician (registration).
Jones, Bruce C	Bibb	Interior—Geological Survey	840.00	Sept. 15, 1899	Stenography.
Jordan, Clarence H	Chatham	War—Headquarters Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, Ga.	1,000.00	Oct. 2, 1899	Typewriting.
Satchwell, Solomon S	Fulton	War—Headquarters Department of the Pacific, Manila, P. I.	1,200.00	Oct. 14, 1899	Clerk.
Simkins, Winfred E	Chatham	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Savannah, Ga.	720.00	Oct. 28, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Elliott, Will S	Newton	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	Dec. 11, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Armstrong, David H	Muscogee	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Columbus, Ga.	660.00	Dec. 12, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Rast, Harry H	Richmond	Navy—Pensacola Navy-Yard	1,017.25	Dec. 20, 1899	Typewriting.
Taliaferro, William E	Fulton	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	Jan. 3, 1900	Do.
Riley, Manson	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Atlanta, Ga.	600.00	Feb. 7, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
Bembry, Burnette W	Pulaski	Navy—Port Royal naval station	p.d. 2.80	Mar. 20, 1900	Typewriting.
Seidell, Atherton	Fulton	Agriculture—Division of Soils	480.00	May 1, 1900	Scientific aid.
Thompson, Henry H	Bibb	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Macon, Ga.	660.00	May 11, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Grigsby, Miss Ida V	Fulton	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	May 14, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Harley, George F	Hancock	Interior—Education	720.00	May 23, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from tagger, Bureau Animal Industry, Dept. of Agriculture.
Eichberg, Theodor	Irwin	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	May 24, 1900	Watchman.
Smith, Miss Eilleen A	Troup	do	p.d. 1.25	May 29, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Bell, Charles A	Terrell	Labor	900.00	June 5, 1900	Clerk.
Gabblett, Cecil M., jr	Chatham	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	June 18, 1900	Cadet.
IDAHO.					
Miner, Parkhurst R	Ada	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Mar. 12, 1900	Watchman.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
ILLINOIS.					
Totten, George E	Cook	Agriculture—Animal Industry	$1,200.00	July 14, 1899	Meat inspector.
Martin, Henry	do	Treasury—Chicago Subtreasury	840.00	July 18, 1899	Schedule A.
Ward, Artemus C	do	do	600.00	do	Do.
Beebe, Horace H	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	July 20, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Philpot, Charles W	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,000.00	July 21, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from tagger, Bureau Animal Industry.
Kearney, Patrick H	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Chicago, Ill.	720.00	Aug. 12, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Warhanik, Charles A	do	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	600.00	do	Hospital steward.
Greene, William W	Madison	Interior—General Land	900.00	Aug. 15, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Hodge, Lincoln H	Cook	Post-Office—Inspector in charge, Chicago.	1,000.00	Aug. 26, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Chicago, Ill., post-office.
Thollander, Charles	Rock Island	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Rock Island.	660.00	Aug. 30, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Logan, Ellis	Cook	Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department	720.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Clerk.
Metsker, Louis	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	do	Meat inspector.
Ellis, Thomas H	Rock Island	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Rock Island.	600.00	Sept. 18, 1899	Fireman-laborer (registration).
Kenelpp, Edgar P	Wabash	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
Foogh, Peter A	Cook	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Sept. 21, 1899	Messenger boy.
More, Charles H	do	Treasury—New Orleans Mint	2,000.00	Oct. 1, 1899	Cashier, Rule VI, section 26.
Foster, D. Jack	do	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Oct. 13, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk in the Kewanee, Ill., post-office.
Kelly, William D	do	War—Headquarters Department of the Pacific, Manila, P. I.	1,200.00	Oct. 14, 1899	Clerk.
Neil, Wesley U	Douglas	Agricultural—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Oct. 16, 1899	Meat inspector.
Murphy, Fred V	Cook	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,000.00	Oct. 18, 1899	Junior architectural draftsman.
Shipley, Louis T	do	do	1,200.00	Oct. 19, 1899	Architectural draftsman.
Danaher, William E	do	Agricultural—Animal Industry	720.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Tagger.
Elbring, Hugo	Madison	do	720.00	do	Do.
Healy, Frank A	Cook	do	720.00	do	Do.
Murphy, Bernard W., jr	do	do	1,200.00	Nov. 11, 1899	Meat inspector.
Stratton, Samuel W	do	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	3,000.00	Dec. 13, 1899	Inspector of standards.
Bradley, James C	Whiteside	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 3.26	Jan. 2, 1900	Mechanical draftsman, Ordnance Department.
Clucas, William G	Cook	Treasury—Chicago subtreasury	600.00	Jan. 3, 1900	Schedule D.
Beardsley, James W	Will	War—Engineer, Milwaukee	p.m. 150.00	Jan. 9, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Schofield, Joshua O	Sangamon	Treasury—Assistant custodian aud janitor service, Springfield.	720.00	Feb. 7, 1900	Watchman (registration).
Van Hartung, Wilhelm P. A.	Cook	War—Headquarters Department of the Lakes.	1,000.00	Feb. 12, 1900	Clerk.

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Bailey, Theron S.	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, temporary post-office, Chicago.	720.00	Feb. 19, 1900	Watchman (registration).
Gilbert, Charles W	do	do	p.d. 3.00	Mar. —, 1900	Carpenter.
Swearingen, Miss Kate	Clay	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	Mar. 1, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau of Engraving and Printing.
Weissenborn, Leo J	Cook	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	840.00	Mar. 5, 1900	Junior architectural draftsman.
Whyers, William A	Adams	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Quincy.	720.00	Mar. 7, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Hosford, Raleigh	Vermilion	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	do	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Danville, Ill., P. O.
Root, Clarence J	Cook	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Mar. 12, 1900	Observer.
Bowen, Miss Edna	Rock Island	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	Mar. 24, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Scott, Walter A	Cook	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Mar. 26, 1900	Fourth assistant examiner, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, War Department.
Wyeth, Nathan C	do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's.	2,800.00	Apr. 1, 1900	Architectural designer.
McClaughry, Matthew W	do	Justice—United States Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	1,200.00	Apr. 5, 1900	Record or identification clerk.
Wright, Frederick	Rock Island	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Rock Island.	600.00	Apr. 7, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Schoonmaker, Warren M	Lee	Navy—Navigation	p.d. 2.48	Apr. 9, 1900	Clerk.
Carr, David	McLean	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Bloomington.	600.00	Apr. 12, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Browning, George W	Fayette	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Apr. 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
Kelpsch, Michael	Cook	Treasury — Immigration Service, New York.	1,000.00	May —, 1900	Interpreter, Croatian and Lithuanian.
Schubert, George E	do	do	1,000.00	do	Do.
Gilleland, Miss Nancy F	Vermilion	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	May 14, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Klein, Miss Antoine	Cook	do	p.d. 1.25	May 15, 1900	Do.
Balis, Theodore	do	Treasury—Chicago subtreasury	600.00	May 23, 1900	Schedule D.
Boal, Arthur R	do	do	720.00	do	Do.
Gillies, Duncan R	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Hynes, William R	do	do	1,200.00	do	Do.
Gillis, Charles R	do	Navy—Nautical Almanac	1,000.00	June 23, 1900	Computer, Nautical Almanac Office.
Hollenbeck, John B	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 25, 1900	Meat inspector.
INDIANA.					
Erler, Charles	St. Joseph	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, South Bend.	660.00	July 31, 1899	Janitor-fireman (registration).
Boardman, James E.	Wabash	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	Aug. 26, 1899	Watchman.
Coleman, William H	Tippecanoe	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Lafayette.	600.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Blake, Lew H	Vigo	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Sept. 9, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Bunnel, William C	Wayne	War—Engineer, Chicago	1,500.00	Sept. 22, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Houchen, Stanley T	Hancock	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Oct. 14, 1899	Typewriting.
Park, Clarence L	Marion	Agriculture—Weather	860.00	Oct. 23, 1899	Messenger boy.
Schooley, David	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Indianapolis.	600.00	Oct. 24, 1899	Elevator conductor (registration).

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
INDIANA—continued.					
Quinn, Andrew J	Marion	Agriculture—Animal Industry	$720.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Tagger.
Ford, Albert W	Howard	do	720.00	do	Do.
Haskett, Bert	Hamilton	do	720.00	do	Do.
Simpson, Harry A	Switzerland	do	720.00	do	Do.
Ellis, Marshall D	Marion	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Nov. 28, 1899	Messenger.
Moore, Henry E	Howard	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Yates, N. Dak.	1,000.00	Dec. 1, 1899	First-class engineer.
Dell, Harry H	Wabash	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Jan. 25, 1900	Meat inspector.
Schelke, William F	Marion	Interior—Indianapolis pension agency	840.00	Feb. 9, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Turnbull, Robert	Vermilion	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Feb. 21, 1900	Meat inspector.
McClue, Miss Luella	Steuben	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 14, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Williams, Richard H	Vanderburg	Treasury—Steamboat-Inspection Service.	1,200.00	Mar. 16, 1900	Inspector of hulls.
Pote, Thomas B	Vigo	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Apr. 2, 1900	Meat inspector.
Weik, Otto B	Putnam	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Apr. 3, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from Washington, D. C., post-office.
Palmer, Ora J	Parke	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Marine, Richard E	Laporte	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Apr. 23, 1900	Fourth assistant examiner.
Ward, Edward K	Dearborn	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Cooper, Henry M	Floyd	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New Albany.	600.00	June 26, 1900	Fireman-watchman (registration).
Mundelle, Robert B	Marion	Post-Office—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	2,000.00	June 29, 1900	Assistant superintendent registry system, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Indianapolis, Ind., post-office.
IOWA.					
Jenkins, Roscoe	Humboldt	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	July 1, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Weirick, Thomas G	Jackson	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	July 5, 1899	Watchman.
Roberts, Orris W	Harrison	Agriculture—Weather	1,000.00	July 10, 1899	Observer.
Anderson, David	Woodbury	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Sioux City.	900.00	July 22, 1899	Second-class engineer (registration).
Johnson, Raymond	Keokuk	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Meat inspector.
Niles, William B	Stony	do	1,400.00	Aug. 8, 1899	Do.
Kluge, Miss Anna A		Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Sept. 15, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from helper, Government Printing Office.
Hoff, Edwin C	Carroll	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Oct. 30, 1899	Messenger.
Bon Durant, Edgar H	Linn	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Nov. 8, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Moore, Alfred J	Montgomery	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Nov. 11, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
May, David W	Floyd	Agriculture—Experiment Stations	480.00	Nov. 16, 1899	Scientific aid.
Ehrhart, Harry E	Clinton	Navy—Construction and Repair	p. d. 2.80	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Hall, William E	Marion	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Dec. 1, 1899	Tagger.

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Edwards, Miss Rowena A	Blackhawk	Agriculture—Weather	900.00	do	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Baltimore, Frank H	Wayne	Navy—Hydrographic	720.00	Dec. 20, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Jones, Calvin W	Polk	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	Jan. 23, 1900	Typewriting.
Miller, Robert L	Clinton	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Feb. 14, 1900	Messenger boy.
Bushnell, George S	Linn	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cedar Rapids.	600.00	Mar. 15, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Hansen, Lars	Pottawattamie	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Council Bluffs.	500.00	Apr. 27, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
Rogers, Burton R	Story	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Sutton, Leon G	Clinton	do	360.00	do	Messenger boy.
Murphy, Miss Jessie A	Scott	Agriculture—Division of Botany	720.00	June 17, 1900	Botanical clerk.
KANSAS.					
Biggs, John S	Sedgwick	Agriculture—Animal Industry	840.00	July 1, 1899	Clerk.
Munday, Edward	Cherokee	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	900.00	July 25, 1899	Do.
Steel, Charles E	Shawnee	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Meat inspector.
Zaelke, Albert G	Leavenworth	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	Aug. 19, 1899	Guard.
Hall, William L	Riley	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	900.00	Sept. 16, 1899	Superintendent of tree planting.
Campbell, Watson D	Osage	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	Oct. 1, 1899	Guard.
Cook, Edgar O	Leavenworth	do	p. m. 60.00	do	Do.
Ross, Mack	do	do	p. m. 60.00	do	Do.
O'Toole, Mike	Lyon	do	p. m. 60.00	Oct. 5, 1899	Do.
Lankford, Milton B	Butler	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Oct. 23, 1899	Messenger boy.
Furnish, William A	Brown	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Robinson, Nebr.	720.00	Nov. 21, 1899	Blacksmith (registration).
Hartley, Charles P	Riley	Agriculture—Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.	480.00	Dec. 1, 1899	Scientific aid.
Chrisman, Cassius M	Coffey	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	Dec. 25, 1899	Guard.
Hedrick, Clarence C	Wyandotte	do	p. m. 60.00	Jan. 9, 1900	Do.
Gaines, Frank W	Douglas	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Jan. 15, 1900	Tagger.
Allen, Jeremiah	Leavenworth	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	Feb. 4, 1900	Guard.
Harrison, John	do	do	p. m. 60.00	do	Do.
Harris, Christopher C	do	do	p. m. 60.00	Feb. 6, 1900	Do.
Lugton, George R	Shawnee	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Topeka, Kans.	350.00	Feb. 7, 1900	Elevator conductor, for transfer under Rule X, from substitute letter carrier, Topeka, Kans., post-office.
Naff, Clarence R	Lyon	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	900.00	Feb. 8, 1900	Typewriting.
Schmidt, Mike	Geary	War—Quartermaster's—Fort Riley, Kans.	720.00	Mar. 14, 1900	Steam engineer (registration).
Fisher, Lane	Sedgwick	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	Mar. 17, 1900	Guard.
Lyon, Henry J	Lyon	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Mar. 20, 1900	Watchman.
Richmond, Miss Lottie E	Labette	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 13, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Stephenson, Levi P	Kingman	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	Apr. 26, 1900	Guard.
McMillan, Frank A	Rooks	Navy—Construction and Repair	p. d. 1.04	May 28, 1900	Messenger boy.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
KANSAS—continued.					
Bauer, William C	Douglas	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	p.m. $60.00	June 1, 1900	Magnetic observer.
Boyce, Nelson V	Wyandotte	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	.....do	Meat inspector.
McFarland, Claude M	.....do	.....do	1,200.00	June 17, 1900	Do.
Hedrick, Joseph	Reno	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	June 20, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Hutchinson, Kans., post-office.
Glessman, William	Neosho	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	p. m. 60.00	June 21, 1900	Guard.
Schomberner, Joseph	Geary	.....do	p. m. 60.00	.....do	Do.
Adams, George I	Douglas	Interior—Geological Survey	1,000.00	June 27, 1900	Assistant geologist.
KENTUCKY.					
Ashcraft, Charles E., jr	Campbell	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	July 10, 1899	Observer.
Lucas, Frank A	Graves	War—Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	720.00	July 20, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Walsh, Judah H	Jefferson	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia, Pa	1,140.00	Aug. 9, 1899	Assistant clothier and foreman of cutters.
Lathrop, William T	Campbell	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	.....do	Observer.
Davis, Hiram B	McCracken	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Paducah, Ky.	360.00	Aug. 22, 1899	Janitor (registration).
McGill, Miss Mabel A	Kenton	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Sept. 5, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Groene, John F	Jefferson	War—Engineer, Chattanooga, Tenn	1,000.00	Sept. 7, 1899	Clerk.
Parsons, John	Campbell	Treasury—Secretary's	660.00	Oct. 30, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Cooper, Charles C	.....do	War—Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	900.00	Dec. 7, 1899	Typewriting.
Hunt, William C	Jefferson	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	700.00	Dec. 8, 1899	Wireman (registration).
Davis, William H	.....do	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	Jan. 8, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Wiard, Charles N	Franklin	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Frankfort.	720.00	Jan. 13, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Watson, William D	Jefferson	Interior—Louisville pension agency	600.00	Jan. 16, 1900	Clerk.
Brooking, Harry A	Bell	.....do	840.00	.....do	Do.
Lynn, Charles J	Jefferson	War—Quartermaster's, Key West, Fla	780.00	Mar. 1, 1900	Plumber (registration).
Haemisch, Philip	.....do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Louisville.	780.00	Mar. 8, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Taylor, Miss Abby R	.....do	Interior—Louisville pension agency	600.00	Mar. 12, 1900	Clerk.
Willitt, William	.....do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Louisville.	600.00	Apr. 17, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
Bradshaw, Minor	McCracken	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Paducah.	600.00	May 4, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Chambers, John L	Fayette	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	May 21, 1900	Messenger.
Greenaway, William E	Jefferson	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	June 1, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
Mahlo, Emil	.....do	Navy—Naval Intelligence	1,200.00	June 7, 1900	Copyist, topographic draftsman.

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LOUISIANA.					
Segura, Adolph	Iberia	Navy—Naval Observatory	660.00	July 17, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Hernandez, Alonzo W	East Baton Rouge	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baton Rouge.	660.00	Aug. 18, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Nicholson, Ross E. L	Caddo	Treasury—Treasurer's	700.00	Sept. 5, 1899	Clerk.
Wheat, Miss Nannie		Treasury—New Orleans mint	p. d. 2.00	Oct. 19, 1899	Schedule D, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, office surveyor-general of Louisiana.
Holmes, John, jr	Orleans	do	p. d. 2.50	Oct. 26, 1899	Schedule D.
Taylor, Raphael E	do	do	p. d. 2.50	Nov. 2, 1899	Do.
Helm, Andrew	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Maloney, Patrick J	do	do	p. d. 2.50	Nov. 4, 1899	Do.
Maher, Richard B	do	do	p. d. 2.50	Nov. 6, 1899	Do.
Kearney, John L	do	do	p. d. 3.00	do	Do.
Dick, Chas. I	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 8, 1899	Do.
Kennedy, Lucie	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 20, 1899	Do.
Fortin, Miss Margaret H	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Daugherty, Jas. H	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Clark, Miss Abba C	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Blineau, Miss Ida E	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Valadie, Miss Anna	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Reynes, Miss Jeanne M	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Mulqueeny, Thos. C	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
McQuillan, Miss Agnus	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Littrell, Miss Margaret L	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Lamothe, Miss Lucie L	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Wright, Miss Eva C	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 21, 1899	Do.
Uniacke, Miss Corinne	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Turnbull, Miss Kate E	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Norich, Miss Elizabeth S	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Alexander, Miss Rose M	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Dooley, James	do	do	p. d. 2.90	Nov. 22, 1899	Do.
Philson, Miss Edith	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Dec. 2, 1899	Do.
Collins, Miss Frances R	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Dec. 29, 1899	Do.
Rousseve, Barthelemy	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Jan. 18, 1900	Do.
Collins, Miss Lillian A	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 17, 1900	Do.
Whelan, Patrick J	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 22, 1900	Do.
Roessle, Gustave A	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Mulqueeny, Patrick W	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Fortune, Valsin L	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 23, 1900	Do.
Devereaux, Daniel J	do	do	p. d. 2.50	Apr. 1, 1900	Do.
Manero, Casimer	do	do	p. d. 3.00	do	Do.
Wilkins, Joseph	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Brown, Sterling P	do	do	p. d. 2.50	Apr. 2, 1900	Do.
Jones, Augustine G	do	do	p. d. 2.50	Apr. 3, 1900	Do.
Wiley, Albert A	Caddo	War—Headquarters Department of Texas	1,000.00	Apr. 5, 1900	Stenography.
Hebert, Henry A	Orleans	Treasury—New Orleans mint	p. d. 2.50	May 26, 1900	Schedule D.
Sullivan, James P	do	do	p. d. 2.50	June 1, 1900	Do.
Hempel, Paul R	do	do	p. d. 3.25	June 21, 1900	Do.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
MAINE.					
Merrill, Elmer D	Androscoggin	Agriculture—Division of Agrostology	$1,200.00	July 1, 1899	Assistant, Division of Agrostology.
Stevens, Fred L	Franklin	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	July 10, 1899	Meat inspector.
Smith, Silas D	Cumberland	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.56	July 21, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Hill, Henry F	do	War—Engineer, Newport, R. I		July 26, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Pote, Frank S	do	War—Engineer, Portsmouth, N. H	p. m. 90.00	Aug. 28, 1899	Clerk.
Wilkinson, Harry C	Androscoggin	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,200.00	Oct. 27, 1899	Architectural draftsman.
Collett, Chas. F	Penobscot	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Bangor, Me.	600.00	Dec. 14, 1899	Watchman-laborer (registration).
Crowell, Chas. E	Kennebec	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Dec. 29, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Treasury Department.
Chaney, Ernest L	York	Navy—Supplies and Accounts, Portsmouth, N. H.	p. d. 2.32	Jan. 9, 1900	Clerk.
Weed, Geo. A	Androscoggin	Navy—Iron Works, Bath, Me	p. d. 2.48	Mar. 9, 1900	Do.
Bunker, Miss Alice V	Hancock	Interior—Augusta pension agency	600.00	Mar. 26, 1900	Do.
Simons, Adelbert B., jr	Androscoggin	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	Apr. 6, 1900	Buoy colorist.
Hall, Miss Bertha	Washington	Interior—Augusta pension agency	600.00	June 18, 1900	Clerk.
Whittier, William A	York	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	do	Cadet.
MARYLAND.					
Bright, Richard S	Baltimore	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	July 12, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Davis, Miss Lillian J	Montgomery	do	p. d. 1.25	July 13, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Hance, Wm. S	Baltimore	do	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
McGinley, Miss Hattie W		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	July 15, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Lillard, Charles E		do	216.00	do	Do.
Hammond, W. Browne	Baltimore	Navy—Construction and Repair, Sparrows Point, Md.	p. d. 2.48	do	Clerk.
Sheppard, Geo. W	do	Navy—Pay office, Baltimore, Md	600.00	July 17, 1899	Messenger.
Conaway, Miss Nettie G	Anne Arundel	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 18, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Boyer, George M	Montgomery	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	July 20, 1899	Clerk.
Yates, John H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 21, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Bily, Joseph, jr	Baltimore	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	July 22, 1899	Messenger boy.
Mudd, Miss Frances T	Prince George	Interior—Patent	720.00	July 24, 1899	Book typewriting.
Jackson, Miss Lucretia	do	War—Secretary's	1,000.00	July 26, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Raley, Henry J		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 28, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Ridgeway, Wm. S		do	192.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Do.
Reily, James F	Prince George	Treasury—Light-House Service	p. m. 75.00	Aug. 5, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Munter, Wm. H	Baltimore	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	Aug. 7, 1899	Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service.
Ingle, Joseph L., jr	do	do	500.00	do	Do.

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Tyler, Miss Mary V	Montgomery	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 11, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Riggles, Miss Maude	Prince George	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Bonifant, Miss Hannah	Montgomery	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Murray, Claude T		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Aug. 21, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Willett, Daniel W		do	216.00	do	Do.
Carrick, Elmer H		do	216.00	Aug. 16, 1899	Do.
Gibbons, Miss Mary L	Prince George	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 24, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Day, Miss Laura R	Montgomery	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Lynch, Miss Mary A		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Sept. 2, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Albaugh, B. S	Baltimore	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	900.00	Sept. 11, 1899	Lampist (registration).
Schmeckebier, Lawrence F	Baltimore	Interior—Geological Survey	1,200.00	Sept. 14, 1899	Proof reader, Geological Survey.
Bartley, Thos. A	Prince George	Interior—Patent	360.00	Sept. 18, 1899	Messenger boy.
Waters, Joseph L		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Sept. 28, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Harrison, Alexander	Baltimore	Treasury—Special agents division	p. d. 2.00	Sept. 29, 1899	Chinese watchman (registration).
Holtzman, Chas. H	do	do	p. d. 2.00	do	Do.
Bonday, Jno. H	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Sept. 30, 1899	Do.
Brown, Archibald W	Montgomery	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,000.00	Oct. 14, 1899	Junior architectural draftsman.
Moyer, Saml. G	Baltimore	Justice	1,200.00	Oct. 16, 1899	Telegraphy, stenography, and typewriting, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
Abell, Joseph C. M		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Flournoy, Parke P., jr	Montgomery	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,000.00	Oct. 18, 1899	Junior architectural draftsman, for transfer under Rule X, from draftsman, Department of Agriculture.
Duvall, Chas. R	Baltimore	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,000.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Merriman, Geo. B	do	Navy—Nautical Almanac	Piece rate.	Nov. 3, 1899	Computer, Nautical Almanac.
Bush, Frank A	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	1,000.00	Nov. 9, 1899	Assistant engineer.
Peacock, Miss Nellie C		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Nov. 11, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Montgomery, Henry P	Baltimore	War—Quartermaster's, Baltimore, Md	1,200.00	Nov. 13, 1899	Steamboat engineer.
Berry, Norman		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Nov. 17, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Alpheus, David	Baltimore	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Nov. 27, 1899	Watchman.
Fitzpatrick, Miss Elizabeth A.		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Nov. 28, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Robey, Hannon E		do	216.00	Dec. 2, 1899	Do.
Price, Joseph W		do	216.00	Dec. 5, 1899	Do.
Pardee, Chas. H	Baltimore	Navy—Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore.	p. d. 2.48	Dec. 7, 1899	Clerk.
Mulliken, Warren J. L		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Dec. 18, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Bartscher, John G. W	Baltimore	Post-Office—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,000.00	Dec. 28, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.
Startt, John A	do	War—Quartermaster's, Fort McHenry, Md.	660.00	Dec. 29, 1899	Fireman (registration).
McManus, Augustine B	Anne Arundel	Navy—Hydrographic	1,000.00	Dec. 30, 1899	Nautical expert.
Furguson, Frank E	Washington	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	1,800.00	Jan. 8, 1900	Clerk, in charge of proposals and purchases.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
MARYLAND—continued.					
Cramer, Harry B	Montgomery	Navy—Construction and Repair	p. d. $2.80	Jan. 15, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Wright, Jno. A	Baltimore	Treasury—Immigration	1,200.00	Jan. 25, 1900	Immigrant inspector.
Allen, Miss Fanny M	Prince George	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	720.00	Jan. 30, 1900	Typewriting.
McIntyre, Miss Jessie	Washington	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Jan. 31, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Shipley, Wm. F	Carroll	Interior—Patent	360.00	Feb. 1, 1900	Messenger boy.
Shaffer, Chas. H	Garrett	War—Adjutant-General's	1,000.00	Feb. 5, 1900	Expert index clerk.
Thrift, Miss Jane G	Baltimore	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 1, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Walker, Miss Annie J	Prince George	do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 3, 1900	Do.
Wilson, Saml. E	Baltimore	Treasury—Special agents division	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 5, 1900	Chinese watchman (registration).
Hance, Samuel	Prince George	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Posey, Miss Daisy A	Charles	do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 8, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Meekins, Milton W	Baltimore	War—Quartermaster's, Fort McHenry, Md	660.00	do	Fireman (registration).
Dement, R. Harry	Charles	Navy—Ordnance proving ground, Indian Head, Md.	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 10, 1900	Messenger.
Flournoy, Benj. C	Montgomery	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	840.00	Mar. 11, 1900	Junior architectural draftsman.
Latimer, Miss Mary R	Prince George	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 12, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Richards, Wm. H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Mar. 14, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Green, Miss Addie M	Montgomery	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Gibbons, Miss M. Olive	Prince George	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Grape, Miss Alice L. D	Baltimore	do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 19, 1900	Do.
Roche, Miss Mary A		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Mar. 20, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Corbey, Miss Teresa G	Prince George	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	Mar. 26, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from paper counter, Secretary's office.
Nicholson, Harry A		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Mar. 27, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Shearer, Miss Agnes M	Baltimore	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 2, 1900	Printer's assistant
Guggenheimer, Miss Aimee	do	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	900.00	Apr. 5, 1900	Library clerk.
Kearney, Edward C	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Eastwood, Walter W	do	Post-Office—Mail-bag repair shop		Apr. 11, 1900	Canvas worker (registration).
Mitchell, Saml. C	do	Post-Office—Disbursing clerk and superintendent.	900.00	do	Sailmaker (registration).
Hanes, Mrs. Bessie	Prince George	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 18, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Waggoner, Miss S. Kate	Baltimore	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Martin, Miss Ethel B	Charles	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Kephart, Miss Mamie W	Frederick	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Beckwith, Miss Bessie	Montgomery	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Bruck, Harry A	Baltimore	Interstate Commerce Commission	1,000.00	Apr. 16, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Lewis, Miss Grace A	do	Interior—Patent	720.00	do	Book typewriting.
Gaither, Benj. H	do	Interior—Land	900.00	Apr. 18, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Roedder, Otto C	do	Navy—Elizabeth, N. J	p. d. 4.00	do	Third class, assistant ship draftsman.

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Rocker, Miss Minnie L	Prince George	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 25, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Goldsborough, Edmund L	Frederick	Fish Commission	600.00	Apr. 28, 1900	Fish culturist.
Baiser, Miss Jennie R. L	Prince George	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	.....do	Printer's assistant.
Mays, Thos. C	Baltimore	Navy—Naval Academy, Annapolis	p. d. 2.00	Apr. 30, 1900	Watchman.
Bousteel, Jay A	.....do	Agriculture—Division of Soils	1,000.00	May 1, 1900	Field assistant, Division of Soils.
Edwards, Miss Carrie E	Calvert	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 3, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Carwithen, Mrs. Jessie E	Baltimore	.....do	p. d. 1.25	May 7, 1900	Do.
Bandel, Geo. E	.....do	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	May 19, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Pearson, Mrs. Alice A	Charles	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 21, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Carrick, Miss Charlotte K	Prince George	.....do	p. d. 1.25	May 22, 1900	Do.
Martin, Miss Jessie E	Montgomery	.....do	p. d. 1.25	May 28, 1900	Do.
Strauss, Wm	Baltimore	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	720.00	May 31, 1900	Fireman (registration).
McIntire, Miss Ella R	Washington	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	.....do	Printer's assistant.
Henry, Chas. D	Baltimore	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	720.00	.....do	Fireman (registration).
Plant, Joseph T. K	.....do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	1,000.00	June 11, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from skilled helper, same office.
Sage, Miss Minnie W	.....do	.....do	p. d. 1.25	.....do	Printer's assistant.
Mullican, Miss Florence	Montgomery	Treasury—Secretary's	620.00	June 13, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Addison, Edward S	Baltimore	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	June 18, 1900	Cadet.
Briscoe, Miss Daisy L	Montgomery	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	June 26, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Marsh, Alonzo J	.....do	.....do	1,200.00	June 28, 1900	Script engraver.
Wilson, James	Baltimore	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Baltimore.	600.00	June 29, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Kennelly, John J	Suffolk	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	July 17, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Sager, Lawrence K	Middlesex	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	July 18, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Martin, Joseph	Essex	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Boston, Mass.	720.00	July 20, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Vance, Miss Ida J	Middlesex	Treasury—Secretary's	900.00	July 22, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from assistant microscopist, Bureau Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.
Edgecomb, Horace A	Norfolk	War—Engineer, Boston, Mass	1,200.00	July 24, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Heaney, Geo. F	Essex	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Aug. 3, 1899	Clerk.
Malley, Frank P	Suffolk	Fish Commission—Woods Hole Station	600.00	Aug. 4, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Harwood, Franklin B	Plymouth	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	Aug. 7, 1899	Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service.
McCraith, Donald L	Suffolk	.....do	500.00	.....do	Do.
Karpeles, Simon R	Hampden	.....do	500.00	.....do	Do.
Connolly, Wm. F	Middlesex	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.56	Aug. 11, 1899	Typewriting.
Keene, Thos. M	Suffolk	Civil Service Commission	1,000.00	.....do	Junior civil engineer.
De Wolf, Richard C	.....do	Navy—Portsmouth Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Aug. 14, 1899	Clerk.
Abele, Fred W	Worcester	War—Engineer, Boston	1,200.00	Aug. 23, 1899	Stenography.
Hale, Addie J	Essex	Treasury—Subtreasury, Boston	1,000.00	Aug. 29, 1899	Clerk.
Yoakam, Maynard K	Suffolk	Navy—Boston Navy Yard	p. d. 2.50	.....do	Stenography.
Brown, Henry E	Middlesex	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Meat inspector.
Young, Frederic W., jr	Worcester	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.26	Sept. 5, 1899	Tracer.
Buchanan, James W	Bristol	.....do	p. d. 2.32	Sept. 22, 1899	Clerk.
Prescott, Wilbur F	Worcester	.....do	p. d. 2.48	Sept. 25, 1899	Bookkeeping.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence. (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
MASSACHUSETTS—continued.					
Rowe, Geo. E	Suffolk	War—Ordnance, Watertown, Mass	p. d. $2.50	Oct. 1, 1899	Typewriting.
Fuller, Harry G	do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 13, 1899	Do.
Hersey, Walter H	Norfolk	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Oct. 23, 1899	Tagger.
Gaston, Paul E	Suffolk	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Savannah, Ga.	720.00	Oct. 28, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Mitchell, Frank E	Essex	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Nov. 7, 1899	Bookkeeping.
McLaine, Wm. E	do	do	p. d. 2.48	do	Clerk.
McCann, Thos. F	Worcester	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Worcester, Mass.	660.00	Nov. 8, 1899	Janitor-fireman (registration).
Doten, Alfred R	Plymouth	Agriculture—Biological Survey	1,000.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Owen, James	Essex	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.04	Nov. 18, 1899	Assistant draftsman, Ordnance Bureau.
Lord, Chas. E	Middlesex	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Nov. 23, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Cousins, Albert H	Worcester	Navy—Construction and Repair	p. d. 2.80	Nov. 24, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Grosvenor, Asa W	Suffolk	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,600.00	do	Heating and ventilating draftsman.
Edmands, Frederick L	do	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Nov. 27, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Ryerson, Ernest D	do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,000.00	do	Architectural draftsman.
Reardon, Daniel J	do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Hays, Daniel S	Middlesex	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Dec. 1, 1899	Meat inspector.
Dougherty, Proctor L	do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,400.00	Dec. 5, 1899	Electrical engineer and draftsman.
Borland, Hugh	Suffolk	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.00	Dec. 6, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Costa, Joseph E	do	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Warren, Mass	720.00	do	Plumber (registration).
Karcher, Chas	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Boston.	600.00	Dec. 29, 1899	Janitor (registration).
McAlpine, Wm. H	Essex	Navy—U. S. S. Ranger	p. d. 4.00	Jan. 3, 1901	Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor.
Peckham, Henry L	Bristol	Navy—Hydrographic	1,000.00	Jan. 9, 1900	Nautical expert.
O'Neil, Peter J	Suffolk	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	do	Messenger boy.
Keleher, John P	do	do	p. d. 1.00	do	Do.
Smith, Edwin J	Middlesex	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Boston.	720.00	Jan. 13, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Bailey, Alfred L	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Jan. 18, 1900	Tagger.
Rexford, Alfred P	Suffolk	Treasury—Subtreasury, Boston, Mass	800.00	Jan. 24, 1900	Clerk.
Hayden, Harry H	Franklin	Navy—Newport Naval Station	p. d. 1.76	Jan. 29, 1900	Messenger.
Boyd, Stephen B	Middlesex	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.00	Feb. 16, 1900	Assistant ship draftsman.
De Wolf, Arthur S	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.04	Feb. 17, 1900	Assistant draftsman, Ordnance Bureau.
Gardner, Morgan	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	Feb. 19, 1900	Messenger.
Hutchinson, Chas. B	Suffolk	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Mar. 1, 1900	Tagger.
Lovejoy, James E	Norfolk	do	720.00	do	Do.
Farley, Ferdinand	Suffolk	War—Quartermaster's, Boston, Mass	900.00	Mar. 2, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Miller, Wm. G	Middlesex	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 7, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Moseley, Theodore J	Suffolk	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Fix, Wm. P	Norfolk	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Bowman, Richard F	Suffolk	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.

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Hunt, Harrison F	Norfolk	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.82	Mar. 19, 1900	Clerk.
O'Connell, Dennis J	Middlesex	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	....do	Plate printer (registration).
Cutler, Edward O	Norfolk	Navy—Iron Works, Bath, Me	p. d. 3.28	Mar. 23, 1900	Assistant ship draftsman.
Kindsfather, Michael J	Suffolk	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	....do	Plate printer (registration).
Swanton, Walter I	....do	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.50	Mar. 24, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Morris, Wm. L	....do	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Mar. 26, 1900	Fourth assistant examiner.
Allaire, Auguste	....do	Interior—Indian	900.00	Apr. 1, 1900	French language.
Waitt, Chas. H	Essex	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Boston, Mass.	720.00	Apr. 9, 1900	Watchman (registration).
Rich, Walter S	Middlesex	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	Apr. 17, 1900	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Good, William	Suffolk	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Boston, Mass.	720.00	Apr. 20, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Lavender, Daniel J	....do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Apr. 23, 1900	Plate printer (registration)
Becker, Henry C	....do	....do	Piece rate.	....do	Do.
Yoakam, Maynard K	....do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.04	Apr. 24, 1900	Stenography.
Prescot, Morris H	Essex	....do	p. d. 2.32	May 14, 1900	Clerk.
Cary, Emerson J	Berkshire	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Crosby, Joseph E	Essex	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,200.00	June 9, 1900	Shoe inspector.
Bradley, Arthur W., jr	Worcester	Treasury—Life-Saving Service	1,500.00	June 11, 1900	Superintendent of construction.
Gay, Chas. S	Middlesex	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	780.00	....do	Plate cleaner (registration).
Dillingham, Willis I	Suffolk	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
Danner, John	....do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	....do	Plate printer (registration).
Tilley, George S	Norfolk	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	June 18, 1900	Cadet.
Lauriatt, Philip W	Middlesex	....do	500.00	....do	Do.
Hersey, Geo. F	Essex	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	320.00	June 20, 1900	Plate printer's apprentice.
Pratt, Henry T	Middlesex	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	2,000.00	June 22, 1900	Architectural draftsman.
Hammond, Charles L	Norfolk	Navy—Portsmouth Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.00	June 25, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Sims, Henry W	....do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brockton, Mass.	660.00	June 29, 1900	Fireman-watchman (registration).
MICHIGAN.					
Sanderson, E. Dwight	Ingham	Agriculture—Division of Entomology	750.00	July 1, 1899	Assistant, Division of Entomology.
Van Dusen, Chas. H	Wayne	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Detroit, Mich.	600.00	July 11, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Noble, Clarence W	Washtenaw	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	July 12, 1899	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Pace, Homer D	Mason	War—Headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.	1,000.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Du Bois, Crampton	Ingham	Civil Service Commission	840.00	Aug. 28, 1899	Do.
Taylor, Miss Mabel L	Allegan	....do	840.00	Sept. 8, 1899	Do.
Kilmer, Elwin	St. Clair	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Port Huron, Mich.	600.00	Sept. 13, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Small, Weston	Washtenaw	War—Engineer, Sioux City, Iowa	p. m. 75.00	Sept. 23, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Roome, Henry	Menominee	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Sept. 25, 1899	Meat inspector
Caldwell, Wm. R	Chippewa	War—Engineer, St. Paul, Minn	p.m.100.00	Oct. 24, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Raynor, Clarence W	Lenawee	....do	p.m.100.00	Oct. 28, 1899	Do.
Lapham, Macy H	Ingham	Agriculture—Division of Soils	480.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Scientific aid.
Wheeler, Miss Mary M	....do	Agriculture—Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.	480.00	....do	Do.
Johnson, Ray C	Shiawassee	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Nov. 3, 1899	Messenger.
Miller, Wilfred M	Newaygo	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Tagger.
Maenche, Edward L		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	900.00	Nov. 16, 1899	Registration (laundryman).

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
MICHIGAN—continued.					
Taylor, John	Ingham	Interior—Secretary's	$720.00	Nov. 25, 1899	Watchman.
Minehart, Elmo M	Wayne	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Nov. 28, 1899	Messenger boy.
Spencer, Robert R	Calhoun	Navy—Cavite, P. I., Naval Station	1,200.00	Dec. 18, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Joy, Robert	Wayne	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Dec. 20, 1899	Messenger.
Fess, Frank J	Montcalm	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Jan. 2, 1900	Tagger.
Green, Arthur M	Wayne	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Detroit.	720.00	Jan. 19, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Ryan, Chas. L	do	do	720.00	do	Do.
Frost, Miss Edna M	Benzie	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	720.00	Feb. 1, 1900	Book typewriting.
Eldridge, Theron A	Bay	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Bay City, Mich.	660.00	Feb. 20, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Morrison, Robert J	Wayne	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Feb. 21, 1900	Meat inspector.
Sinasac, Walter G	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Detroit, Mich.	600.00	Mar. 5, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
Rankin, Miss Flora E	do	Post-Office—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	720.00	Mar. 10, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Bouton, Raymond T	Delta	Navy—Supplies and Accounts	p. d. 2.80	Mar. 30, 1900	Typewriting.
Olmsted, Miss Helen A	Ingham	Smithsonian Institution	p. m. 75.00	Apr. 2, 1900	Book typewriting.
Mair, John W	Wayne	Navy—Yards and Docks	p. d. 4.00	Apr. 9, 1900	Architectual and structural steel draftsman.
Trowbridge, Harry L	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Skilled laborer.
Grabill, Carl	Montcalm	Interior—Pension	1,400.00	Apr. 16, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.
Leland, Ora M	Ottawa	Interior—General Land	900.00	May 29, 1900	Aid—Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Madden, Miss Charlotte	Wayne	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	June 27, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Summit, N. J., post-office.
Willard, Eugene W	Monroe	Treasury—Immigration Service	p. d. 5.00	June 30, 1900	Immigrant inspector.
MINNESOTA.					
Vogel, Louis H	Hennepin	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Minneapolis, Minn.	900.00	July 20, 1899	Engineer, second class (registration).
Thompson, Alfred	St. Louis	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Duluth.	720.00	July 31, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Ramaley, Louis	Ramsey	War—Engineer, St. Paul, Minn	p. m. 75.00	Sept. 5, 1899	Clerk.
Morse, Wm. D	Hennepin	Treasury—Immigration Service	p. d. 5.00	Oct. 1, 1899	Immigrant inspector.
Smith, Wm. G	Ramsey	Agriculture—Division of Soils	1,000.00	do	Field assistant, soils.
Beach, Sanford A	do	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Oct. 6, 1899	Clerk.
Halgren, Forest G	Hennepin	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Oct. 17, 1899	Messenger boy.
Nelson, Will	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Minneapolis.	600.00	Nov. 11, 1899	Watchman (registration).

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Olsen, Oliver G	Blue Earth	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Mankato, Minn.	$600.00	Dec. 29, 1899	Fireman-watchman (registration).
Peters, Edward	Ramsey	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Snelling, Minn.	720.00	Mar. 2, 1900	Plumber (registration).
Pfau, James F	Blue Earth	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	p. m. 90.00	Mar. 5, 1900	Assistant topographer.
Baker, Miss Rose T	do	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	Mar. 8, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Iltis, Geo. W	Carver	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	600.00	Apr. 4, 1900	Hospital steward.
Lemon, Frank H	Washington	Justice—United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	2,000.00	Apr. 9, 1900	Deputy warden.
Larsen, Erik	Ramsey	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Paul, Minn.	600.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Hagenbaugh, Chas. W	do	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.	1,000.00	Apr. 16, 1900	Engineer (registration).
Olberg, Chas. R	do	Interior—Geological Survey	1,000.00	Apr. 21, 1900	Assistant hydrographer, for transfer under Rule X, from draftsman, Supervising Architect's Office, Treasury Department.
Drake, Geo. H	Hennepin	Post-Office	1,200.00	May 3, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
Devereaux, Wm. C	Pine	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	May 26, 1900	Observer.
Craven, John H	Hennepin	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Crook, Nev.	900.00	June 5, 1900	Plumber (registration).
Crawford, James A	St. Louis	Navy—Union Iron Works, San Francisco.	p. d. 3.28	June 8, 1900	Tracer.
Hasselblad, Phillip	do	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	June 19, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Duluth, Minn., post-office.
Kennedy, John T	Ramsey	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 25, 1900	Meat inspector.
Roberson, Wm. A	do	War—Quartermaster's, Jeffersonville, Ind.	1,200.00	June 29, 1900	Inspector of supplies.
MISSISSIPPI.					
Lowry, Wm. R	Leake	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Aug. 8, 1899	Clerk.
Alford, Geo. H	Oktibbeha	do	720.00	Aug. 9, 1899	Do.
Guyton, Thos. P	Attala	do	720.00	Aug. 10, 1899	Do.
McNeill, La Fayette, jr	Panola	War—Record and Pension	720.00	Sept. 18, 1899	Messenger.
Woolverton, Miss Effie M	Clarke	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Nov. 6, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from printer's assistant, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Simmons, Homer H	Copiah	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Dec. 28, 1899	Messenger.
McKee, Miss Hortense	Hinds	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Jan. 13, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Woolverton, Miss Ruby L	Clarke	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	Feb. 24, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from printer's assistant, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Granberry, John N	Hinds	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Jackson, Miss.	600.00	Mar. 17, 1900	Watchman (registration).
Harrison, Walton	Lauderdale	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Apr. 3, 1900	Fourth assistant examiner.
Wallace, John D	Alcorn	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	Apr. 11, 1960	Watchman.
MISSOURI.					
Case, Frank B	Jackson	Navy—Judge-Advocate-General's	1,600.00	July 14, 1899	Law clerk.
Jones, Houston	St. Louis	War—Engineer, St. Augustine, Fla	p.m. 125.00	July 19, 1899	Civil and electrical engineer.
Symonds, Jonas S	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis.	720.00	July 31, 1899	Fireman (registration).

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
MISSOURI—continued.					
Eaton, Byron P	Jackson	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Kansas City.	p. d. $2.50	Aug. 4, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Byrne, Wm. P	St. Louis	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Sill, Okla	720.00	Aug. 29, 1899	Plumber (registration).
Denny, Robert B	do	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Sept. 5, 1899	Clerk.
Goodin, Robt. E	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	do	Tagger.
Starratt, Andrew W	do	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	Sept. 13, 1899	Clerk.
Clayton, Jas. B	Marion	Smithsonian Institution	p.m. 75.00	Sept. 19, 1899	Stenography.
Clarke, Owen J	St. Louis	Post-Office—Post-office inspector, St. Louis.	600.00	Sept. 30, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, St. Louis, Mo., post-office.
Hainsworth, Chas. G	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	780.00	Oct. 11, 1899	Plumber (registration).
Bates, Edward	do	Treasury—Secretary's	1,200.00	Oct. 16, 1899	Superintendent of Public Documents.
McEntire, John R	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis, Mo.	600.00	Oct. 23, 1899	Elevator conductor (registration).
Harrison, Jas. H	do	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	900.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, St. Louis, Mo., post-office.
Murphy, Joseph	St. Louis	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis, Mo.	600.00	Oct. 23, 1899	Elevator conductor (registration).
Parks, Granville H	Jackson	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,200.00	Oct. 25, 1899	Architectural draftsman.
Lynch, Thaddeus S	St. Louis	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Louis, Mo.	720.00	Oct. 27, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Wolfram, Theo. I	do	do	720.00	Nov. 6, 1899	Dynamo tender (registration).
Castanie, Jas. W	do	do	720.00	do	Do.
Ruding, Walter G	Vernon	Navy—Supplies and Accounts	p. d. 1.50	Nov. 9, 1899	Watchman.
Hicks, Clifton J	do	Interior—Pension	400.00	Nov. 20, 1899	Messenger boy.
Marks, Bradley C	Greene	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Nov. 22, 1899	Do.
Thomas, Jno. H	Pettis	Interior—Land	900.00	Dec. 3, 1899	Law clerk.
Militzer, Gus. F	St. Louis	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Dec. 6, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Warner, Dick E	Jackson	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Kansas City, Mo.	p. d. 2.50	Dec. 14, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Anschutz, John	do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	840.00	Dec. 21, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Rogers, Cyrus S	Hickory	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Dec. 26, 1899	Messenger.
McGuire, Geo	Cedar	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Jan. 30, 1900	Watchman.
Newmeyer, Edwin J	Linn	Agriculture—Animal Industry	840.00	Feb. 21, 1900	Clerk.
Rainey, Alvin S	Greene	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Springfield, Mo.	600.00	do	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Murphy, Jas. H	St. Louis	War—Quartermaster's, Jeffersonville, Ind.	1,800.00	Mar. 2, 1900	Inspector of wagons and wagon materials.
McKinney, Wm	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 8, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Ginder, Jno. W	do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,400.00	Apr. 9, 1900	Computer, Supervising Architect.
O'Hearn, John	do	Treasury—St. Louis subtreasury	720.00	Apr. 23, 1900	Schedule D.
Klinglesmith, Dan'l A	do	do	600.00	May 3, 1900	Do.

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Rea, Thos. B	Andrew	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	May 24, 1900	Tagger.
Meadors, Willis H	Jackson	do	1,200.00	June 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Siegel, Chas. R	St. Louis	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	June 2, 1900	Wireman (registration).
Brown, Arthur W	do	do	900.00	June 9, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Van Benthuysen, Stephen D.	Bates	War—Headquarters of the Army	1,000.00	June 11, 1900	Do.
Parker, Joseph W	Jackson	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 12, 1900	Meat inspector.
McKinney, Dallas	St. Louis	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	June 18, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Talbott, Benj. J		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	June 28, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Lundbeck, William G	St. Louis	Treasury—Steamboat-Inspection Service.	1,800.00	June 30, 1900	Inspector of boilers.
Cooper, Ira L	do	Treasury—St. Louis subtreasury	600.00	do	Schedule D.
Kelly, Miss Mary A	do	do	1,000.00	do	Schedule B.
MONTANA.					
Hathaway, Benj. T	Cascade	Treasury—Special agents' division	p.d. 4.00	Sept. 7, 1899	Chinese inspector.
McCabe, Bernard V		Treasury—Helena assay office	1,200.00	Feb. 1, 1900	Schedule C.
McFarland, Francis W	Choteau	Interior—San Francisco pension agency	720.00	Apr. 13, 1900	Clerk.
Munday, Chalmer	Deer Lodge	do	720.00	June 27, 1900	Do.
NEBRASKA.					
Chambers, James A	Douglas	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, South Omaha, Nebr.	600.00	July 1, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Swanson, Albert	do	do	600.00	July 6, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Webster, Joseph R	Lancaster	Interior—Assistant Attorney-General's	2,000.00	July 24, 1899	Assistant attorney.
Cowger, Wm. F	Douglas	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Omaha, Nebr.	600.00	Aug 14, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Ferguson, James W	do	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Niobrara, Nebr.	720.00	Nov. 2, 1899	Engineer, second class (registration).
Robinson, Geo. H	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Tagger.
Washington, Napoleon B	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Omaha, Nebr.	600.00	Nov. 17, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Rolfe, Emmons	Otoe	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Nov. 18, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X from clerk, Nebraska City, Nebr., post-office.
Ittig, Henry	Lancaster	Navy—Judge-Advocate-General's	p.d. 2.80	Nov. 20, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Bonney, Miss Eva E	Douglas	Interior—Des Moines pension agency	600.00	Dec. 1, 1899	Clerk.
Millett, Frank	Keyapaha	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	780.00	Dec. 4, 1899	Blacksmith (registration).
Bruce, Ora Edward	Douglas	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, South Omaha, Nebr.	600.00	Feb. 2, 1900	Assistant custodian-janitor (registration).
Trouton, Jno. C	do	do	600.00	do	Engineer, second class (registration).
West, John S	Lancaster	War—Headquarters Department of Alaska.	1,200.00	Feb. 20, 1900	Clerk.
Partridge, Everett	Hall	War—Secretary's	1,000.00	Mar. 13, 1900	Typewriting.
Williams, Jno. W	Douglas	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Omaha, Nebr.	600.00	Mar. 14, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Crowley, Chas. F	do	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	600.00	Apr. 21, 1900	Hospital steward.
Clauson, John	do	War—Quartermaster's, Omaha, Nebr.	600.00	June 11, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
Hoffman, Peter	Dawes	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Washakee, Wyo.	720.00	June 19, 1900	Blacksmith (registration).

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Oberly, Miss Beatrice C	Merrimack	Agriculture—Division of Publications	$840.00	Dec. 9, 1899	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
Wilmot, Fred W	Coos	Navy—Equipment, Portsmouth, N. H.	p.d 2.80	Dec. 12, 1899	Typewriting.
Stone, Wm. W	Merrimack	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Dec. 16, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
Rose, Geo. R	Rockingham	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Portsmouth, N. H.	600.00	Feb. 14, 1900	Fireman-watchman (registration).
Macarty, Mrs. Mary K	do	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Apr. 2, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from adjuster, Philadelphia mint.
White, Clarence M	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Portsmouth, N. H.	600.00	May 3, 1900	Fireman-watchman (registration).
Bugbee, Clinton H	Cheshire	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
Littlefield, Edwd. I	Hillsboro	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.80	June 23, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
NEW JERSEY.					
Johnson, Dan'l W	Atlantic	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.48	Aug. 1, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Howell, Chas	Middlesex	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	Aug. 7, 1899	Cadet.
Collins, Alfred	Passaic	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Hancock, N. J.	720.00	Aug. 10, 1899	Plumber (registration).
Muhlig, Wm	Hudson	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Hoboken, N. J.	600.00	Sept. 7, 1899	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Grau, Geo. C	Essex	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Newark, N. J.	600.00	Sept. 15, 1899	Elevator conductor (registration).
Edson, Ernest	Passaic	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Paterson, N. J.	660.00	Sept. 27, 1899	Janitor(registration).
Grimes, Chas. F	do	do	600.00	do	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Dugan, Chris	Essex	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Newark, N. J.	720.00	Sept. 29, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Palmer, Horace L	Hunterdon	Navy—Hydrographic	1,000.00	Oct. 24, 1899	Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor.
Kotinsky, Jacob	Cape May	Agriculture—Division of Entomology	480.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Scientific aid.
Risler, Maurice M	Hunterdon	Treasury—Secretary's	660.00	do	Fireman (registration).
Hyder, Fred M	Sussex	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.48	Nov. 8, 1899	Bookkeeping.
McRae, John	Hudson	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Hoboken, N. J.	660.00	Nov. 21, 1899	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Creighton, Wm. L	do	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Hancock, N. J.	720.00	Dec. 28, 1899	Plumber (registration).
Staehle, Miss Mary L		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	do	Registration (attendant).
Bruno, Geo. W	Essex	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Newark, N. J.	720.00	Jan. 8, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Betts, Philander	Bergen	Navy—Yards and Docks	p.d. 5.00	Jan. 16, 1900	Mechanical and electrical engineer.
Clayton, Robt. S	Passaic	Navy—Equipment	p.d. 1.68	Feb. 3, 1900	Skilled laborer.

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Hunt, Franklin S	Morris	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Feb. 22, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Johnson, Geo. H	Atlantic	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Mar. 5, 1900	Do.
Roberts, Jno. B	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Mar. 10, 1900	Tagger.
McRae, Wm. T	Hudson	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 12, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Dyer, Wm. A	Mercer	Justice	900.00	Mar. 15, 1900	Telegrapher, qualified as stenographer and typewriter.
Farrell, Miss Melissa B	Essex	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 23, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Jones, Chas. S	Camden	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Mar. 24, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Lake, Eugene T	Atlantic	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.28	Mar. 26, 1900	Assistant ship draftsman.
Perry, Miss Gertrude	Gloucester	Interior—Patent	720.00	do	Book typewriting.
Schlect, Chas	Camden	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Apr. 28, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Cohill, Frank M	Gloucester	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Ricard, Geo. C	Hudson	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Jersey City, N. J.	720.00	May 10, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Fisher, Lewis H	Mercer	Agriculture—Secretary's	840.00	May 14, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Graham, Miss Anna R	Camden	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 29, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Townsend, Norris L	Burlington	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
Hyder, Fred M	Sussex	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	June 20, 1900	Bookkeeping.
NEW MEXICO.					
Woodgate, John	Bernalillo	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.	900.00	Jan. 17, 1900	Interpreter—Navajo.
NEW YORK.					
Kains, Maurice G	Tompkins	Agriculture—Division of Botany	1,200.00	July 1, 1899	Crop culturist.
May, Arthur W	Broome	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Binghamton, N. Y.	660.00	July 8, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Benedict, James L	New York	Treasury—Subtreasury, New York	720.00	July 10, 1899	Schedule C.
McDuffee, Fred B	Seneca	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.24	July 12, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Vincent, William S	Jefferson	Fish Commission—Leadville, Colo	720.00	do	Fish-culturist.
Mongin, Frank A	Oswego	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Oswego, N. Y.	600.00	July 14, 1899	Assistant janitor and fireman (registration).
Ryder, Herman R	Erie	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	do	Meat inspector.
Blyth, Thomas B	Kings	Navy—Pay office, New York	900.00	July 17, 1899	Stenography.
Sackett, Maurice	New York	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Sackett, William A	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Truckenbrodt, Lewis	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	do	Stenography.
Wallis, Howard M	Schenectady	do	p. d. 2.48	July 18, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Bullock, Charles A	Livingston	Fish Commission—Put in Bay, Ohio	600.00	July 24, 1899	Fish-culturist.
Fry, Daniel W	Erie	Navy—Construction and Repair, Elizabeth, N. J.	p. d. 2.80	do	Stenography.
Raynor, Clarence E	Suffolk	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.00	do	Junior civil engineer.
Barber, Harry A	Fulton	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	July 25, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Gloversville, N. Y., post-office.
Somersille, Albert E	New York	Fish Commission	720.00	July 26, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Bronson, James B	Erie	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.64	July 31, 1899	Tracer.
Butler, Addison R	Monroe	Treasury—Light-House Service	p.m. 75.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Jones, Thelwin	Oneida	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Utica, N. Y.	600.00	Aug. 2, 1899	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Sims, Joseph W	Monroe	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.28	do	Mechanical draftsman.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
NEW YORK—continued.					
Marquet, Reuben	Dutchess	Treasury—Secretary's	$660.00	Aug. 4, 1899	Fireman, for transfer under Rule X (registration), from laborer, Pension Office.
McKeon, William H	Kings	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,000.00	Aug. 11, 1899	Electrician (registration).
Moran, Peter J	New York	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	.....do	Messenger.
Seraphic, Alcibiades A	Kings	Treasury—Immigration Service, Ellis Island, N. Y.	1,200.00	Aug. 15, 1899	Interpreter—Greek, Turkish, and Arabic.
Jones, Frank	Queens	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Aug. 23, 1899	Messenger boy,
Scholz, Paul	Kings	.....do	p. d. 2.00	Aug. 24, 1899	Watchman.
Kolber, Charles	Queens	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn, N. Y.	720.00	Aug. 28, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Mabry, William D	Erie	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Clerk.
Agnelly, Edward J	New York	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	600.00	.....do	Steward.
Tuttle, Frank W	Broome	Agriculture—Weather.	360.00	Sept. 5, 1899	Messenger boy.
Davis, Edward W	Erie	Navy—Inspector of materials, Brooklyn, N. Y.	p. d. 2.80	Sept. 11, 1899	Typewriting.
Olcott, Eugene C	Onondaga	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.26	Sept. 12, 1899	Tracer.
Cohen, Abraham	New York	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Sept. 13, 1899	Messenger.
Fletcher, Charles C	Chautauqua	Navy—Construction and Repair.	p. d. 1.00	.....do	Messenger boy.
Tuthill, George S	Kings	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection Service.	2,000.00	Sept. 16, 1899	Local and assistant inspector of hulls.
Ulman, Stephen A	New York	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Sept. 18, 1899	Clerk.
Moerlins, Julius J	Richmond	Treasury—United States shipping commissioner, New York.	750.00	Sept. 20, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Thomas, Edwin H	Onondaga	War—Engineer, New York	p.m. 100.00	.....do	Junior civil engineer.
Finch, Peleg N	Allegany	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.24	Sept. 21, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Hoyt, John C	Onondaga	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	1,600.00	Sept. 23, 1899	Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey, for transfer under Rule X, from draftsman, Navy Department.
Burns, John	Erie	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Hancock, N. J.	720.00	Sept. 25, 1899	Plumber (registration).
Ramsey, Edmund P	New York	War—Engineer, New York	p.m. 100.00	Sept. 26, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Rogers, Clyde L	Allegany	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Sept. 28, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Wibirt, Isaac S	New York	Treasury—New York subtreasury	800.00	Sept. 29, 1899	Schedule A.
Bennett, Orra	Clinton	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Plattsburg, N. Y.	600.00	Oct. 5, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Schwarz, George F	New York	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	1,000.00	Oct. 10, 1899	Field assistant.
Knight, William H	.....do	War—Department of the Pacific, Manila, P. I.	1,200.00	Oct. 14, 1899	Clerk.
Palmer, Ray S	Ontario	War—Engineer, New York	p.m. 100.00	Oct. 14, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Brown, Edgar	Queens	Agriculture—Division of Seeds	840.00	Oct. 17, 1899	Seed-testing clerk.

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Carlson, John O	New York	Treasury—Superintendent repairs, New York.	p. d. 2.50	Oct. 19, 1899	Steam fitter's helper, for transfer under Rule X, from fireman.
Collins, Harry C	Lewis	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 20, 1839	Bookkeeping.
Watson, Clarence H	Essex	do	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 23, 1899	Do.
Badger, William O., jr	Kings	do	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 26, 1899	Do.
Townsend, John H	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Oct. 27, 1899	Messenger.
Hopkins, Newton F	Genesee	War—Engineer, St. Paul, Minn	p. m. 100.00	Oct. 28, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Ellero, Giovanni	New York	Treasury—Special agents' division, New York.	p. d. 2.50	Oct. 31, 1899	Chinese watchman (registration).
Farley, Lawrence F	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Gilfillan, George S	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Haas, John P	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Kronshear, David	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Foose, George C	Erie	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Buffalo, N. Y.	p. m. 60.00	do	Watchman (registration).
Coleman, Blake W	New York	War—Quartermaster steamer Canby	1,080.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Master and pilot (registration).
Geraghty, Patrick	Kings	do	780.00	do	Fireman (registration).
Green, Chester K	Monroe	Fish Commission	720.00	do	Fish-culturist.
Brooks, Louis C	Schenectady	Navy—Newport News, Va	p. d. 4.00	Nov. 2, 1899	Assistant ship draftsman.
Sealey, David	New York	Treasury—New York subtreasury	720.00	do	Schedule D, watchman.
Smith, Oliver W	do	do	720.00	do	Do.
Metz, Walter R	do	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	772.00	Nov. 4, 1899	Assistant draftsman, Ordnance Bureau
Feeley, Michael H	Albany	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Albany.	720.00	Nov. 6, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Parker, Joseph	New York	War—Quartermaster's steamer Canby	1,600.00	do	Master (registration).
Rowan, John	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York.	p. d. 2.00	do	Fireman (registration).
Stumph, Balthazar	Albany	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Albany.	720.00	Nov. 7, 1899	Do.
Loney, Nathaniel A	New York	Interior—Pension	900.00	Nov. 9, 1899	Special pension examiner.
Tanner, Clifford J	Cortland	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Clerk.
Bassett, Harold R	Erie	Treasury—Steamboat-Inspection Service, Buffalo.	1,000.00	Nov. 14, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Moore, Edward H	Kings	Treasury—Steamboat-Inspection Service, New York.	1,200.00	do	Do.
Maxon, William R	Madison	Smithsonian Institution	p. m. 75.00	Nov. 16, 1899	Aid in cryptogamic botany.
Burdette, Theodore H	Kings	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Nov. 21, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Furman, George B	New York	Treasury—Secretary's	660.00	Nov. 23, 1899	Do.
Groener, John, jr	do	Treasury—Steamboat-Inspection Service, New York.	1,200.00	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Shufro, Emanuel H	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	do	Messenger.
Hart, Bernard	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York.	720.00	Nov. 24, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Crowley, Cornelius O'C	Kings	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	Nov. 27, 1899	Typewriting.
Kipp, Richard A	Orange	Navy—Portsmouth Navy-Yard	720.00	Dec. 4, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Velie, George E	Niagara	Navy—Cavite, P. I., naval station	1,000.00	do	Clerk.
Edwards, William	Kings	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Dec. 5, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Mallody, John P	Monroe	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Rochester.	720.00	Dec. 6, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Bohne, Louis F., jr	Kings	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Dec. 9, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Harris, Benjamin F	New York	do	do	Dec. 11, 1899	Do.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
NEW YORK—continued.					
Bailey, Charles O	New York	Treasury—Special Agents' Division, New York.	p. d. $2.50	Dec. 12, 1899	Chinese watchman (registration).
Berry, Alonzo	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Carpenter, Peter J	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Dalessandro, Antonio	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Genthner, Joseph J	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Honig, John H	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
McGuiness, Edward	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Munson, Edward F	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Quinn, Hugh S	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Schott, Joseph	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Shea, Edward	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Simpson, Joseph B	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Wasserman, Elkan L	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Weissberger, Morris	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Williamson, William	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Murray, John	do	War—Quartermaster's steamer General Hancock.	900.00	Dec. 13, 1899	Engineer, second class (registration).
Russell, Dane D	Westchester	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Johnson, James T	Kings	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn.	720.00	Dec. 16, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Bunce, Ansel W	Chautauqua	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Dec. 18, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Molloy, Joseph	New York	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Dec. 26, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Moon, Eugene	Kings	War—Quartermaster's steamer Canby	1,500.00	do	Engineer (registration).
Ellis, Edgar W	Richmond	do	900.00	Jan. 2, 1900	Marine engineer (registration).
House, Roscoe	Erie	War—Headquarters Department of the East, Governors Island.	1,000.00	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Illston, Henry W	Tompkins	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Jan. 3, 1900	Meat inspector.
Oliver, Leslie R	Albany	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Albany.	720.00	Jan. 8, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Japhet, M. Ray	Tioga	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Jan. 9, 1900	Do.
Mitchell, Aquila	New York	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Jan. 10, 1900	Meat inspector.
Leland, William E	Kings	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	2,190.00	Jan. 16, 1900	Inspector of heating and ventilating apparatus.
Von Stamp, Hendric M. F. V.	New York	Treasury—Immigration service, Ellis Island.	1,000.00	do	Interpreter (German, Swedish, and Danish).
Tanner, William B	do	Treasury—New York subtreasury	800.00	Jan. 17, 1900	Schedule B, clerk.
Sauter, Louis	Kings	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York, N. Y.	720.00	Jan. 22, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Wood, Isaac H	do	Treasury—New York assay office	800.00	Jan. 24, 1900	Schedule D, messenger.
Ryder, Miss Mary E	Westchester	Agriculture—Experiment Stations	840.00	Jan. 31, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Murphy, John J	New York	Treasury—New York subtreasury	720.00	Feb. 1, 1900	Schedule C, watchman.
Nothiger, Emil	Kings	War—Ordnance, New York	p.m. 75.00	do	Typewriting.

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Veley, Omar J	Greene	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Feb. 10, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Steinberg, Siegfried	New York	Navy—Portsmouth Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Feb. 12, 1900	Typewriting.
Thomas, George W	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York.	p. d. 2.00	do	Fireman (registration).
Lawton, Russell G	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Feb. 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
Pfeiffer, Joseph	do	do	720.00	do	Tagger.
Locke, John C	Kings	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 5.00	Feb. 20, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Gilbert, Warner W	Monroe	Interior—Geological Survey	840.00	Feb. 23, 1900	Assistant topographer.
Levy, Harold	New York	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	do	Messenger boy.
Bropson, John M	Erie	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Buffalo.	540.00	Feb. 28, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Fleming, William R	Rensselaer	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Mar. 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Mann, Miss Josie	Kings	Treasury—Secretary's	620.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Hermann, William M	New York	Treasury—Special Agents' Division, New York.	p. d. 2.50	do	Chinese watchman (registration).
Edersheim, Philip	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
O'Donnell, John A	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Schenck, Harry	do	do	p. d. 2.50	do	Do.
Duffhues, Arthur	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 5, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Canning, Charles S	Kings	do	do	Mar. 7, 1900	Do.
Crook, Thomas	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	Mar. 8, 1900	Typewriting.
Ford, James, jr	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 6, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Kroger, Bernard S	do	do	do	do	Do.
Gary, James T	New York	do	do	do	Do.
Dooley, William J	Kings	do	do	Mar. 7, 1900	Do.
Burrell, George	do	do	do	Mar. 10, 1900	Do.
McCarthy, William J	New York	do	do	do	Do.
Donovan, Patrick J	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, New York.	720.00	do	Fireman (registration).
Gillon, Miss Mary E	do	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Barr, Arch L	Fulton	Treasury—Immigration service, Ellis Island.	840.00	do	Messenger.
Graham, John M	New York	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 12, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Schelpp, Frank L	Kings	do	do	do	Do.
Spaulding, George H	Erie	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	do	Typewriting.
Corwin, Clarence E	Suffolk	do	p. d. 2.48	Mar. 15, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Green, Charles	New York	War—Quartermaster's steamer General Hancock, Governors Island, N. Y.	900.00	Mar. 19, 1900	Assistant engineer (registration).
Hitchcock, Edward L	Onondaga	Navy—Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.	p. d. 2.80	do	Typewriting.
Hawkins, William S	New York	Treasury—Office superintendent of repairs, New York.	p. d. 3.00	Mar. 21, 1900	Engineer, second class (registration).
Winans, Henry V. D	Kings	Treasury—Immigration service, Ellis Island, N. Y.	1,200.00	do	Stenography.
Anderson, Charles D	Queens	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.28	Mar. 23, 1900	Assistant ship draftsman.
New, Harry S	do	do	p. d. 3.28	do	Do.
Cohen, Michael W	New York	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Mar. 26, 1900	Messenger boy.
Bennett, Henry M	Chautauqua	War—Headquarters Department of Alaska.	1,200.00	Mar. 27, 1900	Clerk.
McGill, James L	do	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Mar. 29, 1900	Messenger.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
NEW YORK—continued.					
Edwards, Frederick	Rensselaer	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. $3.00	Mar. 30, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Turner, Ebenezer T	Tompkins	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	do	Observer.
Cleveland, Treadwell, jr	New York	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	1,000.00	Apr. 1, 1900	Assistant and expert in forestry history.
Jacobson, S. H	Onondaga	War—Adjutant-General's	1,000.00	do	Expert index clerk.
O'Sullivan, Edward	New York	Treasury—Special Agents' Division, New York.	p. d. 2.50	Apr. 1900	Chinese watchman (registration).
Giles, John R	Tioga	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	Apr. 2, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Kellerman, Einar	Kings	Treasury—New York assay		do	Schedule D.
Thomas, Frank H	Allegany	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	do	Bookkeeping.
Dugan, Edgar M	New York	Treasury—Special Agent's Division, New York.	p. d. 2.50	Apr. 4, 1900	Chinese watchman (registration).
Tremper, Harry M	Rockland	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	do	Typewriting.
Furbershaw, Walter L	Kings	Interior—Pension	400.00	Apr. 5, 1900	Messenger boy.
McCauley, Thomas F	New York	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Apr. 6, 1900	Watchman.
Davis, Julius A	Herkimer	War—Engineer, Willets Point, N. Y	600.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Clerk.
Sweeney, Miss Mary	New York	Interior—Patent	720.00	Apr. 11, 1900	Book typewriting.
Nagle, Frank J	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Apr. 14, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Jankooski, Vincent F	Kings	Treasury—Immigration service, Ellis Island, N. Y.	1,200.00	Apr. 17, 1900	Interpreter—Croatian and Lithuanian.
Dreher, John	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brooklyn, N. Y.	600.00	Apr. 18, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
Harrison, Timothy I	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Apr. 19, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Kelly, James J	New York	do	Piece rate.	Apr. 23, 1900	Do.
Kennedy, William F	Kings	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Lind, Arthur M	New York	War—Quartermaster's, Washington Barracks, D. C.	1,500.00	do	Superintendent of construction.
McCarthy, Charles D	Kings	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Gascoigne, George B	do	do	Piece rate.	Apr. 24, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Lennon, James B	Albany	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Albany, N. Y.	720.00	Apr. 25, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Lovejoy, Clarence E	Kings	Treasury—Immigration service, Ellis Island, N. Y.	1,200.00	Apr. 26, 1900	Stenography.
Shire, James H	New York	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	May 9, 1900	Watchman.
West, Howard M	Warren	War—Engineer, New York	p.m. 90.00	May 5, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Greenfield, Robert A	Erie	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Monroe, Va	p.m. 125.00	May 8, 1900	Superintendent of construction.
Fillingham, Lewis W	Seneca	Treasury—Immigration service, Ellis Island, N. Y.	840.00	May 17, 1900	Watchman-messenger.
Beebe, Reuben H	Kings	War—Quartermaster's, steamer General Hancock, Governor's Island, N. Y	660.00	May 21, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Smith, George E	Queens	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Strack, John	Kings	do	Piece rate.	May 22, 1900	Do.
Parkins, John	do	do	Piece rate.	May 23, 1900	Do.
Wall, William F	do	do	1,400.00	May 25, 1900	Square-letter engraver.

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Wheat, Edwin W	Delaware	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	do	Bookkeeping.
Breman, Nicholas J	New York	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	May 26, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Campbell, Wm. E. H	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Molloy, Wm. E	Kings	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Young, Albert	do	do	Piece rate.	May 28, 1900	Do.
Pallas, John J	do	do	Piece rate.	May 29, 1900	Do.
White, Geo. M	Erie	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	June 11, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Neal, Alfred B	Monroe	do	p. d. 2.48	do	Do.
Heath, Miss Margaretta W	Albany	Treasury—Auditor State Department	900.00	June 12, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from expert money counter, Treasurer's office.
Glasson, jr., Samuel	New York	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
Covell, Leon C	Otsego	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	June 18, 1900	Cadet.
Archer, Herbert W	Ontario	War—Headquarters Department of the East, Governors Island, N. Y.	1,000.00	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Hoffman, Chas. M	New York	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	do	Watchman.
Shea, Wm. H	Albany	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	do	Cadet.
Bates, Harry W	Niagara	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	June 19, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Behlert, Henry	Kings	Civil Service Commission	840.00	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Chambers, Geo. F	Jefferson	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Ferry, N. Y	900.00	June 22, 1900	Plumber (registration).
Brown, Allan J	Oswego	Navy—Naval magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.	p. d. 3.04	June 23, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Durfee, Clarence O	Wayne	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 25, 1900	Meat inspector.
Weeks, Orzelous D	Jefferson	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Watertown, N. Y.	600.00	June 27, 1900	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Irving, John D	Richmond	Interior—Geological Survey	1,000.00	June 28, 1900	Assistant geologist.
MacCartee, Miss Helen B	Washington	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Egan, Miss Alice M	Onondaga	do	p. d. 1.25	June 29, 1900	Do.
Sands, Edwin	Kings	Post-Office—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	2,000.00	do	Assistant superintendent registry system, for transfer under Rule X, from assistant superintendent registry department, New York post-office.
Towers, Jas. C	Queens	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.
Thompson, Clarence A	Tioga	Treasury—Immigration service	p. d. 5.00	June —, 1900	Immigrant inspector.
Eppler, Samuel	New York	do	p. d. 5.00	do	Do.
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Patterson, Jno. T	Burke	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	July 1, 1899	Messenger boy.
Price, Overton W	Henderson	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	1,000.00	do	Field assistant.
Goode, Jas. M	Mecklenburg	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Charlotte, N. C.	660.00	Sept. 11, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Latham, Wiley J	Carteret	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Raleigh, N. C.	660.00	Oct. 29, 1899	Do.
Hyatt, Miss Lillian M		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.60	Dec. 30, 1899	Attendant (registration).
Kirkpatrick, Miss Margaret H.		do	168.00	do	Do.
Ruffin, Geo. M	Wilson	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Jan. 1, 1900	Assistant in Biochemic Division.
Rice, Frederick B	New Hanover	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection Service, Charleston, S. C.	1,500.00	Jan. 25, 1900	Inspector of hulls.
Sanders, Henry W	Pasquotank	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	1,000.00	Mar. 19, 1900	Machinist.
Marshall, Burgess W	New Hanover	Interior—General Land	900.00	May 7, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence. (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
NEW YORK—continued.					
Stack, Jno. W	Guilford	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Greensboro, N. C.	$600.00	June 20, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Smith, Geo. T	Catawba	Post-Office—Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	June 23, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
OHIO.					
O'Bleness, Harry C	Athens	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	July 6, 1899	Observer.
Vehrenkamp, Henry W	Hamilton	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	July 11, 1899	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Yerkes, Miss Mabel A	Columbiana	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 13, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Treat, Willard H	Ashtabula	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	July 14, 1899	Tagger.
Bone, Frank A	Warren	War—Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	p.m. 100.00	July 17, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Brundage, Frank H	Cuyahoga	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	.....do	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Midkiff, Ulysses C	Meigs	War—Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	720.00	.....do	Clerk.
Carroll, Charles C	Belmont	Agriculture—Animal Industry	840.00	July 19, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Fleming, John A	Hamilton	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	.....do	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Belden, Miss Charlotte I	Lorain	Interior—Patent	720.00	July 22, 1899	Book typewriting.
Baird, Chambers	Brown	War—Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	720.00	July 24, 1899	Clerk.
Baker, Albert M	Miami	.....do	p. m. 60.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Price, John O. F	Fairfield	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	.....do	Meat inspector.
Rice, Miss Helen L	Hamilton	Treasury—Subtreasury, Cincinnati, Ohio	720.00	.....do	Stenography.
Geren, Harry O	Franklin	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Aug. 7, 1899	Observer.
Hattery, Otho C	Columbiana	War—Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	p. m. 60.00	.....do	Stenography and typewriting.
Cleve, Harry C	Cuyahoga	Navy—Naval Observatory	1,500.00	Aug. 15, 1899	Instrument maker.
Morse, George B., M. D	Allen	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	.....do	Meat inspector.
Armstrong, Miss Lillie	Richland	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 28, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Montgomery, Frank	Franklin	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	.....do	Observer.
Allensworth, Walter H	.....do	War—Adjutant-General	1,000.00	Aug. 28, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Smith, August	Lucas	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Toledo, Ohio.	p. m. 60.00	Aug. 31, 1899	Carpenter (registration).
McMillan, James	Hamilton	Navy—Annapolis Naval Academy	1,200.00	Sept. 8, 1899	Clerk.
Coors, William H	.....do	War—Department of Texas, San Antonia, Tex.	1,000.00	Sept. 11, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Mitchell, Fred M	Huron	Interior—Columbus pension agency	600.00	Sept. 16, 1899	Clerk.
Schaeffer, Geo. W	Hamilton	War—Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	900.00	Sept. 21, 1899	Typewriting.
Budd, Joseph L	Warren	War—Quartermaster's, Jeffersonville, Ind	1,200.00	Oct. 6, 1899	Inspector of cloths and blankets.
McCarthy, Jeremiah F	Hamilton	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cincinnati, Ohio	720.00	Oct. 12, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Palmer, Charles F	Wayne	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Oct. 16, 1899	Meat inspector.
Henderson, Adelbert A	Franklin	War—Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	p.m. 100.00	Oct. 19, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Garver, Charles H	Clarke	.....do	720.00	Oct. 23, 1899	Clerk.
McKernan, Edward	Hamilton	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cincinnati, Ohio	720.00	Oct. 24, 1899	Fireman (registration).

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Jones, Enoch T	Summit	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Akron, Ohio.	660.00	Oct. 26, 1899	Janitor-fireman (registration).
Curran, John C	Cuyahoga	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cleveland, Ohio.	1,000.00	Nov. 4, 1899	Assistant custodian and janitor (registration).
Coope, Harry	Hamilton	Treasury—Comptroller Currency	900.00	Nov. 8, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Midkiff, Ulysses C	Meigs	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Tagger.
Johnson, Charles D	Highland	Interior—Columbus pension agency	600.00	Dec. 1, 1899	Clerk.
Mantonya, Elroy L	Licking	.....do	600.00	.....do	Do.
McKinley, B. S	Brown	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Dec. 5, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Washington, D. C., post-office.
Feighner, John E	Williams	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Dec. 12, 1899	Tagger.
Larimore, Frank C	Ross	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	840.00	Dec. 15, 1899	Elevator conductor.
Olms, William H	Lucas	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Toledo, Ohio.	720.00	Dec. 21, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Ryan, Robert J	Hamilton	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cincinnati, Ohio.	720.00	Dec. 22, 1899	Do.
Clark, Albert R	.....do	Interior—Secretary's	900.00	Jan. 10, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Hathaway, Miss Lillie T	.....do	Interior—Columbus pension agency	720.00	Jan. 16, 1900	Do.
Stephens, Miss Sophronia L	Guernsey	.....do	600.00	.....do	Clerk.
Murray, Miss Virginia M	Montgomery	Interior—Louisville pension agency	600.00	Jan. 26, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Hall, Josiah	Huron	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Jan. 27, 1900	Watchman.
Piper, Charles E	Belmont	Interior—Pension	720.00	Feb. 4, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Shasteen, Charles G	Lucas	Interior—Columbus pension agency	600.00	Feb. 5, 1900	Clerk.
Sparhawk, William T	Franklin	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Feb. 21, 1900	Meat inspector.
Wheaton, Charles S	Hamilton	Navy—Secretary's	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 23, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Eisenstein, Miss Bertha M	Shelby	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	Feb. 24, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from printer's assistant, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Hanawalt, David C	Highland	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Mar. 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Stephenson, Charles W	Jackson	Treasury—Marine-Hospital Service	600.00	.....do	Hospital steward.
Wilson, Louis J	Greene	War—Headquarters Department of Alaska.	720.00	.....do	Watchman.
Perin, Buchanan	Hamilton	.....do	1,200.00	Mar. 3, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Montgomery, Wilbur H	Guernsey	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 5, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Thomas, Henry L	Cuyahoga	Navy—Yards and Docks	p. d. 2.80	.....do	Stenography and typewriting.
Liscombe, Walter K	.....do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	840.00	Mar. 8, 1900	Junior architectural draftsman.
Clark, Charles H	Stark	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	1,200.00	Mar. 14, 1900	Senior assistant physician.
Fairchild, John B	Franklin	Interior—Columbus pension agency	720.00	Mar. 23, 1900	Clerk.
Nissen, Charles M	Ottawa	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Apr. 2, 1900	Fourth assistant examiner.
House, Charles	Clermont	Interior—Columbus pension agency	720.00	Apr. 3, 1900	Clerk.
Richard, William	Cuyahoga	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cleveland, Ohio.	720.00	.....do	Fireman (registration).
Bennett, Walter J	Hamilton	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Apr. 20, 1900	Observer.
Mead, Rolla N	Wood	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Apr. 23, 1900	Meat inspector.
Carter, William J	Cuyahoga	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Preble, Me	1,500.00	Apr. 25, 1900	Superintendent of construction.
Gehr, Ray S	Ashtabula	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	May 9, 1900	Fourth assistant examiner.
Summers, Melvin B	Stark	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	May 15, 1900	Observer.
Harlin, George W	Oakley	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Cincinnati, Ohio.	720.00	May 21, 1900	Dynamo tender (registration).
Hart, Arthur C	Summit	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 1, 1900	Meat inspector.
Murray, Frank E	Highland	.....do	1,200.00	.....do	Do.
Saxton, Herbert	Franklin	Treasury—Immigrant Service	p. d. 5.00	June —, 1900	Immigrant inspector.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
OHIO—continued.					
Jones, Lewis	Mahoning	Interior—Secretary's	$1,000.00	June 7, 1900	Engineer and electrician.
Culver, Miss Nettie M	Hamilton	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,000.00	June 9, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from helper, Government Printing Office.
Smith, Nathaniel B	Fairfield	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
Burnett, D. Clifton	Mahoning	do	1,200.00	do	Do.
Townsend, Charles H	Athens	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	1,400.00	June 16, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
Taylor, Horace S	Hamilton	War—Record and Pension	1,000.00	June 18, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Schenck, John R	Franklin	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Columbus.	600.00	June 29, 1900	Fireman-watchman (registration).
OKLAHOMA.					
McConnell, James M	Kingfisher	Interior—Kingfisher, land	1,000.00	Dec. 26, 1899	Register and receiver's clerk.
Saunders, Joseph F	Logan	Interior—Land	1,200.00	Apr. 3, 1900	Do.
OREGON.					
Graves, Jno. W	Multnomah	Treasury—Light-House Service	p.m. 50.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Watchman.
Cavanaugh, Joseph D	do	Navy—Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.	p. d. 2.80	Sept. 13, 1899	Stenography.
Ruhl, Lewis J	do	Treasury—Light-House Service	p.m. 50.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Messenger.
Carpy, George	Douglas	Interior—La Grande, land office	p.m. 75.00	Dec. 30, 1899	Land Office clerk.
Schubert, Frederick C	Multnomah	War—Engineer, Portland, Oreg	p.m. 125.00	Jan. 4, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Williams, Walter P	Marion	Interior—Land	900.00	Apr. 1, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Sherman, Dana C	do	do	900.00	Apr. 14, 1900	Clerk.
Freerksen, Alfred H	Linn	Navy—Puget Sound Naval Station	p. d. 3.04	May 31, 1900	Stenography.
Gates, Miss Dora M	Josephine	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	June 8, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Webb, Arthur E	Washington	Interior—San Francisco pension agency	720.00	June 25, 1900	Clerk.
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Hulbirt, Harry H	Wyoming	Treasury—Treasurer's	660.00	July 1, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Levy, William J	Venango	do	660.00	do	Do.
Rohrer, Charles W	Snyder	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	do	Messenger boy.
Moran, John S	Delaware	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	July 7, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from Railway-Mail Service.
Bradley, William E	Philadelphia	War—Engineer, Philadelphia	p.m. 125.00	July 11, 1899	Civil and electrical engineer.
Crane, George A	Wayne	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	do	Tagger.
Schooley, Thomas H. P	Philadelphia	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	July 13, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Barrett, Henry D	Susquehanna	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.56	July 18, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Ireton, Charles V	Philadelphia	do	p. d. 2.56	July 21, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Jones, William J	Luzerne	Navy—Naval War Records	720.00	July 24, 1899	Do.

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Bishop, Henry D	Northampton	War—Ordnance Department at large	p.d. 3.00	July 29, 1899	Assistant to inspector of ordnance.
Green, Stephen R	Philadelphia	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia, Pa.	720.00	July 31, 1899	Fireman (registration).
White, Walter B	Berks	Interior—Patent	360.00	Aug. 4, 1899	Messenger boy.
Hay, Muller S	Erie	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia	p.m. 70.00	.....do	Messenger.
Shoemaker, Francis R	Dauphin	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	Aug. 7, 1899	Cadet.
Seitzinger, Harry L	Lebanon	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia	840.00	Aug. 24, 1899	Watchman.
McNamara, Miss Irene	Schuylkill	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	Aug. 24, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Wurdeman, Edward C	Philadelphia	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p.d. 3.26	Sept. 1, 1899	Tracer.
Manning, Christian A	Dauphin	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	.....do	Messenger boy.
McClintic, William S	Mifflin	Navy—Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia.	p.d. 2.80	Sept. 25, 1899	Typewriting.
Beckley, Henry P	Lebanon	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia	840.00	.....do	Watchman.
Smith, Ralph L	Allegheny	Treasury—Comptroller of the Currency	900.00	Oct. 2, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Sherwood, Mrs. Elizabeth B.	Philadelphia	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Oct. 9, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Duby, Christian A	Schuylkill	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pottsville, Pa.	600.00	Oct. 12, 1899	Janitor-fireman (registration).
Clayton, John W	Philadelphia	War—Ordnance Department at large, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	900.00	Oct. 16, 1899	Stenography.
Rohrback, Miss S. Florence	Blair	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	720.00	Oct. 19, 1899	Clerk, for transfer, under Rule X, from operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Barton, Harry	Bucks	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,000.00	Oct. 20, 1899	Junior architectural draftsman.
Given, James	Philadelphia	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p.d. 2.90	Oct. 25, 1899	Schedule D.
Charlton, Thomas	.....do	.....do	p.d. 3.25	.....do	Do.
Griffith, Frank	Montgomery	Interior—Land	900.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Brunner, Henry C	.....do	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.56	Nov. 4, 1899	Bookkeeping.
Lynch, Bartholomew B	Philadelphia	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia, Pa.	720.00	.....do	Fireman (registration).
Dyson, Byron	.....do	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p.d. 3.00	Nov. 13, 1899	Schedule D.
Quigley, James	Moore	.....do	p.d. 3.00	.....do	Do.
Lee, William A	Philadelphia	.....do	p.d. 3.00	.....do	Do.
Burr, Joseph F	.....do	.....do	p.d. 3.00	.....do	Do.
Kraberger, Chapman	.....do	.....do	p.d. 2.90	.....do	Do.
Lively, John A	.....do	.....do	p.d. 2.90	.....do	Do.
Milligan, John	.....do	.....do	p.d. 3.00	.....do	Do.
Rorke, Elmo	.....do	.....do	p.d. 2.90	.....do	Do.
Monat, Miss Mary	.....do	.....do	p.d. 1.50	Nov. 14, 1899	Do.
Kneedler, Frank C	.....do	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.80	Nov. 16, 1899	Stenography.
Higgins, Frank A	Luzerne	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia, Pa.	840.00	Nov. 18, 1899	Messenger.
Smith, William S	Philadelphia	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p.d. 2.75	Dec. 1, 1899	Schedule D.
Rittenhouse, Irvin	Montgomery	Interior—Land	900.00	.....do	Stenography and typewriting.
Deeter, William M	Berks	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.80	Dec. 11, 1899	Do.
Laird, Charles W	Erie	.....do	p.d. 2.80	Dec. 20, 1899	Typewriting.
Madison, William H	Schuylkill	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pottsville, Pa.	600.00	Dec. 30, 1899	Janitor-fireman (registration).
Espenship, Henry S	Montgomery	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p.d. 2.90	Jan. 1, 1900	Schedule D.
Keller, Henry B	Philadelphia	.....do	p.d. 3.50	.....do	Do.
Oren, John C	York	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Jan. 2, 1900	Tagger.
Brew, Geo. L	Philadelphia	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	.....do	Plate printer (registration).
Robins, William B	.....do	Navy—Steam engineering, Philadelphia, Pa.	p.d. 3.26	Jan. 15, 1900	Tracer.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.					
Walter, Harry K	Bucks	Agriculture—Animal Industry	$1,200.00	Jan. 15, 1900	Meat inspector.
Smiley, James M	Perry	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia, Pa.	840.00	Jan. 16, 1900	Watchman.
Stillwagon, Charles H	Allegheny	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Allegheny, Pa.	660.00	Jan. 25, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Brown, George G		Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.00	Jan. 26, 1900	Assistant ship draftsman.
Frederici, John K	Philadelphia	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Feb. 5, 1900	Clerk.
Ledbetter, William H	do	Navy—Branch Hydrographic, Port Townsend, Wash.	1,000.00	do	Nautical expert.
Masterson, Daniel S	Warren	Interior—Indian	900.00	Feb. 8, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Patterson, Mrs. Rebecca M		Treasury—Subtreasury, Philadelphia, Pa.	900.00	Feb. 16, 1900	Schedule A.
Christman, Reuben J	Lehigh	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	p. m. 75.00	Feb. 20, 1900	Assistant topographer.
Larash, William L	do	Navy—Judge-Advocate-General's	p. d. 2.80	Feb. 21, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Lucas, Theodore	Philadelphia	Navy—New York Navy-Yard	p. d. 5.04	Feb. 23, 1900	Ship draftsman.
Scully, Richard	do	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Feb. 24, 1900	Clerk.
Cook, Charles E	Cambria	Interior—Pension	400.00	Feb. 26, 1900	Messenger boy.
MacFate, Harry C	Delaware	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 6, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Watt, Jesse H	Philadelphia	do	Piece rate.	Mar. 7, 1900	Do.
Collins, John J	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Cain, Joseph P	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Baker, Charles J. B	do	do	Piece rate.	Mar. 8, 1900	Do.
Esmond, Miss Kathleen	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 10, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Welsh, Miss Florence M	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 12, 1900	Do.
Gibson, Archie W	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Rau, Albert O	Dauphin	do	Piece rate.	Mar. 14, 1900	Do.
Gledhill, Samuel	Philadelphia	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p. d. 3.25	Mar. 15, 1900	Schedule D.
Keiper, Geo. W	do	Treasury—Subtreasury, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,100.00	do	Schedule A.
McCarthy, Michael	do	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,200.00	Mar. 19, 1900	Shoe inspector.
Bates, Robert	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia, Pa.	600.00	do	Elevator conductor.
Kenngott, William	do	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p. d. 2.90	Mar. 20, 1900	Schedule D.
Andress, Isaac Y	do	do	p. d. 3.25	Mar. 21, 1900	Do.
Harlan, John S	do	do	p. d. 3.00	do	Do.
Crooks, William M	do	do	p. d. 3.00	do	Do.
Donohue, William F	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 23, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Crawford, Miss Margaret B	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Vogel, Julius J	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,400.00	Mar. 30, 1900	Assistant custodian, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Philadelphia post-office.
Altemus, Franklin S	do	Treasury—Subtreasury, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,600.00	Apr. 6, 1900	Schedule A.
Banholzer, John J	do	Navy—Steam engineering, South Bethlehem, Pa.	p. d. 1.00	Apr. 7, 1900	Messenger boy.

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Holt, James H	Allegheny	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Pittsburg, Pa.	720.00	do	Fireman (registration).
Burton, Lewis E	Erie	Navy—Construction and Repair, Elizabeth, N. J.	p.d. 2.80	Apr. 9, 1900	Typewriting.
Bomberger, Augustus W	Montgomery	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	1,700.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Schedule C.
Snodgrass, John J	Allegheny	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	626.00	do	Skilled laborer.
Blosser, Joseph E		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Apr. 11, 1900	Attendant (registration).
Rapp, William B	Bucks	War—Quartermaster's, Philadelphia, Pa.	840.00	Apr. 12, 1900	Watchman.
Bowle, William	Delaware	do	840.00	Apr. 16, 1900	Carpenter.
Evans, William A	Allegheny	do	1,200.00	do	First-class engineer.
Gable, Byron S	Philadelphia	War—Quartermaster-General's	1,000.00	Apr. 17, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Bissegger, John J	do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	2,000.00	Apr. 19, 1900	Architectural draftsman.
Fagan, Michael J. J	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Apr. 20, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Campbell, James J	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Craig, John	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia, Pa.	720.00	Apr. 21, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Brennan, Lawrence P	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Apr. 23, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Earley, James A	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Genoe, Edward F	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Glading, Edward F	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Silbert, Harry A	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Walter, Charles H	do	do	Piece rate.	do	Do.
Hewitt, Clifford	do	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p.d. 3.25	Apr. 24, 1900	Schedule D.
McMillin, Daniel A	Mercer	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 2.48	Apr. 30, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Rinker, David	Philadelphia	Treasury—Internal Revenue	720.00	May 1, 1900	Messenger, for transfer under Rule X, from messenger, custodian service.
Burgess, John L	Wyoming	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	do	Tagger.
Helff, Miss Clara	Somerset	Interior—Patent	720.00	May 11, 1900	Book typewriting.
Bollinger, Howard L	Montgomery	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	May 15, 1900	Tagger.
Fosselman, John J	Perry	Interior—Pittsburg pension agency	600.00	May 19, 1900	Clerk.
Schofield, Andrew B	Philadelphia	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	May 21, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
McCulley, Samuel F	do	do	Piece rate.	May 23, 1900	Do.
Bradberry, De Witt C	do	Treasury—Subtreasury, Philadelphia, Pa.	900.00	do	Schedule A.
Fay, Edgar D	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	May 24, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Gehringer, Henry A	Lehigh	Treasury—Immigration, Philadelphia, Pa	1,200.00	do	Stenography and typewriting.
Adair, Benjamin	Philadelphia	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,000.00	May 31, 1900	Wireman (registration).
Bean, George R	do	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p.d. 3.25	June 1, 1900	Schedule D.
Sudler, Charles E. H	do	War—Engineer, New York	p.m. 90.00	do	Junior civil engineer.
Capeheart, William	do	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p.d. 2.90	do	Schedule D.
Dickel, Philip	do	do	p.d. 3.00	do	Do.
Hinkle, John J	do	do	p.d. 2.90	do	Do.
McMurtrie, Jas	do	do	p.d. 3.00	do	Do.
Rue, Paxson	do	do	p.d. 2.90	do	Do.
Wallace, Ervin	do	do	p.d. 2.90	do	Do.
Wiley, Joseph	do	do	p.d. 2.90	do	Do.
Smyth, Jas. F	do	Navy—Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.	p.d. 2.80	June 6, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Strawbridge, Earl	Allegheny	Treasury—Light-House Service	p.m. 25.00	June 7, 1900	Messenger boy.
Jacob, Moses	Philadelphia	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 12, 1900	Meat inspector.
Miller, Walter S	Berks	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p.d. 3.25	June 14, 1900	Schedule D.
Pole, Wm. H	Philadelphia	do	p.d. 3.00	June 15, 1900	Do.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
PENNSYLVANIA—continued.					
McKinley, jr., Jas. H	Philadelphia	Navy—Newport News, Va	p. d. $3.28	June 15, 1900	Tracer.
Soranson, Geo. W	Tioga	Post-Office—Post-office inspector, Cincinnati, Ohio.	1,000.00	do	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
Martin, Andrew J	Philadelphia	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Jacoby, Benj. N	do	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia, Pa.	p. d. 3.00	do	Carpenter (registration).
Hendel, Jno. G. M	do	Treasury—Philadelphia mint	p. d. 3.25	June 16, 1900	Schedule D.
Lowe, Hervey C	Adams	Interior—Pittsburg pension agency	600.00	do	Clerk.
Cleary, Geo. J	Philadelphia	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	June 18, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Lantz, Matthias S	Clearfield	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	June 20, 1900	Meat inspector.
Shultz, Joseph S	Lancaster	Navy—Yards and Docks	p. d. 3.04	June 21, 1900	Architectural and structural steel draftsman.
Baldwin, Mrs. Georgiana R	Crawford	Interior—Patent	720.00	June 26, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Ridgeway, Pa., post-office.
Ferris, Seymour H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	June 27, 1900	Attendant (registration).
RHODE ISLAND.					
Schoder, Jacob J	Providence	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	July 17, 1899	Plate printer (registration).
Bellows, Oscar F	do	Fish Commission	900.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Topographic draftsman.
Pate, James M		War—Quartermaster's, steamship Monroe, Fort Adams, R. I.	600.00	Nov. 7, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Tillinghast, Willard W	Providence	Navy—Naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.	p. d. 2.00	Feb. 1, 1900	Clerk.
Evans, Frank L	do	do	p. d. 2.00	Feb. 23, 1900	Messenger.
Whalen, Michael J	do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	Piece rate.	Mar. 8, 1900	Plate printer (registration).
Moss, William B	do	Fish Commission	900.00	May 9, 1900	Junior civil engineer.
Howe, Ernest	Newport	Interior—Geological Survey	1,000.00	June 27, 1900	Assistant geologist.
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Wingate, Robert A	Chesterfield	Navy—Port Royal Naval Station	p. d. 2.00	July 12, 1899	Messenger.
Bailey, Arthur H	Charleston	Agriculture—Animal Industry	840.00	Aug. 15, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Kaintuck, William F	Beaufort	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Aug. 17, 1899	Blacksmith.
Getsinger, Buist C	Charleston	Treasury—Treasurer's Office	660.00	Sept. 11, 1899	Clerk.
Stewart, William W	Dorchester	Navy—Port Royal Naval Station	p. d. 2.48	Oct. 18, 1899	Do.
Conner, George W	Charleston	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Charleston.	720.00	Oct. 24, 1900	Engineer (registration).
Johnson, James L	Lexington	Treasury—Light-House Service	p. m. 60.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Messenger.
Watson, Leroy	Greenville	Fish Commission	720.00	Jan. 1, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Alexander, Mrs. Victorine	Charleston	Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	720.00	Apr. 19, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Pinckney, Francis D		War—Quartermaster steamer Gen. Howe.	720.00	May 24, 1900	Master and pilot (registration).

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Beach, Fred A		do	720.00	June 20, 1900	Engineer (registration).
Snead, Larry D	Cherokee	Treasury—Treasurer's Office	660.00	June 26, 1900	Bookkeeping.
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Kumler, Benj. W	Turner	Civil Service Commission	840.00	Nov. 18, 1899	Clerk.
McCoy, Charles T	Brown	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	2,000.00	Dec. 27, 1899	Assistant superintendent free delivery, for transfer under Rule X, from bookkeeper, St. Louis, Mo., post-office.
McDowell, William R	Hyde	State	900.00	Feb. 14, 1900	Clerk.
Roberts, William A	Douglas	Interior—Surveyor-general, Huron, S. Dak.	1,800.00	Feb. 15, 1900	Surveyor-general's clerk.
Schoppe, William J. A	Yankton	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	May 24, 1900	Observer.
TENNESSEE.					
Brazee, Hiram P	Shelby	Treasury—Steamboat-Inspection Service, Memphis.	1,200.00	July 7, 1899	Inspector of hulls.
Fitzwater, Edwin A	Hamilton	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Chattanooga.	660.00	Sept. 19, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Metcalfe, George W	Washington	War—Engineer, Chattanooga	p.m. 100.00	Oct. 11, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Gant, James H	Bradley	Agriculture—Biological Survey	660.00	Nov. 1, 1899	Ornithological clerk.
Statum, Gus B	Hamilton	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Chattanooga.	660.00	Nov. 6, 1899	Fireman (registration).
Wyatt, Hardee	Davidson	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Tagger.
McBath, Walker E	Knox	Agriculture—Division of Forestry	480.00	Nov. 22, 1899	Scientific aid.
Ivins, Eugene E	McMinn	War—Engineer, Wilmington, N. C	900.00	Dec. 4, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Millsaps, Jefferson H	Shelby	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	Dec. 5, 1899	Typewriting.
Young, William G	Hamilton	Justice	900.00	Jan. 16, 1900	Do.
Bowen, John H	Shelby	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Memphis.	600.00	Jan. 17, 1900	Elevator conductor (registration).
Bosley, John B	Davidson	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Nashville.	800.00	Jan. 26, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Ralston, James	Shelby	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Memphis.	900.00	Feb. 10, 1900	Engineer (registration).
Van Leer, Carlos C	Davidson	Treasury—Internal Revenue	1,600.00	Mar. 23, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Nashville, Tenn., post-office.
Scott, Thomas W	Montgomery	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Apr. 10, 1900	Meat inspector.
Wells, William	Shelby	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Memphis.	900.00	Apr. 27, 1900	Engineer (registration).
Crawley, John C	Davidson	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Nashville.	800.00	June 5, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Smyth, James J	Hardeman	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	June 11, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X from clerk, Treasury Department.
Williamson, Samuel B	Shelby	Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	720.00	June 14, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from skilled helper, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Susong, Samuel A	Greene	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	June 29, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Bristol, Tenn., post-office.
TEXAS.					
Carpenter, Luman	Grayson	Treasury—Auditor Post-Office Department.	660.00	July 5, 1899	Bookkeeping.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
TEXAS—continued.					
Arnold, Clark	Galveston	Justice	$660.00	July 11, 1899	Skilled laborer.
Esparza, Francisco	Cameron	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Brownsville.	600.00	Sept. 7, 1899	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Glascock, Eustace S	McLennan	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Oct. 21, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner.
Froley, John W	do	Navy—Hydrographic	1,000.00	Nov. 17, 1899	Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Laughlin, Reuben J	Lamar	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Bliss, Tex	720.00	Nov. 24, 1899	Engineer (registration).
Folk, George E	Burnet	Interior—Patent	1,200.00	Dec. 15, 1899	Fourth assistant examiner, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Department of Labor.
Wilmoth, Grover C	Denton	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Jan. 4, 1900	Messenger boy.
Scott, Edward L	Washington	War—Record and Pension	720.00	Jan. 8, 1900	Messenger.
Fleming, William H	Tarrant	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Fort Worth.	720.00	Jan. 9, 1900	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Murray, Robert W	Bexar	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Feb. 9, 1900	Messenger boy.
Sweet, jr., Evander M	Smith	War—Quartermaster-General	1,000.00	Feb. 14, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Alleman, Albert	Washington	War—Surgeon-General	1,000.00	Feb. 19, 1900	French language.
Rhodes, Omer J	Galveston	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Mar. 7, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Galveston, Tex., post-office.
Saufley, Milton L	Lamar	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Paris.	500.00	Mar. 8, 1900	Watchman (registration).
Rausch, Gustav E	Bexar	Agriculture—Weather	840.00	Mar. 19, 1900	Blacksmith (registration).
Shewmaker, Ulysses S	Tarrant	Navy—Supplies and Accounts	p.d. 2.48	Mar. 20, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Hall, John	Bexar	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, San Antonio.	600.00	Apr. 12, 1900	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Stamps, John J	Swisher	Interior—Knoxville pension agency	720.00	May 5, 1900	Clerk.
Will, George J	Harris	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	1,252.00	May 28, 1900	Pressman (registration).
Dibrell, Walter C	Travis	Treasury—Coast and Geodetic Survey	720.00	June 2, 1900	Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Powderly, Joseph	Maverick	Treasury—Immigration service	p.d. 5.00	June 30, 1900	Immigrant inspector.
UTAH.					
Stover, Arthur P	Cache	Agriculture—Experiment stations	600.00	Aug. 15, 1899	Assistant in irrigation.
Daniels, James A	Utah	War—Quartermaster's, San Carlos, Ariz.	960.00	Dec. 20, 1899	Engineer (registration).
McMillin, Frank E	Weber	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Dec. 30, 1899	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X from clerk, Railway Mail Service.
Cornell, Ezra M	Salt Lake	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,200.00	Apr. 26, 1900	Computer, Supervising Architect's Office.
VERMONT.					
Storrs, Harry A	Chittenden	War—Engineer, New London, Conn	p.m. 150.00	July 1, 1899	Civil and electrical engineer.
Whitney, George R	Caledonia	Navy—Naval constructor, Weymouth, Mass.	p.d. 2.80	Sept. 20, 1899	Stenography.

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Fitzgerald, William	Franklin	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Albans.	660.00	Oct. 4, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Young, Leon G	do	Navy—Portsmouth Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 16, 1899	Typewriting.
Phillips, Francis J	Rutland	Navy—Bath, Me., Iron Works	p. d. 2.80	Jan. 18, 1899	Do.
Davis, Frank N	do	Post-Office—Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,200.00	Feb. 2, 1900	Post-office inspector, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Exeter, Vt., post-office.
Sweeney, Richard H	Franklin	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, St. Albans.	600.00	Feb. 7, 1900	Watchman-fireman (registration).
Wells, Harry E	Addison	Agriculture—Experiment stations	1,000.00	June 12, 1900	Assistant, Department of Agriculture.
VIRGINIA.					
Ryan, Miss Julia H	Alexandria	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	July 3, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Tatem, Nathaniel A	Norfolk	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	July 5, 1899	Messenger boy.
Schmoele, Fred'k J	do	do	p. d. 1.00	do	Do.
Hutchins, William R	do	do	p. d. 1.00	do	Do.
Kitzmiller, Geo. M	Roanoke	Treasury—Steamboat Inspection Service.	1,200.00	July 6, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Aylor, Harry O		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 18, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Leonard, Arthur W		do	216.00	July 19, 1899	Do.
Bursey, Geo. H		do	216.00	July 24, 1899	Do.
Doggett, Basil		do	216.00	July 25, 1899	Do.
Smith, William E		do	216.00	July 29, 1899	Do.
Kaufman, John Carroll	Norfolk	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.48	July 28, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Portsmouth, Va., post-office.
Trice, Wade H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Aug. 1, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Laycock, Ernest B		do	216.00	Aug. 5, 1899	Do.
Woolfolk, Richard C	Augusta	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Aug. 2, 1899	Watchman.
Hanger, Harry B	do	Navy—Washington Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Aug. 7, 1899	Typewriting.
Trumbull, Miss Sarah C	Fairfax	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 10, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Hudson, Miss Eva S	Alexandria	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Van Denbergh, Miss Margaret E.	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 11, 1899	Do.
Dollman, Miss May	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Sampsell, Joseph B		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Aug. 15, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Payne, Albert B		do	216.00	Aug. 18, 1899	Do.
Jett, Edgar A		do	216.00	Aug. 21, 1899	Do.
Fitzhugh, Miss Virginia D	Fairfax	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Aug. 23, 1899	Printer's assistant.
Courtney, Lee W		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Sept. 1, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Overmon, Austin E	Warwick	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.26	do	Tracer.
Whitescarver, Wilmer O	Augusta	War—Engineer, Sioux City, Iowa	p. m. 125.00	Sept. 6, 1899	Junior civil engineer.
Maynard, Harry L	Warwick	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.26	Sept. 9, 1899	Tracer.
Yancey, John F		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Sept. 15, 1899	Registration (attendant).
James, John W		do	216.00	Sept. 18, 1899	Do.
Wilson, Frank L	Norfolk	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Sept. 22, 1899	Messenger boy.
Wemple, Homer B	do	do	360.00	Sept. 28, 1899	Do.
Riley, Miss Flora A		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Oct. 1, 1899	Registration (attendant).

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
VIRGINIA—continued.					
Moomaw, Mathew T	Botetourt	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. $2.80	Oct. 12, 1899	Typewriting.
Swiggett, Wm. Y		Interior—Pension	900.00	Oct. 18, 1899	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from Railway-Mail Service.
Brooks, Eugene K., jr	Norfolk	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Oct. 25, 1899	Messenger boy.
Beckley, Stuart H	Botetourt	Agriculture—Animal Industry	840.00	Nov. 13, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Shreve, Frank N		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	.....do	Registration (attendant).
Graves, Harwood	Henrico	Treasury—Comptroller of the Currency	900.00	Nov. 15, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Price, Chas. S., jr	Alexandria	Smithsonian Institution	p.m. 25.00	Nov. 20, 1899	Messenger boy.
Schell, Jacob W	Norfolk	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Nov. 27, 1899	Clerk.
Parker, Richard H., jr	.....do	.....do	p. d. 2.00	Dec. 5, 1899	Do.
Oberlin, Paca	Frederick	Navy—Naval Constructor, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 2.80	Dec. 8, 1899	Typewriting.
McDonald, James B		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Dec. 17, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Skinner, Clinton L		.....do	216.00	Dec. 19, 1899	Do.
Palmer, Miss Grace I	Campbell	War—Adjutant-General's	1,000.00	.....do	Typewriting.
Hume, Wm. H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Dec. 21, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Calvert, Samuel C	Dinwiddie	Agriculture—Weather	600.00	Dec. 26, 1899	Messenger boy.
Schmucker, Edwin B	Augusta	Navy—League Island Navy-Yard	p. d. 3.04	Jan. 8, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Williams, Miles M	Henrico	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Richmond.	720.00	Jan. 9, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Garrett, George Everett	Fairfax	Interior—Patent	900.00	Jan. 27, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Railway-Mail Service.
Hanes, Harvey E	.....do	Navy—Boston Navy-Yard	p. d. 4.00	.....do	Assistant ship draftsman.
Halley, Miss Mary E	.....do	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Jan. 31, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Owen, Frank D	Norfolk	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Feb. 1, 1900	Tagger.
James, Geo. O	.....do	Civil Service Commission	1,000.00	.....do	Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey.
Wilroy, Arthur D	.....do	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 1.00	Feb. 6, 1900	Messenger boy.
Bunting, Wm. T	.....do	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.00	Feb. 10, 1900	Do.
Brown, Wm. N	Prince William	Interior—Geological Survey	840.00	Feb. 17, 1900	Assistant topographer.
Thompson, Miss Minnie F	Fairfax	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Feb. 26, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Moore, Miss Eugenia M	.....do	Treasury—Auditor for Post-Office Department.	840.00	Mar. 1, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from counter, Secretary's office.
Reaburn, De Witt L	Botetourt	Interior—Geological Survey	1,200.00	.....do	Assistant topographer.
Murray, Miss Ruth J	Alexandria	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 3, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Locker, Miss Lucile S	Orange	.....do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 6, 1900	Do.
Colgin, Wm. M	Henrico	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Richmond.	720.00	Mar. 13, 1900	Fireman (registration).

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Davis, George M		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Mar. 15, 1900	Attendant (registration).
Jacob, Edwin S	Northampton	Navy—Equipment	1,000.00	Mar. 17, 1900	Nautical expert.
McNeill, Frank A	Fairfax	Navy—Construction and Repair, Newport News, Va.	p. d. 3.04	Mar. 26, 1900	Typewriting.
Russell, Miss Mary A	Clarke	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 27, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Reamer, William W		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	Mar. 29, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Roseberry, Miss Carre U	Prince William	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Chapman, Miss Flora	Alexandria	do	p. d. 1.25	Mar. 31, 1900	Do.
Miller, Jas. P. F	Fauquier	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Apr. 9, 1900	Clerk.
Hornbaker, Joseph N	Prince William	do	p. d. 2.48	Apr. 11, 1900	Typewriting.
Bontz, Miss Nettie V	Alexandria	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 13, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Allen, Miss Elizabeth M	do	do	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 14, 1900	Do.
Whitcomb, Miss Nettie M	do	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Taylor, Miss Lena M	Prince William	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Stonnell, Miss May B	Alexandria	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
Wheeler, Miss Carrie M		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Apr. 15, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Bell, Miss Clara S	Prince William	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	Apr. 17, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Watkins, Miss Lula G	Fairfax	Treasury—Secretary's	620.00	Apr. 19, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from operative, Bureau Engraving and Printing.
Miller, Martin H	Augusta	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	Apr. 20, 1900	Clerk.
Dulaney, Turner A		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	May 8, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Rorebeck, Edwin F	Fairfax	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	do	Typewriting.
Baggarly, Miss Lillian S	Rappahannock	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 14, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Shepperson, Horace	Henrico	Navy—Construction and Repair, Richmond, Va.	p. d. 2.48	May 18, 1900	Clerk.
Bear, Miss Matty C	Augusta	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	May 21, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Boush, Aaron L	Norfolk	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.04	do	Messenger boy.
Brown, Miss Annie W	Fairfax	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	do	Printer's assistant.
Osborn, Joseph B	Elizabeth City	do	Piece rate.	do	Plate printer (registration).
Miller, William S	Rockingham	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.80	June 1, 1900	Clerk.
Cline, Walter T	Alexandria	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	780.00	do	Skilled laborer.
Town, Frederick E	do	Treasury—Supervising Architect's	1,400.00	June 5, 1900	Civil and electrical engineer.
Stublin, Carlton S	Norfolk	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 1.04	June 11, 1900	Messenger boy.
Beckham, James T., jr		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	June 13, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Miller, Phipps	Smyth	Interior—General Land	1,000.00	June 15, 1900	Examiner of surveys.
Davis, Herman C	Alexandria	Post-Office—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	1,000.00	June 18, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Summit, N. J., post-office.
Miller, Newton J	Rockingham	Navy—Norfolk Navy-Yard	p. d. 2.00	June 20, 1900	Clerk.
Tapp, Miss Emma G	Culpeper	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p. d. 1.25	June 29, 1900	Printer's assistant.
Ryan, Miss E. Pearl	Fairfax	do	p. d. 1.25	do	Do.
WASHINGTON.					
Dieffenbach, Byron	Spokane	Justice	900.00	Oct. 2, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Smith, Joseph E	do	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Wright, Wash.	780.00	Oct. 18, 1899	Blacksmith (registration).
Swanton, G. Harley	King	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Nov. 3, 1899	Messenger boy.

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TABLE 14.—*Showing, by States and Territories, persons appointed through examination in the classified Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence (county).	Probationary appointment.			Kind of examination.
		Department—Bureau or office.	Salary.	Date.	
WASHINGTON—continued.					
Foster, Everett R	Spokane	Agriculture—Weather	$360.00	Nov. 4, 1899	Messenger boy.
Clendenin, Frank M	do	do	360.00	do	Do.
Darcy, Thos. F	Clarke	Navy—Naval Station, Puget Sound	p.d. 1.76	Jan. 11, 1900	Messenger.
Beach, Henry C	Pierce	Treasury—Immigration service	p.d. 5.00	Feb. 8, 1900	Immigrant inspector.
Fullinwider, John R	Spokane	Post-Office—Post-office inspector, Spokane, Wash.	1,200.00	Mar. 14, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from clerk, Spokane, Wash., post-office.
Taylor, Frederick L	Whitman	Navy—Mare Island Navy-Yard	p.d. 3.04	May 12, 1900	Typewriting.
Gaston, Miss Lillian	Spokane	War—Engineer, Seattle, Wash	900.00	May 17, 1900	Clerk.
Hill, Wm. J	Clarke	Interior—San Francisco pension agency	720.00	May 24, 1900	Do.
Jack, Fred D	Pacific	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	720.00	June 4, 1900	Watchman.
Bulkeley, Henry W		Treasury—Seattle assay office	p.d. 5.00	June 6, 1900	Schedule C.
Sargent, Jno. H	Whatcom	Treasury—Immigration	p.d. 5.00	June 30, 1900	Immigrant inspector.
WEST VIRGINIA.					
Mertz, Jacob H		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	216.00	July 19, 1899	Registration (attendant).
Pollock, Wm. M. C	Monongalia	Agriculture—Division of Botany	480.00	Dec. 11, 1899	Scientific aid.
Johnson, John Wesley	Morgan	Fish Commission	720.00	Dec. 27, 1899	Fish culturist.
Turner, Lemuel	Mason	State, War, and Navy Department building	720.00	Jan. 19, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Greer, Robt. L	Berkeley	Fish Commission	p.d. 2.40	Mar. 1, 1900	Watchman.
Lee, Miss Nannie B		Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	168.00	Mar. 8, 1900	Registration (attendant).
Montgomery, John H	Wood	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Parkersburg, W. Va.	660.00	Mar. 9, 1900	Janitor (registration).
Singleton, Mrs. C. M	Braxton	Post-Office—First Assistant Postmaster-General.	900.00	Apr. 4, 1900	Clerk, for transfer under Rule X, from examiner in the Government Printing Office.
Kreps, Chas. A	Wood	Fish Commission	720.00	Apr. 15, 1900	Fish culturist.
Robinson, Robt. K	Berkeley	do	720.00	Apr. 18, 1900	Do.
Talley, Miss Pearl		Treasury—Engraving and Printing	p.d. 1.25	May 21, 1900	Printer's assistant
WISCONSIN.					
Krueger, Ernst C	Milwaukee	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Milwaukee.	720.00	July 20, 1899	Fireman (registration).
O'Connor, Jas. E	do	do	800.00	Aug. 28, 1899	Janitor (registration).
Treutlein, Peter	do	Navy—San Francisco Iron Works	p.d. 3.26	Sept. 2, 1899	Tracer.
Robinson, Milton A	Winnebago	Agriculture—Weather	360.00	Sept. 12, 1899	Messenger boy.
Pulley, Chas. N	Dane	Treasury—Assistant custodian and janitor service, Madison, Wis.	540.00	Dec. 14, 1899	Watchman (registration).
Hull, Geo. M	Jackson	Interior—Secretary's	720.00	Jan. 15, 1900	Watchman.

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Hudd, Miss Mae T	Brown	Smithsonian Institution	p.m. 50.00	Mar. 19, 1900	Stenography and typewriting.
Ames, Quincy J	Dane	Treasury—Light-House Service	p.m. 50.00	Mar. 20, 1900	Messenger.
Ferguson, Frank S	Rock	War—Subsistence, St. Paul, Minn	900.00	Mar. 30, 1900	Stenography.
Dolph, Isaac N	Milwaukee	Agriculture—Weather	1,000.00	May 28, 1900	Skilled mechanic (qualified as instrument maker).
McGraw, Michael	St. Croix	War—Surgeon-General's	720.00	June 1, 1900	Fireman (registration).
Goodwin, Geo. B	Milwaukee	Treasury—Engraving and Printing	900.00	June 11, 1900	Bookkeeping.
Searles, Hiram R	Winnebago	Treasury—Revenue-Cutter Service	500.00	June 18, 1900	Cadet.
WYOMING.					
Johnston, Clarence T	Laramie	Agriculture—Experiment Stations	1,500.00	July 1, 1899	Assistant in irrigation.
Mead, Elwood	do	do	2,500.00	do	Irrigation expert.
Patten, Henry B	do	Interior—Wyoming land	1,800.00	July 15, 1899	Clerk—General Land Office.
Downey, Henry	do	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Russell, Wyo.	720.00	Aug. 2, 1899	Engineer (registration).
Holcombe, Allen A	do	Agriculture—Animal Industry	1,200.00	Aug. 15, 1899	Meat inspector.
Barclay, Fred H	Weston	Interior—Indian	900.00	Oct. 20, 1899	Stenography and typewriting.
Carter, Edgar N	Uinta	Fish Commission	720.00	Dec. 27, 1899	Fish culturist.
Woods, Miss Winifred W	Laramie	Interior—Cheyenne land	900.00	Jan. 8, 1900	Register and receiver's clerk.
Morley, Miss Anna	do	Agriculture—Experiment Stations	840.00	Mar. 10, 1900	Stenography.
Hayford, Miss Mabel A	Albany	Interior—Cheyenne land	1,000.00	Mar. 31, 1900	Clerk.
Schafer, Martin J	Carbon	Agriculture—Animal Industry	720.00	Apr. 2, 1900	Tagger.
Eddy, Chas. E	Laramie	War—Quartermaster's, Fort Washakee, Wyo.	720.00	June 23, 1900	Blacksmith (registration).

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TABLE 15.—*Names of persons appointed to positions excepted from examination under Rule VI in the Departmental Service during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Name.	Department and office.	Position.	Salary.	Date appointed.
Charles Ray Dean	State—Secretary	Confidential clerk to the Assistant Secretary.	$1,200.00	Jan. 1, 1900
Charles H. Henney	Treasury—Secretary	do	1,800.00	July 14, 1899
Andrew B. Coffroth	Treasury—Comptroller of the Currency.	Confidential clerk	1,800.00	Sept. 11, 1899
Robert F. Morse	Treasury—Navigation Service, Bath, Me.	Shipping commissioner.	2,500.00	Aug. 29, 1899
Franklin H. Threet	Treasury—Navigation Service, Mobile, Ala.	do	1,200.00	Dec. 29, 1899
James C. Baumann	Treasury—Navigation Service, New Orleans, La.	do	2,500.00	Jan. 26, 1900
Elwood Becker	Treasury—Navigation Service, Philadelphia, Pa.	do	2,900.00	Feb. 28, 1900
John D. Prindable	Treasury—Navigation Service, Portland, Me.	do	1,000.00	Mar. 14, 1900
Arthur B. Hodgson	Treasury—Denver, Colo., Mint.	First assistant assayer.	p. d. 6.00	July 1, 1899
Newton Allen	Treasury—Helena, Mont., assay office.	Assistant melter		Feb. 1, 1900
Terrill Pattison	War—Surgeon-General	Confidential clerk	1,400.00	Oct. 6, 1899
Mrs. M. T. Dean	War — Judge - Advocate-General.	do	1,200.00	Oct. 22, 1899
William S. Coursey	War—Secretary	Clerk	2,250.00	Feb. 1, 1900
Frederic T. Wood	War—Chief of Ordnance	Confidential clerk	1,200.00	Mar. 23, 1900
Walter H. Allensworth	War—Adjutant-General	do	1,800.00	Mar. 15, 1900
C. O. L. Cooper	Justice—Attorney-General	Private secretary	2,250.00	July 1, 1899
P. M. Ashford	do	Assistant attorney	2,500.00	July 28, 1899
P. F. Ballinger	Post-Office—Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Confidential clerk	1,600.00	Aug. 15, 1899
Arthur M. Travers *a*	do	do	1,600.00	Sept. 18, 1899
James Dwyer	Interior—General Land	Special agent	1,200.00	July 8, 1899
Henry C. Clark	Interior—Pension	Special examiner	1,300.00	Aug. 2, 1899
Charles D. Crandell	Interior—General Land	Special agent	1,200.00	Aug. 29, 1899
A. J. Hobbs	do	do	1,200.00	Sept. 14, 1899
John C. Baird	Interior—Assistant Attorney-General.	Clerk for duty as confidential clerk.	1,600.00	Sept. 1, 1899
Orvil Dodge	Interior—General Land	Depositary, acting for the Commissioner of the General Land Office as receiver of public moneys, also as confidential secretary.	2,000.00	Sept. 7, 1899
John M. Carr	Interior—Secretary	Clerk for duty as private secretary to the Assistant Secretary.	2,000.00	Sept. 27, 1899
Henry B. Brophy	Interior—General Land	Special agent	p. d. 4.00	Oct. 19, 1899
Ira B. Riddle	do	do	p. d. 4.00	Nov. 7, 1899
Joseph R. Farr	do	General superintendent of logging for the State of Wisconsin.	2,000.00	Nov. 6, 1899
George W. Patterson	do	Special agent	p. d. 4.00	Nov. 9, 1899
Oliver Hall	do	do	p. d. 4.00	Dec. 2, 1899
Alfred E. Hawley	Interior—Indian	Special Indian agent	2,000.00	Dec. 16, 1899
Nicholas M. Ware	Interior—General Land	Special agent	1,200.00	Jan. 10, 1900
L. M. Howry	do	do	1,200.00	Jan. 15, 1900
George C. Ellison	Interior—Patent	Clerk for duty as confidential clerk to the Commissioner.	1,400.00	Jan. 16, 1900
E. F. Allen	Interior—General Land	Special agent	1,200.00	Jan. 20, 1900
William Jibb	do	do	1,200.00	Jan. 24, 1900
Robert L. Packard	Interior—Education	Clerk for duty as confidential clerk to the Commissioner.	1,200.00	Jan. 27, 1900
Arnold F. Leach	Interior—General Land	Special agent	1,200.00	Jan. 16, 1900
Thomas B. Neuhausen	do	do	1,200.00	Feb. 26, 1900
Herbert A. Ferguson	do	do	1,200.00	Mar. 9, 1900
Charles C. Miller	do	do	1,200.00	Mar. 20, 1900
David E. Dick	do	do	1,200.00	Do.
George W. McElfresh	Interior—Pension	Special examiner	1,300.00	Mar. 17, 1900
Martin A. Eisele	Interior—Hot Springs, Ark.	Superintendent	2,500.00	Mar. 5, 1900
John H. Osborne	Interior—General Land	Special agent	1,200.00	Apr. 5, 1900
Percy L. Sowers	do	do	1,200.00	Apr. 9, 1900
W. E. Jenison	do	do	1,200.00	Apr. 20, 1900
Austin S. Parker	do	do	1,200.00	May 10, 1900
Johnson N. High	do	do	1,200.00	May 1, 1900
Charles R. Pickard	do	do	1,200.00	May 24, 1900

a Appointed in place of P. F. Ballinger, who was separated.

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TABLE 15.—*Names of persons appointed to positions excepted from examinations under Rule VI in the Departmental Service during the year ended June 30, 1890*—Cont'd.

Name.	Department and office.	Position.	Salary.	Date appointed.
John H. Fimple	Interior—Assistant Attorney-General.	Assistant attorney	$1,200.00	June 13, 1900
B. J. McIntire	Interior	Commissioner to negotiate with the Crow, Flathead, etc., Indians.	p. d. 8.00	June 25, 1900
James H. McNeely	do	do	p. d. 8.00	Do.
Charles G. Hoyt	do	do	p. d. 8.00	Do.
Frank W. Nesbitt	Interior—Pension agency, Pittsburg, Pa.	Confidential clerk	600.00	Sept. 1, 1899
James S. Jones	Interior—Pension agency, Columbus, Ohio.	do	1,000.00	Oct. 16, 1899
Florence E. Hollinbeck.	Interior—Pension agency, New York, N. Y.	do	840.00	Nov. 1, 1899
George B. Lincoln	Interior—Pension agency, Des Moines, Iowa.	Chief clerk	2,000.00	Dec. 1, 1899
Annette B. Combs	Interior—Pension agency, Louisville, Ky.	Clerk	1,600.00	Feb. 16, 1900
Alida Rule	Interior—Pension agency, Knoxville.	do	900.00	Feb. 26, 1900
Edward A. Chandler	Interior—Pension agency, Boston, Mass.	do	1,000.00	Mar. 19, 1900
Irene Fuller	Interior—Pension agency, San Francisco, Cal.	do	720.00	Mar. 5, 1900
George Tate	Interior—Pension agency, Washington, D. C.	do	1,200.00	Apr. 1, 1900
Mrs. Sue Meloy	Interior—Government Hospital for the Insane.	do	480.00	Dec. 13, 1899
W. M. Wayman	Interior—Uintah, Utah, etc., Indian Agency.	Superintendent of irrigation.	840.00	July 1, 1899
John McAndrews	do	do	1,000.00	Do.
Patrick E. Boyle	Interior—Green Bay, Wis., Indian Agency.	Superintendent of logging.	1,800.00	Do.
John Lewis	Interior—Crow, Mont., Indian Agency.	Supervisor of constructed ditches.	1,200.00	Do.
James M. Canfield	Interior—Leech Lake, Minn., Indian Agency.	Superintendent of logging.	900.00	Do.
J. W. Allen	do	do	900.00	July 15, 1899
H. F. Young	do	do	900.00	July 20, 1899
Anna E. Schoenfelt	Interior—Union, Ind. T., Indian Agency.	Financial clerk	1,000.00	Aug. 3, 1899
Daniel Sullivan	Interior—Leech Lake, Minn., Indian Agency.	Superintendent of logging.	900.00	Aug. 27, 1899
John Lewis	Interior—Crow, Mont., Indian Agency.	Superintendent of irrigation.	1,200.00	Nov. 1, 1899
Helen G. Mathewson	Interior—Omaha and Winnebago, Nebr., Indian Agency.	Financial clerk	900.00	Jan. 27, 1900
W. S. Smith	Interior—Uintah, Utah, Indian Agency.	Superintendent of irrigation.	840.00	Mar. 8, 1900
Amanda L. Baird	Interior—Santee, Nebr., Indian Agency.	Financial clerk	1,000.00	Apr. 19, 1900
S. E. Day	Interior—Navajo, N. Mex., Indian Agency.	do	1,200.00	Apr. 25, 1900
Harry Wadsworth	Interior—Shoshone, Wyo., Indian Agency.	do	1,100.00	Do.
John B. Sine	Agriculture—Animal Industry.	Expert	1,200.00	June 1, 1900

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TABLE 16.—*Names of persons nominated by the heads of the Executive Departments, approved by the President, showing designations and salaries of positions and dates of approval, and appointed upon certificates of qualification issued by the Commission without examination under the provisions of Rule IV, paragraph 3 (c), from May 29, 1899, to October 10, 1900.*

Name.	Department and office.	Position.	Salary.	Date of approval of nomination by the President.	Date of certification by the Commission.
Miss Mary Greer *a*.	State	Clerk (book typewriter in charge of diplomatic correspondence).	$900.00	July 6, 1899	July 7, 1899
Roger C. Spooner *b*.	Interior	Superintendent of the Indian warehouse, Chicago, Ill.	3,000.00	Aug. 5, 1899	Sept. 11, 1899
John R. Sage *c*	Agriculture—Weather Bureau.	Section director	1,000.00	Oct. 1, 1899	Sept. 23, 1899
Mrs. Louise D. Goldsberry *d*.	Interior—Bureau of Education.	Copyist (for duty as library expert).	900.00	Aug. 5, 1899	Sept. 26, 1899
Dr. A. B. Richardson *e*.	Interior	Superintendent of Government Hospital for the Insane.	4,000.00	Sept. 28, 1899	Sept. 27, 1899
Alfred E. Jessup *f*	Treasury—Office of the Supervising Architect.	Physical laboratory expert.	2,100.00	Nov. 10, 1899	Nov. 20, 1899
Richard Van Cott *g*	Post-Office, New York, N. Y.	Superintendent of delivery.		Jan. 17, 1900	Jan. 24, 1900
Ernest Kubel *h*	Interior—Geological Survey.	Expert mechanician.		Apr. 23, 1900	May 3, 1900
Norman W. Carkhuff *i*.	do	Photographer	2,000.00	do	Do.
Henry F. Osborn *j*	do	Paleontologist	$13 (per diem when employed).	June 20, 1900	June 27, 1900
Robert L. Packard *k*.	Interior—Bureau of Education.	Specialist in Spanish-American educational systems.	$1,400.00	June 27, 1900	July 7, 1900
Clarence E. Ingling.	Executive Office	Expert code telegrapher.		June 29, 1900	Do.
Samuel A. Clarke *l*.	Interior—General Land Office.	Librarian (law library).	1,000.00	Oct. 10, 1900	Oct. 15, 1900

a Miss Mary Greer: The Secretary of State certified that she possessed such peculiar qualifications for the work upon which she was to be engaged that the best interests of the public service required that an examination should be waived.

b Roger C. Spooner: The Commissioner of Indian Affairs certified that for two years, as special Indian agent, Mr. Spooner had been performing the duties of the position to which it was sought to appoint him and for which he was therefore peculiarly fitted; that though other men might be as well qualified for the position, they were expert railroad men and would not accept the salary attaching to the position.

c John R. Sage: The Secretary of Agriculture and the Chief of the Weather Bureau stated that Mr. Sage had been for a number of years the director of the weather service of Iowa, and by his experience therein obtained, his study of the climatic conditions of Iowa, and his publications upon that subject, he had attained a position which was peculiar and which rendered it inadvisable that he should be examined.

d Mrs. Louise D. Goldsberry: The Acting Commissioner of Education stated that the library of that Bureau contained more than 75,000 volumes and 150,000 pamphlets, which were made up almost entirely of educational and pedagogical works and demanded for their arrangement a good knowledge of the various authors and their writings, and the general character of the books, with considerable technical skill in the science of library cataloguing, as well as good literary knowledge and general ability; and certified that Mrs. Goldsberry had shown herself to possess the required qualifications.

e Dr. A. B. Richardson: Dr. Walter Wyman and Dr. William W. Johnston stated in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior that they had examined into the requirements of the position and the qualifications of the applicants, and recommended that Dr. Richardson be appointed, stating that he was in the prime of life, in robust health, deeply interested in his peculiar field of labor, and had the proper temperament; that the impression created by his indorsements had been confirmed by personal contact; that his indorsements were from more than twenty-five of the leading physicians in his specialty, the writers evidently being unusually impressed by his qualifications for the position.

f Alfred E. Jessup: This position was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be of a peculiarly technical nature, requiring the qualifications both of a chemist and a civil engineer, in making chemical and other tests of building material and performing other duties of a scientific and chemical character. Mr. Jessup was ascertained to possess the required qualifications, being a graduate in mining engineering of Lehigh University, class of 1892, having given special attention during his course there to qualitative and quantitative analysis, metallurgy of iron and other metals, assaying,

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stoichiometry, geology, mining, mineralogy, lithology, mechanical drawing, surveying, mechanics, mechanics of machinery, hydraulics, and strength of materials; the following year, at the Royal School of Mines, Frieberg, Germany, he continued his work in practical chemistry and assaying, metallurgy, geology, mining, construction and maintenance of steel plants, and qualitative and quantitative blowpiping; the next four years he was employed in soliciting and taking contracts for and laying out and installing of steam-heating apparatus of all kinds, where he made a careful study of all kinds of fireproof covering; that he is familiar and has had experience with both low-pressure steam-heating apparatus and also general high-pressure steam machinery; that he has been employed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company for the last two years and has worked his way up to assistant superintendent of the blast-furnace department, where his duties include the supervision of the operations of a number of blast furnaces and involve the chemical analyses of ores, fuels, pig iron, slag, and cement; also the supervision of the laboratory where chemical, physical, and microscopical tests of the products of these furnaces are conducted; that since his connection with this company he has had supervision of the erection of three 85-foot blast furnaces and inspected all the materials for their construction; also that Mr. Jessup was a man of 29 years of age, of excellent health, and of good moral character.

g Richard Van Cott: The Postmaster-General stated that this position required such peculiar qualifications in respect to technical knowledge of postal affairs and executive ability in the handling of a large force of employees as are not ordinarily acquired in the executive service of the United States and that Mr. Van Cott had shown that he possessed these qualifications to a very high degree.

h Ernest Kubel: The Director stated that the Survey needed a man who could make copper plates and electrotypes, and also make changes and repairs in machinery and instruments; that Mr. Kubel owned his own plant and was experienced in these widely varied branches; and that such a specialist could not readily be secured through the Civil Service Commission.

i Norman W. Carkhuff: The Director of the Survey stated that Mr. Carkhuff was familiar with photographic processes and literature; that he was thoroughly prepared to instruct geologists in the use of the camera; that he was therefore essentially an expert; that he possessed superior administrative ability; and that a civil-service examination could not reveal the qualities needed in the person in charge of the photographic laboratory.

j Henry F. Osborn: The Director stated that Professor Osborn would take charge of the vertebrate paleontology of the Survey, especially with reference to the completion of the monographs for which the illustrations were prepared under the direction of the late Prof. O. C. Marsh, and recommended the appointment in view of the standing of Professor Osborn as a scientific expert.

k Robert L. Packard: The Commissioner of Education stated that Mr. Packard by reason of his scientific and special attainments and his experience in preparing a report for the Bureau on the educational condition of Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and in collating and preparing statistics received for said islands, was peculiarly fitted for the position.

l Samuel A. Clarke: Appropriation was made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, for "librarian of the law library of the General Land Office, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior wholly with regard to his special fitness for such work.' The Commissioner of the Land Office stated that Mr. Clarke had been in charge of the library about two years, that he had been connected nearly all his life with the press of Oregon, and that his appointment was urged by the Oregon delegation in Congress.

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APPORTIONMENT.

The civil-service act requires that appointments to the public service in the Departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population, as ascertained at the last preceding census. Prior to July 1, 1897, the record of the apportionment was made up of all appointments by reason of certification from the registers, and by transfer. There was a constant charge without any credit being given to the apportionment through separations from the service of persons previously charged. On July 1, 1897, by order of the Commission, a new apportionment was calculated, and the Commission adopted certain regulations for carrying the same into effect. These regulations provided, among other things, that all separations of persons previously charged to the apportionment should be credited; it also directed that all appointments to the apportioned service through entrance examination, by reinstatement, transfer, or otherwise, should be charged to the apportionment; and further directed that no appointment through entrance examination, reinstatement, transfer, or otherwise, should be made to the apportioned service, unless the State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, of which the persons to be certified should be legal residents, had, at the time, received a less per cent of appointments than any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Prior to the amendment to the rules of May 29, 1899, the Commission was vested with the sole authority to maintain the apportionment. On May 29, 1899, by the amendment to the rules, there was inserted in clause 5 of Rule VIII the qualifying clause "as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant," and there was introduced into clause 2 of Rule X the following qualification, "but the provisions in relation to apportionment shall be waived upon the certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer is required in the interests of good administration."

In so far as the matter of reinstatements is concerned the Commission is charged by the law and the rules to reinstate a person, if eligible under the rules for such reinstatement, without regard to his or her legal residence, the privilege of reinstatement being one the exercise of which rests entirely within the discretion of the head of the Department.

The first apportionment was on a basis of 1,000 appointments and ran from July 16, 1883, to July 1, 1887. This apportionment was under the census of 1880. The second apportionment of 1,500 appointments, under the census of 1880, ran from July 1, 1887, to November 19, 1890. The third apportionment of 2,000 appointments ran from November 19, 1890, to November 29, 1897. This apportionment was based on the census of 1890.

From July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900, 6,502 positions have been apportioned among the several States and Territories. Of the appointments made to these positions, 5,364 have been through examination, 412 through transfer, and 447 through reinstatement since July 1, 1897 (reinstatement not being charged prior to that date). Since July 1, 1897, 636 separations have been credited, leaving the number of net appointments charged to the various States and Territories and the District of Columbia on June 30, 1900, 5,587.

The question has frequently been asked why the Commission has allowed certain States and the District of Columbia to run in excess of the number of appointments to which such States and Territories may be entitled. In answer to this question it is pertinent to say that the Commission has found it impossible to maintain the apportionment with absolute exactness, as it is necessary to examine and certify for appointment to places requiring special or technical knowledge or skill such persons as have demonstrated their fitness after due public notice. Appointments through transfer and various noncompetitive examinations, and the reinstatement of those entitled to that privilege under section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, also operate to prevent the maintenance of the apportionment with exact mathematical precision.

The 290 appointments received by the District of Columbia from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900, are distributed as follows: One hundred and forty-five through competitive examination; 67 through reinstatement; 52 through transfer; 16 through noncompetitive examination under the rules, and 10 through promotion examinations. The following table shows the distribution of the 145 appointed through competitive examination:

Technical, scientific, or professional positions	122
Clerical positions	3
Clerical positions, with preference	5
Positions below clerical, requiring special qualifications	10
Positions below clerical, with preference	5
Total	145

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The following table shows the condition of the apportionment on June 30, 1900, for the Departmental Service:

TABLE 17.—*Showing the apportionment of appointments in the Departmental Service at Washington, D. C., from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900.*

State or Territory.	Entitled.	Appointments.			Separations.	Net appointments charged.	Per cent received.
		Through examination.	Through reinstatement.	Through transfer.			
Alabama	183	126	11	7	25	119	64.974
Alaska	6	2	.....	.....	.....	2	33.333
Arizona	10	6	1	1	1	7	70.000
Arkansas	131	84	3	3	11	79	60.277
California	148	107	6	10	17	106	71.656
Colorado	54	32	6	7	7	38	70.376
Connecticut	91	72	9	8	9	80	87.920
Delaware	18	15	.....	1	.....	16	88.880
District of Columbia	28	217	69	73	41	318	1,135.578
Florida	53	30	2	6	6	32	60.384
Georgia	222	162	17	12	42	149	66.600
Idaho	16	7	.....	1	1	7	43.750
Illinois	482	325	20	22	32	335	69.345
Indiana	252	196	14	8	13	205	81.385
Indian Territory	34	3	1	1	1	4	11.764
Iowa	223	160	12	10	16	166	74.368
Kansas	147	111	12	9	11	121	82.280
Kentucky	215	157	9	10	24	152	70.680
Louisiana	138	87	1	5	11	82	59.450
Maine	69	63	3	7	12	61	88.389
Maryland	119	143	30	29	24	178	149.520
Massachusetts	281	212	8	14	20	214	76.184
Michigan	242	187	7	7	26	175	72.275
Minnesota	175	96	7	8	8	103	58.813
Mississippi	155	109	3	7	14	105	67.725
Missouri	311	217	12	11	23	217	69.657
Montana	23	10	1	.....	2	9	39.132
Nebraska	107	78	3	7	11	77	71.995
Nevada	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	100.000
New Hampshire	41	34	2	4	4	36	87.804
New Jersey	188	125	11	6	17	125	66.500
New Mexico	19	11	.....	2	1	12	63.156
New York	726	529	58	61	80	568	78.384
North Carolina	189	131	6	7	12	132	69.828
North Dakota	31	7	2	1	1	9	29.034
Ohio	416	342	36	25	27	376	90.240
Oklahoma	39	7	1	4	2	10	25.640
Oregon	41	26	1	4	5	26	63.414
Pennsylvania	630	448	41	46	61	474	75.366
Rhode Island	43	30	1	.....	1	30	69.780
South Carolina	134	99	4	5	15	93	69.378
South Dakota	39	20	.....	6	5	21	53.844
Tennessee	202	146	13	9	24	144	71.280
Texas	305	179	12	7	33	165	54.120
Utah	28	19	2	.....	4	17	60.707
Vermont	34	37	4	1	3	39	114.699
Virginia	185	162	23	32	29	188	101.708
Washington	52	25	2	3	8	22	42.306
West Virginia	96	62	5	8	7	68	70.856
Wisconsin	207	133	15	4	18	134	64.722
Wyoming	9	7	.....	3	1	9	100.000
Total	7,591	5,597	506	522	766	5,859	.....

NOTE.—Since July 1, 1897, all separations of persons previously charged to the apportionment have been credited, and appointments made through reinstatement have been charged.

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TABLE 18.—*Number of appointments in the Departments at Washington, D. C., made from of those*

Kind of examination.	State (male).	Treasury.		War.		Navy.		Post-office.		Interior.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
COMPETITIVE.											
Aid in cryptogamic botany											
Apprentice:											
Engraver's										1	
Plate printer's		10								1	
Architectural designer		2				1					
Artist and draftsman											
Assistant attorney										1	
Assistant, Department of Agriculture											
Assistant topographer		2								5	
Assistant in biochemic division											
Assistant and expert in forestry history											
Bookkeeping		10		2		2					
Book typewriting											9
Botanical clerk											
Buoy colorist		1									
Civil and electrical engineer		1									
Clerk	1	12		1		1				1	1
Clerk in charge of purchases and proposals		1									
Computer:											
Coast and Geodetic Survey		2				1					
Nautical Almanac Office						2					
Supervising Architect's Office		2									
Copperplate map engraver		1								3	
Crop culturist											
Draftsman:											
Architectural		5									
Architectural and structural steel						2					
Copyist, topographic						1					
Geological Survey											2
Heating and ventilating		1									
Junior architectural		8									
Marine engines and boilers						1					
Topographic											
Electrical engineer and draftsman		1									
Elevator conductor		3									
Engineer and electrician										1	
Expert index clerk	1			2							
Fourth assistant examiner										13	
Geological Survey, proofreader										1	
Helper		2									
Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor						1					
Inspector of heating and ventilating apparatus		1									
Inspector of standards		1									
Instrument maker						1					
Junior assistant physician, Government Hospital for the Insane										2	
Junior civil engineer											
Law clerk				1						1	
Library clerk											
Machinist		1									
Magnetic observer		1									
Mechanical and electrical engineer						1					
Messenger		2		2						1	
Messenger boy				1		2		1		17	
Modern languages:											
French				1						1	
Nautical expert						4					
Ornithological clerk											
Pressman		1									
Printer's assistant			293								
Register and receiver's clerk										1	
Scientific aid, Department of Agriculture											
Script engraver		1									
Seed-testing clerk											
Senior assistant physician, Government Hospital for the Insane										1	
Skilled laborer		9		1		2					
Skilled mechanic											
Special pension examiner										1	
Square-letter engraver		1									
Stenography						1				1	

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the several kinds of examinations during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with the sex appointed.

Justice (male).	Agriculture.		Labor (male).	U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries (male).	Interstate Commerce Commission (male).	Civil Service Commission.		Smithsonian Institution.		State, War, and Navy Department building (male).	Total.	
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
								1			1	
											1	
											11	
											3	
	1										1	
											1	
	6	1									6	1
											7	
	1										1	
	1										1	
	1										15	
												9
		1										1
											1	
											1	
			2			1					19	1
											1	
						1					4	
											2	
											2	
											4	
	1										1	
											5	
											2	
											1	
												2
											1	
											8	
											1	
				1							1	
											1	
											3	
											1	
											3	
											13	
									1		1	1
											2	
											1	
											1	
											1	
											1	
											2	
				1		1					2	
											2	
		1										1
											1	
											1	
											1	
										1	6	
	10							1			32	
											2	
											4	
	1										1	
											1	
												293
											1	
	9										9	
											1	
	1										1	
											1	
2	1										15	
	1										1	
											1	
											1	
		1						1			3	1

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TABLE 18.—*Number of appointments in the Departments at Washington, D. C., made from of those*

Kind of examination.	State (male).	Treasury.		War.		Navy.		Post-office.		Interior.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
COMPETITIVE—continued.											
Stenography and typewriting		5	2	8		5	1	4	1	10	
Superintendent of public documents		1									
Telegraphy, stenography, and typewriting											
Typewriting		3		1	1	1		1		1	
Watchman		8		2		1				6	
Total	2	99	295	22	1	30	1	6	1	70	12
NONEDUCATIONAL.											
Attendant, Government Hospital for the Insane										66	16
Blacksmith											
Canvas worker								1			
Fireman		8		1						5	
Laundryman										1	
Plate cleaner		1									
Plate printer		101				1					
Sailmaker								1			
Shoemaker										1	
Wire man		4									
Total		109		1		1		2		73	16
NONCOMPETITIVE.											
(For transfer to the Departmental Service under Rule X.)											
Assistant hydrographer		1									
Clerk		7	33			1		12	9	4	1
Computer, Coast and Geodetic Survey		1									
Fourth assistant examiner										2	
Junior architectural draftsman		1									
Telegraphy, stenography, and typewriting											
Total		10	33			1		12	9	6	1
NONEDUCATIONAL.											
Fireman		2									
Total		2									
Grand total	2	220	328	23	1	32	1	20	10	149	29

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the several kinds of examinations during the fiscal year ended June 30 1900, with the sex appointed—Continued.

Justice (male).	Agriculture.		Labor (male).	U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries (male).	Interstate Commerce Commission (male).	Civil Service Commission.		Smithsonian Institution.		State, War, and Navy Department building (male).	Total.	
	Male.	Female.				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
1	6	1	.....	2	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	45	7
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....
4	41	6	2	5	2	5	1	3	2	1	291	319
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	16
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	190	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
5	44	6	2	6	2	5	1	3	2	2	515	377

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TABLE 19.—*Showing the number of persons of each sex appointed from the several kinds of examinations in the Departmental Service, exclusive of the Indian and Railway-Mail services and those appointed through noneducational examinations in the Engineer and Ordnance departments at large, War Department, and in the Life-Saving, Light-House, and Marine-Hospital services, Treasury Department, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

[The number of persons appointed in the services not included will be found in other statistical tables in this report.]

Kind of examination.	In Washington.			Outside Washington.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
COMPETITIVE.							
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey				8		8	8
Aid to assistant inspector of ordnance				1		1	1
Aid in cryptogamic botany	1		1				1
Apprentice:							
Engraver's	1		1				1
Plate printer's	11		11				11
Architectural designer	3		3				3
Artist and draftsman	1		1				1
Assistant attorney	1		1				1
Assistant custodian-janitor				2		2	2
Assistant, Department of Agriculture	6	1	7				7
Assistant electrical engineer				1		1	1
Assistant geologist				4		4	4
Assistant topographer	7		7				7
Assistant in biochemic division	1		1				1
Assistant and expert in forestry history	1		1				1
Assistant in irrigation				3		3	3
Bookkeeping	15		15	30		30	45
Book-typewriting		9	9				9
Botanical clerk		1	1				1
Buoy colorist	1		1				1
Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service				17		17	17
Chinese inspector				1		1	1
Civil and electrical engineer	1		1	3		3	4
Clerk	19	1	20	75	7	82	102
Clerk in charge of proposals and purchases	1		1				1
Computer:							
Coast and Geodetic Survey	4		4				4
Nautical Almanac Office	2		2				2
Supervising Architect's Office	2		2				2
Cook				1		1	1
Copperplate map engraver	4		4				4
Crop culturist	1		1				1
Deputy warden, United States penitentiary				1		1	1
Draftsman:							
Architectural	5		5				5
Architectural and structural steel	2		2				2
Assistant, ordnance				3		3	3
Assistant ship				9		9	9
Copyist-topographic	1		1				1
Geological Survey (invertebrate fossils)		2	2				2
Heating and ventilating	1		1				1
Junior architectural	8		8				8
Marine engines and boilers	1		1				1
Mechanical, ordnance				1		1	1
Mechanical				1		1	1
Ship				1		1	1
Third-class ship				1		1	1
Topographic	1		1	2		2	3
Electrical engineer and draftsman	1		1				1
Elevator conductor	3		3	2		2	5
Engineer, first class				2		2	2
Engineer and electrician	1		1				1
Examiner of surveys				1		1	1
Expert index clerk	3		3				3
Fish-culturist				8		8	8
Field assistant, Department of Agriculture:							
Forestry Division				3		3	3
Division of Soils				2		2	2
Fourth assistant examiner, Patent Office	13		13				13
Guard, United States penitentiary				14		14	14
Helper	2		2				2
Hospital steward, Marine-Hospital Service				5		5	5
Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor	1		1				1
Immigrant inspector				9		9	9
Inspector of boilers				1		1	1

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TABLE 19.—*Showing the number of persons of each sex appointed from the several kinds of examinations in the Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	In Washington.			Outside Washington.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
COMPETITIVE—continued.							
Inspector of clothes and blankets				1		1	1
Inspector of hats				1		1	1
Inspector of hulls				4		4	4
Inspector, heating and ventilating apparatus	1		1				1
Inspector of standards	1		1				1
Inspector of supplies				1		1	1
Inspector of wagons and wagon materials				1		1	1
Inspector, shoes				1		1	1
Instrument maker	1		1				1
Interpreter:							
Croatian and Lithuanian				3		3	3
German, Swedish, and Danish				1		1	1
Greek, Turkish, and Arabic				1		1	1
Navajo				1		1	1
Irrigation expert				1		1	1
Junior assistant physician, Government Hospital for the Insane	2		2				2
Junior civil engineer	2		2	27		27	29
Land service clerk				2		2	2
Law clerk	2		2				2
Library clerk		1	1				1
Local and assistant inspector of hulls				1		1	1
Machinist	1		1				1
Magnetic observer	1		1				1
Meat inspector				53		53	53
Mechanical and electrical engineer	1		1				1
Messenger	6		6	29		29	35
Messenger boy	32		32	41		41	73
Mint and assay service:							
Schedule C				3		3	3
Schedule D				55	20	75	75
Modern languages:							
French	2		2				2
Nautical expert	4		4	1		1	5
Observer, Weather Bureau				14		14	14
Ornithological clerk	1		1				1
Pressman	1		1				1
Printer's assistant		293	293				293
Proof reader, Geological Survey	2		2				2
Record or identification clerk				1		1	1
Register and receiver's clerk	1		1	3		3	4
Scientific aid, Department of Agriculture	9		9				9
Script engraver	1		1				1
Seed-testing clerk, Department of Agriculture	1		1				1
Senior assistant physician, Government Hospital for the Insane	1		1				1
Skilled laborer	15		15	3		3	18
Skilled mechanic	1		1				1
Special pension examiner	1		1				1
Square-letter engraver	1		1				1
Steamboat engineer				1		1	1
Stenography	3	1	4	18	1	19	23
Stenography and typewriting	45	7	52	40	2	42	94
Subtreasury:							
Schedule A				6	1	7	7
Schedule B				2		2	2
Schedule C				2		2	2
Schedule D				8	1	9	9
Superintendent of Public Documents	1		1				1
Superintendent of construction				4		4	4
Superintendent of tree planting				2		2	2
Surveyor-general's clerk				2		2	2
Tagger, Bureau of Animal Industry				30		30	30
Telegraphy, stenography, and typewriting	1		1				1
Tobacco expert				1		1	1
Tracer (draftsman, copyist, ship)				14		14	14
Transportation agent				1		1	1
Typewriting	7	2	9	33		33	42
Watchman	18		18	13		13	31
Watchman-messenger				1		1	1
Total	292	318	610	639	32	671	1,281

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TABLE 19.—*Showing the number of persons of each sex appointed from the several kinds of examinations in the Departmental Service, etc.*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	In Washington.			Outside Washington.			Grand total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
NONEDUCATIONAL.							
Assistant engineer				1		1	1
Assistant janitor and fireman				1		1	1
Attendant, Government Hospital for the Insane	66	16	82				82
Blacksmith	2		2	6		6	8
Canvas worker	1		1				1
Captain and pilot				1		1	1
Carpenter				4		4	4
Chinese watchman				31		31	31
Dynamo tender				3		3	3
Electrician				1		1	1
Elevator conductor				12		12	12
Engineer				21		21	21
Engineer, steam launch				1		1	1
Fireman	11		11	60		60	71
Fireman-laborer				1		1	1
Fireman-watchman				7		7	7
Janitor				28		28	28
Janitor-fireman				5		5	5
Lampist				1		1	1
Laundryman	1		1				1
Marine engineer				3		3	3
Master of steamer				3		3	3
Master and pilot				2		2	2
Plate cleaner	1		1				1
Plate printer	102		102				102
Plumber				15		15	15
Saddler				1		1	1
Sailmaker	1		1				1
Shoemaker	1		1				1
Watchman				21		21	21
Watchman-fireman				10		10	10
Watchman-laborer				1		1	1
Wheelwright				1		1	1
Wireman	4		4	1		1	5
Total	190	16	206	242		242	448
NONCOMPETITIVE.							
(For transfer to the Departmental Service under Rule X.)							
Assistant, superintending registry system				4		4	4
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey				1		1	1
Assistant custodian				1		1	1
Assistant hydrographer	1		1				1
Assistant superintendent free delivery				1		1	1
Clerk	25	43	68	4		4	72
Clerk to post-office inspector				2		2	2
Computor, Coast and Geodetic Survey	1		1				1
Fourth assistant examiner	2		2				2
Junior architectural draftsman	1		1				1
Mint service examination, Schedule D					1	1	1
Post-office inspector				19		19	19
Register and receiver's clerk				1		1	1
Telegraphy, stenography, and typewriting	1		1				1
Total	31	43	74	33	1	34	108
NONEDUCATIONAL.							
Elevator conductor				1		1	1
Fireman	2		2	1		1	3
Steamfitter's helper				1		1	1
Total	2		2	3		3	5
(For appointments under paragraph 26 of Rule VI, mint service.)							
Cashier				1		1	1
Grand total	515	377	892	918	33	951	1,843

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TABLE 20.—*Approximate number of appointments in the Departmental Service, exclusive of the Railway-Mail and Indian services, made from the different kinds of examinations for which educational tests are required, for each fiscal year from 1884 to 1900.*

Kind of examination.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER.																		
Acting assistant surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service															1	6		7
Aid, Coast and Geodetic Survey																4	9	13
Aid, Department of Biology																2		2
Aid to assistant inspector of ordnance																	1	1
Aid in cryptogamic botany																	1	1
Architectural designer																	3	3
Artist and draftsman																1	1	2
Architect and civil engineer										2	1							3
Anthropologist															1			1
Assistant, Alaskan seal islands															2			2
Assistant astronomer							1											1
Assistant attorney													1		2	2	1	6
Assistant, Coast and Geodetic Survey																2		2
Assistant biologist														1				1
Assistant chemist						2		1		3								6
Assistant curator				1	1							2				1		5
Assistant, Department of Agriculture															4	9	7	20
Assistant, Division of Entomology																2		2
Assistant electrical engineer																	1	1
Assistant geologist													2	1			4	7
Assistant engraver													3					3
Assistant, Biochemic Division																	1	1
Asssistant in economic ornithology and mammalogy											1							1
Assistant hydrographer																	1	1
Assistant agrostologist														1		1		2
Assistant and expert in forestry history																	1	1
Assistant inspector of engineering materials																4		4
Assistant inspector of hull materials																2		2
Assistant horticulturist														1				1
Assistant in irrigation																	3	3
Assistant inspector of boilers															5	2		7
Assistant inspector of hulls														1	5	2		8
Assistant inspector of ordnance															6	7		13
Assistant mycologist					1													1
Assistant, Nautical Almanac Office														4				4
Assistant observer, Weather Bureau											5	2	2	6	26	37	14	92
Assistant in Office of Experiment Stations													1					1
Assistant photographer							1	1										2
Assistant seed tester														1				1
Assistant statistician												3	1					4
Assistant topographer		12				1									7	2	7	29
Bibliographer and librarian			1															1

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TABLE 20.—*Approximate number of appointments in the Departmental Service, etc., for each fiscal year from 1884 to 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER—continued.																		
Botanist		2		2	1	3		1			1							10
Botanical artist														1				1
Botanical clerk							1	1	1	1		3						7
Botanical microscopist				1														1
Cadet, Revenue-Cutter Service															6	4	17	27
Chart engraver																2		2
Chemical assistant							1							2				3
Chief computer															1			1
Chinese inspector																1	1	2
Civil engineer					1													1
Civil and electrical engineer																	4	4
Compass expert																1		1
Computer:																		
Coast and Geodetic Survey						2				1							5	8
Hydrographic Office												2						2
Nautical Almanac Office						3	1			1	1				2	2	2	12
Naval Observatory						1	3		6	3	1							14
Ordnance office						1												1
Supervising architects																	2	2
Copperplate engraver														2				2
Copperplate-map engraver																	4	4
Copyist of mechanical drawings				1	1					1	1							4
Copyist of topographic drawings			1					1										2
Craniology						1												1
Crop culturist																	1	1
Deputy warden, United States penitentiary																	1	1
Designer															1			1
Draftsman														5				5
Architectural				1	3		2	1	1	2	2			3	2	5	5	27
Architectural and structural steel																	2	2
Assistant															2	5		7
Assistant ship																12	9	21
Assistant ordnance																	3	3
Cartographic											1	3						4
Copyist, topographic																	1	1
Geological Survey																	2	2
Heating and ventilating														1			1	2
Junior architectural								2	1							2	9	14
Marine engines, boilers, and materials																4	1	5
Mechanical ordnance																	1	1
Mechanical																	1	1
Ship																1	1	2
Third-class ship																	1	1
Topographic	1	2	1		2	4	3	6		2	4	2	6	4	5	3	3	48

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District assistant in forestry																1		1
Engineer draftsman								1										1
Electrical engineer and draftsman																	1	1
Ethnological translator																1		1
Examiner of surveys																7	1	8
Expert computer and geodesist																1		1
Expert agriculturist													1					1
Expert chemical assistant														2				2
Expert in foods and nutrition													1					1
Expert horticulturist														1				1
Expert physical assistant														1				1
Examiner of the mint															1			1
First assistant chemist														1				1
Field assistant, Department of Agriculture:																		
Forestry Division																	3	3
Division of Soils																	2	2
Fish-culturist										1	2	2	3	8	8	4	8	36
Fourth assistant examiner		14		35	15	13	16	15	11	9	21	24	13	6	7	35	15	249
Hospital steward															9	7	5	21
Hydrographic draftsman and surveyor																6	1	7
Immigrant inspector														1		3	9	13
Ink maker																1		1
Inspector of boilers															1	2	1	4
Inspector of cloths and blankets																	1	1
Inspector of hats																	1	1
Inspector of hulls																3	4	7
Inspector of heating and ventilating apparatus																	1	1
Inspector of standards																	1	1
Inspector of supplies																	1	1
Inspector of wagons and wagon materials																	1	1
Inspector of woolens																2		2
Instrument maker															1		1	2
Interne, Freedman's Hospital															3			3
Irrigation expert																	1	1
Junior assistant physician, Government Hospital for the Insane																	2	2
Junior civil engineer														15	21	38	29	103
Junior professor		1																1
Keeper of aquarium															1			1
Keeper of Spanish archives																3		3
Landscape gardener															1			1
Law	2	6	32	13	20	3		2		1							2	81
Lithographic-map engraver													1	1		1		3
Local and assistant inspector of hulls																	1	1
Magnetic observer																	1	1
Maritime meteorological observer				1														1
Master															2			2
Meat inspector												14	33	36	55	32	53	223
Mechanical and electrical engineer																	1	1
Mechanical draftsman	1			3			1	4	1	1			1	2	6	13		33
Medical examiner, Pension Office			6	6	1	2		21	3									39
Medical science		1																1

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TABLE 20.—*Approximate number of appointments in the Departmental Service, etc., for each fiscal year from 1884 to 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL IN CHARACTER—continued.																		
Mineral draftsman														1				1
Nautical expert						3	1		1	2	2	5	2		3	4	5	28
Nautical science			3			3												6
Naval science			1		1													2
Ornithological draftsman							1											1
Pension examining surgeon														2	2	1		5
Photographer				1							1					1		3
Photomechanical engraver														1				1
Physicist														1				1
Portrait and vignette engraver															1			1
Preparator of specimens														2				2
Principal pension examiner			2	5	2	2												11
Qualified surgeon							2				2							4
Road expert															1			1
Sanitary climatologist												1						1
Sanitary inspector															1			1
Scientific assistant													4					4
Scientific aid, Department of Agriculture																	9	9
Script engraver																	1	1
Senior assistant physician, Government Hospital for the Insane																	1	1
Sericulturist			1	1														2
Shipping commissioner														1				1
Shoe inspector																	1	1
Soil chemist																1		1
Special agent							2			3	1	1			1	1		9
Special pension examiner		114	85	40	60	10	42	29			33	24		1	2		1	441
Special printer															2			2
Special Treasury agent															1			1
Square-letter engraver																1	1	2
State statistical agent													1					1
Statistical field agent												1						1
Steel inspector															1			1
Superintendent of public documents																	1	1
Superintendent of construction														7	1	10	4	22
Superintendent of machinery																1		1
Superintendent of tree planting																	2	2
Superintendent of station, Fish Commission											2		1	1				4
Supervising Architect															1			1
Surgeon in chief, Freedman's Hospital															1			1
Tobacco expert																	1	1

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Topographic aid							4											4
Vegetable pathologist						1	1	1	1		2							6
Total	4	152	133	111	109	55	83	87	26	33	84	89	77	125	212	308	306	1,994
CLERICAL IN CHARACTER WITH ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.																		
Agricultural editor											1							1
Agrostological clerk														1				1
Anatomist							1											1
Assistant artist										1	1							2
Assistant custodian															1	3	3	7
Assistant chief of division								1					10			1		12
Assistant disbursing clerk						1				1	1							3
Assistant entomologist								2										2
Assistant in Division of Agricultural Soils												3						3
Assistant in editing, abstracting, and proof reading																1		1
Assistant librarian									1									1
Assistant ornithologist								1				1						2
Assistant pomologist								1										1
Assistant superintendent, free delivery																	1	1
Assistant superintendent, registry system																	4	4
Biological clerk								1	1									2
Bookkeeping			2	39	48	16	7	10	9	8	13	6	2	27	28	31	45	291
Book-typewriting																	9	9
Botanical editor											1	1						2
Buoy colorist															2		1	3
Botanical clerk																	1	1
Chart corrector											2							2
Cashier																	1	1
Catalogue clerk													2					2
Chief of division															1	1		2
Chief of section												1						1
Clerk in office of shipping commissioner														1		1		2
Clerk in charge of purchases and proposals																	1	1
Clerk to post-office inspector																	2	2
Compiler and writer of reports											1							1
Comptometer												1						1
Computer								6								1		7
Copyist of drawings		1									1							2
Copyist of maps													6					6
Day inspector																1		1
Deputy shipping commissioner																1		1
Editorial clerk					1													1
Editor and proof reader	1							1										2
Editing and abstracting																1		1
Entomological clerk									1									1
Examiner's clerk, Patent Office			17	26														43
Expert index clerk																	3	3
Expert naval clerk		1																1
Forestry clerk											1							1
Geologcial survey, proof reader																	2	2

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TABLE 20.—*Approximate number of appointments in the Departmental Service, etc., for each fiscal year from 1884 to 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
CLERICAL IN CHARACTER WITH ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS—continued.																		
Histology and microscopy			1															1
Horticultural and entomological editor											1							1
Indexer and expert in soils and fertilizers											1							1
Interpreter															2	5	6	13
Land-service clerk																17	2	19
Librarian							1				1							2
Library cataloguer												2						2
Library clerk																	1	1
Member board of pension appeals								5			4							9
Meteorological clerk					1		9	8	1			1						20
Mint-service clerk, etc																16	79	95
Modern languages	1	2	2	3	7	4	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	37
Money counter						6									2			8
Ornithological clerk								1	1			1					1	4
Pomological clerk					1			2										3
Pomologist and typewriter									1									1
Post-office inspector						8	32	18				17	7	3	13	12	19	129
Proof reader		2	3	3	1	3	3	2	3	1	3	1		1		1		27
Record or identification clerk																	1	1
Register and receiver's clerk																	5	5
Returns office clerk						1	1	1		1			1					5
Seed-testing clerk																1	1	2
Ship's-returns clerk					1									2				3
State Department clerk	2		3	3	3	3			3					1				18
Stenography			1	2		5		3	1	2	2				6	33	23	78
Stenography and typewriting			2	5	19	6	19	30	25	24	31	37	36	73	77	86	94	564
Stenography, typewriting, and telegraphy														1			2	3
Stenography and telegraphy					1													1
Stenography, typewriting, and chemistry									1					1				2
Storekeeper								1		1								2
Subtreasury clerk															4		20	24
Superintendent of buildings						1	1											2
Surveyor's clerk											1	1	1					3
Surveyor-General's clerk																	2	2
Telegraphy	1	2		1			2	5	2						2	1		16
Tracer						2		2		3					1	5	14	27
Tracer of ship drawings															1			1
Transportation agent																1	1	2
Translator							1							2				3
Typewriting		4	9	17	18	24	35	67	24	72	27	9	8	15	22	41	42	434
Typewriting, geology, and drafting							1											1
Total	5	12	40	90	101	80	115	171	75	115	94	83	74	129	164	264	388	2,009

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CLERICAL IN CHARACTER.																		
Clerk (general)	76	210	92	120	111	110	109	418	110	80	63	39	34	68	67	129	174	2,010
Copyist (limited)	20	77	25	82	32	68	93	293	112	49	18	1						870
Check clerk																1		1
Total	96	287	117	202	143	178	202	711	222	129	81	40	34	68	67	130	171	2,881
MINOR POSITIONS—MECHANICAL IN CHARACTER.																		
Apprentice														7	6	11	12	36
Assistant engineer						1	1	2	1	2	2	3			8	3		23
Batteryman							1											1
Blacksmith															4	6		10
Bookbinder															1			1
Cabinetmaker															1	1		2
Carpenter													2	8	5	7		22
Compositor							1					4	19	5	8	2		34
Compositor and pressman							1					1						2
Diesinker																1		1
Dynamo tender															4	7		11
Electrician									2							1		3
Engineer (first class)																2	3	5
Engineer							2	1		1		1		1	7	24		37
Engineer and electrician															1	1		2
Engineer and assistant engineer															10	8		18
Engineer and machinist													1	1				2
Expert ship fitter															2			2
Expert ship plumber															1			1
Grinder															1			1
Hardener															1			1
Leather worker															2	1		3
Lithographic steam pressman													1					1
Locksmith													1	1				2
Locksmith and tool maker															1			1
Machinist										2	1		1		5	4	1	14
Map printer													1	1	1	2		5
Marine engineer																1		1
Mechanical engineer												2	1	1	1			5
Miller and carpenter											1	1						2
Model repairer																1		1
Painter																1		1
Pilot																1		1
Plumber														1	6			7
Pressman						1	2	2		1		1	3		5	4	1	20
Skilled mechanic																	1	1
Sailmaker															6	1		7
Special mechanic																3		3
Steam and electrical engineer						2												2
Steam fitter															1	1		2
Steam fitter's helper															2			2
Tailor																1		1
Tool maker															5			5

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TABLE 20.—*Approximate number of appointments in the Departmental Service, etc., for each fiscal year from 1884 to 1900*—Continued.

Kind of examination.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	Total.
MINOR POSITIONS—MECHANICAL IN CHARACTER—cont'd.																		
Vault, safe, and lock expert														1				1
Wheelwright														1	1	1		3
Wireman															6	4		10
MINOR POSITIONS.																		
Attendant, Government Hospital for the Insane														5	77			82
Attendant, Marine-Hospital Service														1				1
Assistant janitor															1			1
Assistant lampist														1				1
Assistant microscopist															171	17		188
Captain of the watch							1		1	3	4							9
Car messenger												1	1					2
Cook																	1	1
Elevator conductor														13	3	26	5	47
Fireman						4							1	8	49	71		133
Fireman-watchman														52	8	11		71
Foreman of janitors															1			1
Guard																11	14	25
Helper																	2	2
Janitor														25	38	24		87
Janitor and fireman															5	1		6
Lampist																1		1
Lieutenant of the watch														1				1
Matron														1		1		2
Messenger												2	11	13	22	31	35	114
Messenger boy												2	14	17	19	58	73	183
Model attendant						5	3	3	1									12
Nurse, Freedmen's Hospital														1	14			15
Oiler														1	2			3
Printer's assistant and skilled labor						49	118	171	133	79	117	169	123	61	162	183	311	1,679
Skilled helper, fireman								3	1									4
Skilled poultry and egg producer														1				1
Special laborer														1				1
Stock examiner													20	2	1			23
Tagger													59	19	36	57	30	201
Teamster															2			2
Watchman												9	9	23	45	36	31	153
Watchman-messenger																	1	1
Watchman-fireman																3		3
Total						62	130	182	139	88	125	196	268	277	753	626	521	3,367
Grand total	105	451	290	412	353	375	530	1,151	462	305	384	408	453	590	1,196	1,328	1,389	10,251

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TABLE 21.—*Removals, resignations, deaths, and reinstatements among those appointed, through examination, in the Departmental Service, exclusive of the Railway-Mail and Indian services, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Department, bureau, office, or commission.	Removed.			Resigned.			Died.			Total.			Reinstated.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
IN WASHINGTON, D. C.															
State	1	....	1	3	....	3	1	....	1	5	....	5	....	....	....
Treasury	a13	1	14	27	2	29	3	....	3	43	3	46	12	1	13
Printers' assistants	....	b4	4	....	80	80	....	7	7	....	91	91	....	10	10
War	1	....	1	15	2	17	2	....	2	18	2	20	7	1	8
Navy	3	....	3	13	....	13	1	....	1	17	....	17	1	....	1
Post-Office	1	....	1	10	1	11	1	....	1	12	1	13	2	....	2
Interior	2	....	2	61	11	72	2	1	3	65	12	77	15	3	18
Justice	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....
Agriculture	3	....	3	8	1	9	....	2	2	11	3	14	....	....	....
Labor	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....
Fish Commission	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....
Civil Service Commission	1	....	1	2	....	2	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	....
State, War, and Navy Department building	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
	25	5	30	151	97	248	10	10	20	186	112	298	37	15	52
OUTSIDE WASHINGTON, D. C.															
Agriculture:															
Bureau of Animal Industry	2	2	4	15	7	22	1	1	2	18	10	28	1	1	2
Weather Bureau	3	....	3	13	....	13	1	....	1	17	....	17	1	....	1
Navy: Navy-yards, naval stations, etc	6	....	6	66	....	66	....	....	....	72	....	72	6	....	6
Treasury:															
Contingent force upon public buildings under construction	c6	....	6	5	....	5	....	....	....	11	....	11	3	....	3
Assistant custodian and janitor service	30	....	30	37	....	37	1	....	1	68	....	68	1	....	1
Light-House Service	10	....	10	40	....	40	2	....	2	52	....	52	2	....	2
Life-Saving Service	88	....	88	16	....	16	....	....	....	104	....	104	12	....	12
Immigration service	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	2	....	....	....
Special agents' division	4	....	4	4	....	4	1	....	1	9	....	9	2	....	2
War: Quartermaster's Department	8	....	8	16	....	16	1	....	1	25	....	25	2	....	2
Interior:															
Pension agency service	....	....	....	4	2	6	....	....	....	4	2	6	....	....	....
Land service	b1	....	1	6	....	6	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	....	....
Government Hospital for the Insane	8	3	11	20	3	23	....	....	....	28	6	34	....	....	....
Justice	1	....	1	4	....	4	....	....	....	5	....	5	....	....	....
Total	167	5	172	248	12	260	7	1	8	422	18	440	30	1	31

a Three were dropped at end of probation.
b One was dropped at end of probation.
c Five were dropped at completion of building.

NOTE.—The numbers for the Engineer Department at large are omitted for the reason that there is a system of laying off and furloughing employees in that service which would make an error, on account of the number of persons laid off and furloughed and not employed again. The numbers for the Ordnance Department at large are omitted for the reason that the larger part of the increased number of employees rendered necessary on account of the war with Spain were dropped during the period covered.

The numbers for the Mint and Assay Service and the Marine-Hospital Service were omitted on account of the difficulty of compiling exact information, but their omission will not change the table materially.

The number given in this table differs from those in the table which follows, because the facts in that table relate only to persons appointed through educational examinations.

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TABLE 22.—*Showing, by sex, the number of appointments, separations, reinstatements, and the number of persons remaining in the service of those appointed to the Departmental Service, exclusive of the Railway-Mail and Indian services, through examination, from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900.*

Period.	Appointments.			Separations.					
		Female.		Removed.					
				Male.		Female.			
						Other than printers' assistants.		Printers' assistants.	
	Male.	Other than printers' assistants.	Printers' assistants.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1887..	1,095	171	.....	90	8.2	4	2.5	.....	.....
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888...	301	51	.....	32	2.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889...	263	75	49	92	6.5	2	.8	.....	.....
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890...	385	51	121	32	1.9	.....	.....	1	0.6
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891...	829	157	166	25	1	2	.4	4	1.4
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892...	267	89	122	19	.8	3	.6	6	1.5
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893...	226	69	70	63	2.4	9	1.6	7	1.6
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894...	255	18	118	76	2.9	3	.5	80	18
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895...	231	19	160	112	4.1	10	1.7	18	3
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896...	314	9	119	27	.9	.....	.....	15	2.2
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897...	569	50	47	86	2.5	.....	.....	3	.4
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898...	810	242	138	110	2.7	4	.5	.....	.....
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899...	1,214	93	170	88	1.7	9	1	1	.1
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900...	996	101	293	55	1.1	3	.3	4	.4
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900.....	7,755	1,195	1,568	907	11.4	49	4.1	139	8.7

Period.	Separations.										Reinstatements.		
	Resigned.						Died.					Female.	
	Male.		Female.				Male.		Female.				
			Other than printers' assistants.		Printers' assistants.							Other than printers' assistants.	Printers' assistants.
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Male.		
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1887...	71	6.8	7	4.4	.....	.....	21	1.9	1	0.6	10	....	....
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888....	54	4.4	3	1.4	.....	.....	5	.4	2	1	6	2	....
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889....	79	5.6	9	3.3	3	6.5	8	.6	2	.8	17	2	....
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890....	110	6.7	19	6.2	10	6.4	8	.5	.....	.....	25	2	....
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891....	128	5.5	8	1.8	22	7.4	11	.5	.....	.....	17	1	....
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892....	119	4.8	16	3	25	6.5	11	.4	.....	.....	28	4	1
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893....	136	5.3	23	4.1	28	6.6	28	1.1	.....	.....	31	2	4
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894....	97	3.7	15	2.6	32	7	9	.3	1	.9	36	1	8
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895....	77	3.1	16	2.8	24	5.5	5	.2	3	.5	43	2	7
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896....	64	2.2	21	3.7	35	5.1	15	.5	3	.5	21	5	15
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897....	62	1.9	9	1.5	25	3.7	13	.4	2	.2	22	3	7
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898....	181	4.4	19	2.3	41	5	15	.4	2	.1	58	3	4
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899....	227	4.5	41	4	49	5.3	21	.4	8	.4	99	6	5
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900....	180	3.6	26	3	80	8	14	.3	11	.6	52	6	10
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900.....	1,585	20	232	19	374	23	184	2.4	a 35	1.2	465	39	61

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TABLE 22.—*Showing, by sex, the number of appointments, etc., from July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Period.	Remaining in service.						Total.				
	Male.		Female.							Remaining in service.	
			Other than printers' assistants.		Printers' assistants.		Appointments.	Separations.	Reinstatements.		
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.				Number.	Per cent.
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1887..	923	.....	159	93	.....	.....	1,266	194	10	1,082	85
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888...	1,139	93	207	98	.....	.....	352	96	8	1,346	93
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889...	1,240	87	271	95	46	94	387	195	19	1,557	89
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890...	1,500	91	305	94	156	93	557	180	27	1,961	91
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891...	2,182	93	453	98	296	92	1,152	200	18	2,931	94
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892...	2,328	94	527	95	388	93	478	199	33	3,243	94
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893...	2,358	91	566	97	427	92	365	294	37	3,351	92
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894...	2,467	90	566	95	436	80	386	313	45	3,469	91
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895...	2,547	94	558	95	561	94	410	265	52	3,666	94
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896...	2,776	97	548	96	644	94	442	180	41	3,969	95
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897...	3,218	96	592	99	668	97	666	214	32	4,467	96
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898...	3,780	94	813	97	768	95	1,190	372	65	5,350	95
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899...	4,493	92	859	94	888	94	1,477	444	110	6,494	93
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900...	5,544	94	932	96	1,120	90	1,390	373	68	7,596	94
July 16, 1883, to June 30, 1900.....	5,544	71	932	78	1,120	72	10,518	3,519	565	7,596	68

a Fourteen were printers' assistants.

NOTE.—The number of appointments, separations, and reinstatements shown in this table does not include changes occurring in positions subject to noneducational examinations. By including such appointments, separations, and reinstatements the value of comparison with previous years would have been lost. The number of appointments given in the table is less than for the year 1899, as noneducational examinations were substituted during that year for the educational examinations which had been required, but it was impossible to make a close distinction between the persons appointed to the same positions from the two different kinds of examinations.

The number of persons, nearly all of whom are males, appointed through noneducational examinations during the year is as follows: In the Engineer Department at large, 1,550; in the Ordnance Department at large, 189; in the Light-House Service, 179; in the Life-Saving Service, 296; in the Marine-Hospital Service, 273; in the Government Hospital for the Insane, 82; in the Assistant Custodian and Janitor Service, and miscellaneous, 366; total, 2,935. The number appointed through noneducational examinations during previous years in the branches of the service mentioned was 5,939, making a total of this class of positions of 8,874, which, added to the number shown in the above table, makes a grand total of 19,392 appointments, through examination, to the Departmental Service, exclusive of the Railway-Mail and Indian services.

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.						
Washington, D. C.						
		1899.				
Caldwell, James A	N. Y	July 1	3069	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk	$1,600.00
Lipscomb, Lee M	Tex	do	3112	do	do	1,400.00
Graves, Miss Annie L	Ind	do	3113	do	Money-order assorter.	840.00
Blakeney, Thomas C	Tenn	July 16	3117	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,600.00
Burche, J. A. W	D. C	Aug. 12	3140	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00
White, Samuel	Me	July 1	3153	Auditor for Navy Department.	Clerk	1,200.00
McMichael, Samuel J	S. C	do	3154	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do	1,200.00
Smith, Pinkney W	Ill	July 21	3163	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Archibald, Frederic W.	Colo	July 6	3165	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk	900.00
Meem, John G	Va	July 29	3182	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Robertson, Geo. W	Ind	July 27	3183	Statistics	Clerk	900.00
Wilson, Henry L	N. J	Aug. 4	3189	Secretary's	do	1,600.00
Johnson, Benj. F	Ind	do	3191	Engraving and Printing.	Watchman	720.00
Utter, Will J	Wis	Aug. 18	3196	do	do	720.00
Bickford, Frederick T.	D. C	Aug. 17	3203	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,200.00
Keim, Morris	Va	Aug. 23	3206	do	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Richardson, Mrs. Frances M.	Me	Aug. 26	3207	do	do	660.00
Cook, Maurice C	Md	Aug. 31	3210	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer	Piece rate.
Ludlow, W. W	Tenn	Sept. —	3216	Secretary's	Clerk	1,600.00
Fearing, Warren G	N. C	Sept. 21	3226	Supervising Architect.	do	1,200.00
Burchfield, John G	Md	Sept. 22	3229	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Pratt, Jesse P	Ohio	Sept. 26	3231	do	do	720.00
Doyle, Miss Margaret	D. C	Oct. 2	3234	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00
Smith, Miss Maud C	Va	Oct. 6	3238	do	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Moore, Mrs. Mary R	N. C	Sept. 30	3241	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Haskell, Cyrus V	Pa	Oct. 13	3242	Secretary's	Clerk	1,000.00
Walker, Mrs. Ottilia J	D. C	Oct. 9	3245	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Benedict, Isaac H	do	Oct. 7	3250	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	840.00
Rousaville, C. I	do	Oct. 12	3253	Secretary's	Fireman	660.00
Berry, Jeremiah	N. Y	Oct. 25	3263	Engraving and Printing.	Watchman	720.00
Nesbitt, Henry C	Md	do	3264	do	do	720.00
Hubbard, Miss Mayme C.	D. C	Nov. 1	3267	do	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Kelleher, Peter J	N. Y	Nov. 21	3277	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Reece, Miss Leila I	D. C	Nov. 13	3280	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25
Johnson, Frederick	N. Y	Nov. 23	3281	Navigation	Clerk	900.00
Ronaldson, Miss Julia M.	D. C	Nov. 13	3283	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00
Hale, John C	Tenn	Nov. 27	3290	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Seavey, Miss Jane M	do	Dec. 23	3307	Internal Revenue	Clerk	1,200.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Aug. 19, 1898	Temporary roll.	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	$1,400.00	
June 30, 1898	Resigned	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do	1,400.00	
do	Removed	do	Money-order assorter.	840.00	
May 16, 1899	Temporary roll.	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,800.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed	do	do	1,200.00	
Feb. 3, 1899	Temporary roll.	Auditor for Navy Department.	do	1,600.00	
Sept. 28, 1898	do	Auditor for Interior Department.	do	1,200.00	
July 5, 1898	Resigned	Auditor for War Department.	do	1,200.00	
Aug. 15, 1882	do	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do	1,600.00	Civil-war veteran.
Aug. 12, 1898	Expiration	Auditor for War Department.	do	1,200.00	
May 31, 1899	Removed	do	do	1,200.00	
do	do	do	do	1,200.00	
Mar. 15, 1899	Discontinued.	Washington, D. C., post-office.	Watchman	840.00	For transfer.
Aug. 31, 1898	Resigned	Secretary's	do	720.00	
May 31, 1899	Removed	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,400.00	
Aug. 11, 1899	Resigned	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00	
Aug. 15, 1899	Removed	do	Clerk	900.00	
Oct. 5, 1898	Resigned	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer	Piece rate.	
Jan. 3, 1899	Temporary roll.	Secretary's	Clerk	1,400.00	
July 5, 1886	Removed	Register's	do	1,200.00	Separated by specific reduction, for transfer.
July 31, 1893	do	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	Charges causing removal not true, for transfer.
June 8, 1899	do	do	do	720.00	
Dec. 31, 1898	Resigned	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00	
May 19, 1899	do	do	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
Sept. 9, 1899	Removed	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk	1,000.00	
May 9, 1899	do	Auditor for Navy Department.	do	1,600.00	
May 25, 1899	Resigned	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
Aug. 31, 1899	Removed	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	900.00	
Dec. 22, 1898	Resigned	Engraving and Printing.	Machinist		
July 15, 1881	Removed	do	Watchman	720.00	Civil-war veteran.
Apr. 30, 1869	do	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	1,200.00	Do.
Sept. 1, 1899	Resigned	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
May 26, 1892	do	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk	1,000.00	Spanish-American war veteran.
July 12, 1899	do	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p. d. 1.25	
July 26, 1899	do	Statistics	Clerk	1,000.00	
Aug. 15, 1899	do	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00	
July 8, 1890	do	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	Civil-war veteran.
Sept. 30, 1894	Removed	Internal Revenue	Clerk	1,800.00	Separated by specific reduction.

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
Washington, D. C.—Continued.						
		1900.				
Morris, Joseph A	Ohio	Jan. 2	3308	Engraving and Printing.	Watchman	$840.00
Pope, Fred	Iowa	Jan. 1	3314	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,400.00
Garges, Mrs. Margaret E.	D.C.	Jan. 11	3319	Engraving and Printing.	Operative	470.00
Lander, Miss Anna H	Md	Jan. 17	3323	do	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25
Bones, Thos. A	Wis	Jan. 18	3325	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	900.00
Hogan, Miss Bessie	D.C.	Jan. 22	3328	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25
Foltz, El Bie K	Tenn	Feb. 13	3340	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Writer	720.00
Marcy, Wm. L	Pa	Feb. 9	3341	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Oberlin, Paca	Va	Mar. 6	3352	Engraving and Printing.	Skilled helper	626.00
Malone, Mrs. Katie	D.C.	do	3358	do	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25
Hilyer, Andrew F	Minn	Mar. 3	3360	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	1,400.00
Gallaher, Thos. D	Md	Mar. 5	3361	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
McGirr, Wm. J	D. C	Mar. 7	3364	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer	Piece rate.
Pitcher, David L	N. Y	Mar. 9	3368	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Wallace, Michael	Va	Mar. 19	3375	Supervising Architect.	Messenger	840.00
Klinger, Mrs. Grace W.	D. C	Mar. 29	3380	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25
Martin, Mrs. Lillie S	do	Mar. 26	3381	do	do	p.d. 1.25
Owen, Chambers R	Ala	June 9	3384	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	900.00
Heck, Miss Mary L	D. C	Apr. 10	3391	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25
Tompkins, Mrs. Louise.	Mo	May 1	3415	Internal Revenue	Clerk	900.00
Keane, Lawrence B	D. C	May 4	3417	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer	Piece rate.
Suber, Dorsey	S. C	May 2	3418	Auditor for War Department.	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Renick, Miles J	N. Y	May 3	3419	Internal Revenue	Clerk	1,600.00
Guyton, Thos. P	Miss	May 31	3420	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Van Leer, Carlos C	Tenn	May 17	3222	Auditor for Treasury Department.	Clerk	1,200.00
Brothers, J. Shuler	Miss	May 22	3428	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer	Piece rate.
Schneider, Wm. J	N. Y	June 25	3432	do	do	Piece rate.
Harding, Mrs. Susan E.		May 26	3435	do	Operative	470.00
Rosser, Leonard Y	Va	June 21	3439	do	Watchman	720.00
Camp, Arthur W	Mich	June 12	3444	do	Skilled helper	626.00
Brown, Mrs. Catherine E.	Conn	June 9	3445	Secretary's	Expert money counter.	720.00
WAR DEPARTMENT.						
Washington, D. C.						
		1899.				
Kirkley, Joseph W	D. C	July 1	3118	Record and Pension	Chief of division.	2,000.00
Burgee, Redfield	Conn	do	3155	Secretary's	Clerk	1,600.00
Taylor, Wm. C	Va	do	3155	do	do	1,000.00
Brooks, Arthur	D. C	do	3155	do	Foreman of laborers.	1,000.00
Withers, Thomas	Ga	do	3155	do	Messenger	840.00
Pannell, William	Va	do	3155	do	Assistant messenger.	720.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Feb. 24, 1894	Removed..	Engraving and Printing.	Watchman ...	$840.00	Civil-war veteran, for transfer.
Aug. 23, 1891	Resigned ..	.....do	Distributor of stock.	1,200.00	Civil-war veteran.
Nov. 16, 1899	....do	.....do	Operative	470.00	
Dec. 31, 1899	....do	.....do	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25	
May 31, 1881	....do	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	1,200.00	Do.
Dec. 19, 1899	Removed..	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25	
Mar. 3, 1899	Resigned ..	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Writer	720.00	
June 15, 1898	....do	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Assistant messenger.	720.00	Do.
Dec. 14, 1899	....do	Engraving and Printing.	Skilled helper	626.00	
July 31, 1899	....do	.....do	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25	
Feb. 2, 1900	....do	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	1,400.00	
June 28, 1893	....do	Secretary's	Watchman ...	720.00	Do.
June 26, 1899	.....do	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer .	Piece rate.	
Sept. 30, 1899	Removed..	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Clerk	1,000.00	Inefficient as clerk.
Mar. 31, 1899	Resigned ..	Secretary's	Messenger....	840.00	
Aug. 12, 1899	.....do	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25	For transfer.
May 24, 1899	.....do	.....do	.....do	p.d. 1.25	
May 31, 1899	Removed..	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Feb. 5, 1900	Resigned ..	Engraving and Printing.	Printer's assistant.	p.d. 1.25	
Sept. 30, 1894	Removed..	Internal Revenue	Clerk	1,200.00	Separated by specific reduction.
Nov. 27, 1899	Resigned ..	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer .	Piece rate.	
June 30, 1898	Removed..	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Assistant messenger.	720.00	Do.
Feb. 16, 1900	Resigned ..	Internal Revenue	Clerk	1,600.00	
Dec. 27, 1899	.....do	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	720.00	
May 2, 1900	Removed..	Internal Revenue	Clerk	1,600.00	
Nov. 16, 1899	Resigned ..	Engraving and Printing.	Plate printer .	Piece rate.	
Mar. 12, 1898	.....do	.....do	.....do	Piece rate.	Civil-war veteran.
1870	.....	.....do	Operative	470.00	Widow of civil-war veteran.
Mar. 15, 1891	Removed..	Secretary's	Fireman.....	720.00	Spanish-American war veteran.
Nov. 4, 1899	Resigned ..	Engraving and Printing.	Skilled helper	626.00	
Oct. 28, 1867	.....do	Treasurer's	Copyist	900.00	Widow of civil-war veteran.
Dec. 1, 1898	Discharged	Records of the Rebellion.	Civilian expert.	3,500.00	
Aug. 19, 1898	Temporary roll.	Secretary's	Clerk	1,600.00	
Aug. 1, 1898	.....do	.....do	.....do	1,000.00	
.....do	.....do	.....do	Foreman of laborers.	1,000.00	
.....do	.....do	.....do	Messenger....	840.00	
.....do	.....do	.....do	Assistant messenger.	720.00	

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
WAR DEPARTMENT—continued.						
Washington, D. C.—Continued.						
		1899.				
Thompson, Asbury N..	D. C	July 1	3155	Secretary's	Clerk	$1,800.00
Yeates, Thomas Y	....do ...	....do ...	3155	Adjutant-General ..	.....do	1,800.00
Bremer, William	Ind	....do ...	3155	.....do	.....do	1,600.00
Graham, Septimus T...	Kans ...	....do ...	3155	Secretary's	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Orcutt, Warren H.....	Me	....do ...	3155	Inspector-General..	Clerk	1,800.00
Davis, Allen A.....	Tenn ...	....do ...	3155	Judge-Advocate-General.	.....do	1,800.00
Morrison, Lisle	Mo	....do ...	3155	Quartermaster-General.	.....do	1,400.00
Leighter, James H.....	D. C	....do ...	3155	Paymaster-General.	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Straughan, Samuel L..	Tex	....do ...	3159	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Calloway, Thos. J.....	Tenn ...	July 12	3166	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
Howard, C. Norman ...	Pa	July 15	3170	Adjutant-General ..	.....do	1,200.00
Steep, Thomas M	D. C	July 18	3177	Quartermaster-General.	Printer	p. m. 65.00
Pennell, John	Md	Aug. 17	3184	Chief Signal Officer.	General mechanic.	900.00
Larner, W. S	D. C	Aug. 12	3198	Quartermaster-General.	Clerk	1,200.00
Hamilton, Stephen F..	N. J.....	Aug. 11	3200	Record and Pension	.....do	1,000.00
Morey, Wm., jr	Md	Oct. 2	3246	Adjutant-General ..	.....do	1,200.00
Abrams, Geo. B.....	N. Y	Oct. 7	3252	Record and Pension	.....do	1,000.00
Pursel, Mahlon	Va.....	Oct. 28	3258	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
Forrest, Samuel W.....	D. C	Oct. 30	3268	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
Didier, Fred W	N. C	Nov. 3	3274	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
Perkins, Chas. A	D. C	Dec. 9	3295	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
Allen, Peter H.....	Ala	....do ...	3297	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
Austin, Walter F	....do ...	Dec. 20	3303	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
		1900.				
Hanson, Stephen C	N. Y	Feb. 25	3353	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
Caton, Reuben T	....do ...	Mar. 9	3355	.....do	Watchman ...	720.00
Evans, Benj. F.....	D. C	Mar. 22	3382	.....do	Clerk	1,000.00
Plant, James	....do ...	Apr. 27	3411	Adjutant-General ..	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Fossett, Wm. H	Ohio....	....do ...	3412	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Feaster, Jacob H.....	Ark	Apr. 30	3414	.....do	.....do	1,000.00
NAVY DEPARTMENT.						
Washington, D. C.						
		1899.				
Green, Chas	Md	Dec. 26	3310	Construction and Repair.	Draftsman....	p. d. 5.50
		1900.				
Wrisley, Silas P.....	N. Y	Apr. 9	3392	Secretary's	Copyist	p. d. 3.26
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.						
Washington, D. C.						
		1899.				
Higgins, Edwin	Wis.....	Aug. 29	3212	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,200.00
Dillon, C. J	Conn ...	Sept. 11	3218	Stamped envelope agency.	Laborer	720.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Feb. 21, 1899	Temporary roll.	Secretary's	Clerk	$1,800.00	
Aug. 1, 1898	do	Adjutant-General	do	1,600.00	
do	do	do	do	1,800.00	
	do	do	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
	do	Chief Clerk	Clerk	1,800.00	
Aug. 20, 1898	do	Judge-Advocate-General.	do	1,600.00	
Dec. 1, 1898	do	Quartermaster-General.	do	1,200.00	
May 9, 1899	Resigned	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
June 30, 1894	do	do	do	1,200.00	Separated by specific reduction.
Jan. 1, 1899	Temporary roll.	Adjutant-General	do	1,000.00	
Jan. 13, 1865	Resigned	Quartermaster-General.	Printer	p.m. 65.00	Civil-war veteran, for transfer.
Aug. 9, 1886	Discharged	Chief Signal Officer	General mechanic.	900.00	Do.
June 30, 1874	do	Quartermaster-General.	Clerk	1,200.00	Separated by specific reduction.
Aug. 31, 1898	Resigned	Record and Pension	do	1,200.00	
Apr. 15, 1899	do	Adjutant-General	do	1,200.00	
July 25, 1894	Discharged	Record and Pension	do	1,000.00	Civil-war veteran.
Nov. 30, 1898	Resigned	do	do	1,000.00	
July 25, 1894	do	do	do	1,000.00	Civil-war veteran, for transfer.
Oct. 27, 1899	Furloughed	Engineer, Wilmington, N. C.	Stenographer and typewriter.	1,200.00	Do.
July 25, 1894	Removed	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	Separated by specific reduction.
do	do	do	do	1,000.00	Separated by specific reduction, for transfer.
Dec. 19, 1898	Resigned	do	do	1,200.00	Do.
July 25, 1894	Removed	do	do	1,200.00	Separated by specific reduction.
June 21, 1899	Resigned	do	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
July 25, 1894	Removed	do	Clerk	1,200.00	Separated by specific reduction, for transfer.
July 11, 1888	do	Adjutant-General	Assistant messenger.	720.00	Do.
July 25, 1894	do	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	Do.
Feb. 16, 1900	Resigned	do	do	1,200.00	
Aug. 4, 1899	Resigned	Construction and Repair.	Draftsman	p.d. 5.50	
May 1, 1868	do	Secretary's	Clerk	1,400.00	Civil war veteran
Dec. 31, 1867	Resigned	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,400.00	Civil war veteran, for transfer.
July 29, 1899	Removed	Stamped envelope agency.	Laborer	720.00	

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate. No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
Washington, D. C.—Continued.						
		1899.				
Dresel, Mrs. Almena	Ohio	Dec. 26	3311	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	$1,200.00
		1900.				
Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Frances.	.....	Jan. 16	3318	Mail-bag repair shop	Needleworker	Piece rate.
Mooney, Miss Lenore	Ill	Jan. 9	3321	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,600.00
Husband, John L	Pa	Jan. 16	3331	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,000.00
Paul, N. S	Ohio	Feb. 9	3339	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00
Gleason, Andrew J	Conn	Mar. 6	3362	do	do	1,200.00
Burns, Thomas	Mich	Apr. 30	3406	Mail-bag repair shop	Inspector of mail bags.	p. m. 50.00
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.						
Washington, D. C.						
		1900.				
Mead, Frank R	Minn	Jan. 16	3142	Pension	Copyist	900.00
		1899.				
Hill, William C	Tenn	July 1	3160	do	do	900.00
Pratt, John H	Conn	July 3	3164	General Land	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Strong, Robert J	Minn	July 21	3180	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Paige, Chas. H	Pa	Aug. 2	3185	do	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Marquet, Reuben	N. Y	Aug. 4	3186	do	Fireman	660.00
Roberts, Richard E	Pa	Aug. 7	3194	do	Copyist	900.00
Lott, Albert A	Va	do	3195	do	Messenger boy	400.00
Burke, Jerome B	D. C	Aug. 11	3199	do	Copyist	900.00
Aiken, Chas. A	Ill	Aug. 17	3202	do	do	900.00
Landreau, Chas. Z	Va	Aug. 28	3208	General Land	Clerk	1,000.00
Baldwin, Geo. R	N. Y	do	3209	Patent	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00
Gallion, Emmett D	Pa	Aug. 26	3211	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Lee, Ferdinand W	Va	Aug. 31	3214	do	Messenger boy	400.00
Bush, Anna B	N. Y	Sept. 12	3217	General Land	Clerk	1,200.00
De Shield, John H	Tex	Sept. 14	3219	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Roberts, Miss Mary B	Conn	Sept. 18	3220	do	do	900.00
Reyburn, Robert, jr	Md	do	3222	do	do	900.00
Simmons, William	Miss	do	3223	do	do	900.00
Baley, Wm. W	D. C	do	3224	do	do	900.00
Wilson, Willard B	Ill	Sept. 23	3227	Patent	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00
McBride, Thos. H	do	Sept. 28	3233	Pension	Clerk	1,400.00
Reeve, Selah V	Cal	Sept. 30	3239	General Land	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Wiley, Mrs. Anna B	Pa	Oct. 2	3244	Patent	Copyist	900.00
Reynolds, Wm. M	Ohio	Oct. 6	3248	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Anderson, Thomas D	Tex	Oct. 2	3247	General Land	Copyist	900.00
Carr, Josiah L	D. C	Oct. 4	3251	Patent	Messenger boy	360.00
Walsh, Jno. R	Ill	Oct. 12	3254	Geological Survey	Clerk	1,400.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Jan. 22, 1885	Resigned	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	$1,200.00	Widow of Spanish war veteran, for transfer.
Feb. 12, 1898	Removed	Mail-bag repair shop	Needleworker	Piece rate.	Widow of civil war veteran, for transfer.
Dec. 31, 1899	Resigned	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,600.00	
June 6, 1899	do	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,400.00	
Nov. 11, 1899	do	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00	For transfer.
Oct. 20, 1874	do	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,200.00	Civil war veteran.
May 13, 1895	Removed	Mail-bag repair shop	Inspector of mail bags.	p. m. 50.00	Charges causing removal not true.
Aug. 14, 1898	Resigned	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
June 30, 1898	do	do	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	Removed	General Land	Assistant messenger.	720.00	For transfer.
Mar. 8, 1899	Resigned	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
Apr. 30, 1893	Discharged	do	Clerk	1,200.00	Charges causing removal not true.
May 28, 1899	Resigned	do	Fireman	660.00	For transfer.
Oct. 31, 1887	Removed	do	Clerk	1,400.00	Charges causing removal not true.
July 31, 1894	do	do	Copyist	900.00	Do.
Apr. 13, 1889	do	Patent	Chief of division.	2,000.00	Civil war veteran.
Apr. 15, 1893	do	Pension	Special examiner.	1,800.00	Charges causing removal not true.
Aug. 27, 1898	Resigned	General Land	Copyist	900.00	
Sept. 5, 1898	do	Patent	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00	
June 30, 1898	Removed	Pension	Copyist	900.00	Separated by specific reduction.
May 26, 1893	do	do	Messenger	840.00	Charges causing removal not true.
June 12, 1899	Resigned	General Land	Clerk	1,200.00	
May 1, 1899	do	Concord pension agency.	do	600.00	
June 14, 1899	do	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
June 30, 1895	Removed	do	Clerk	1,200.00	Separated by specific reduction.
do	do	do	Copyist	900.00	Do.
do	do	do	Clerk	1,200.00	Do.
Sept. 28, 1898	Resigned	Patent	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00	
June 3, 1895	Removed	Pension	Special examiner.	1,800.00	Charges causing removal not true.
Nov. 14, 1898	Resigned	General Land	Copyist	900.00	
June 30, 1899	do	Patent	do	900.00	
July 15, 1894	Removed	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	Civil war veteran, for transfer.
Aug. 20, 1899	Expiration	Indian	Copyist	900.00	
Apr. 25, 1898	Resigned	Patent	Messenger boy	360.00	Spanish-American war veteran.
Dec. 31, 1898	do	Geological Survey	Clerk	1,400.00	

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
Washington, D. C.—Continued.						
		1899.				
Murray, Wm. E	Ind	Oct. 27	3265	Secretary's	Watchman	$720.00
Donnelly, James W	Ill	Oct. 30	3269	General Land	Clerk	1,000.00
Lyman, Mrs. Catlena H	do	Nov. 1	3271	do	Copyist	900.00
March, Chas. A	Va	Nov. 3	3275	Pension	do	900.00
Hamilton, Frank	Iowa	Nov. 7	3279	do	do	900.00
Dungan, Irvine	Ohio	Nov. 14	3284	do	do	900.00
Eisenstine, Chas. F	do	Nov. 13	3285	do	Clerk	1,600.00
Camden, Guy L	W. Va	Nov. 18	3286	General Land	Copyist	900.00
Fitch, Miss Janet	Colo	Nov. 21	3287	Patent	do	720.00
Newcombe, Henry M	N. Y	Dec. 1	3292	Pension	do	900.00
Ham, Alvah N	Me	Dec. 2	3293	General Land	do	900.00
Miller, Harry D	Ind	Dec. 20	3304	do	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Waring, Miss Josephine	Md	Dec. 22	3305	Pension	Copyist	900.00
O'Neill, John P	Ohio	Dec. 29	3312	do	do	900.00
Hall, William A	D. C	do	3313	do	do	900.00
		1900.				
Knowles, Henry	Ga	Jan. 4	3315	do	do	900.00
Garesche, Louis	Mo	Jan. 22	3330	do	do	900.00
Palmer, Augustus B. P.	N. Y	Feb. 10	3342	do	do	900.00
Liverpool, Wm. H	Ohio	Feb. 20	3348	do	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Martin, Wm. A	Ill	Mar. 3	3357	do	Clerk	1,200.00
Pitney, Albert L	N. Y	Mar. 18	3372	General Land	do	1,200.00
Robinson, Mrs. Lizzie S.	Del	Mar. 21	3379	Patent	do	900.00
Scott, Joseph A	Kans	Apr. 10	3395	Pension	do	1,200.00
Bonn, Chas. T	Md	Apr. 25	3409	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Parrott, Richard L	N. C	May 23	3431	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Mann, Henry L	Md	June 13	3448	do	Copyist	900.00
Littlepage, Hardin B	Va	June 27	3459	Patent	Clerk	1,800.00
Warren, Geo. A	Ill	June 29	3460	Pension	do	1,200.00
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.						
		1900.				
Smith, Edwin B	Tex	Feb. 28	3204		Clerk	p. m. 75.00
Superintendent State, War, and Navy Department building.						
		1899.				
Gallagher, Michael	D. C	Oct. 2	3240		Watchman	720.00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.						
Outside Washington, D. C.						
Assistant custodian and janitor service.						
		1899.				
Taylor, Burnett		July 5	3162	New York, N. Y	Watchman	720.00
Hime, Jacob E	Ohio	July 8	3167	Toledo, Ohio	Elevator conductor.	600.00
Mullaly, Edward T	Cal	Nov. 3	3272	San Francisco, Cal	Janitor	720.00
Mullen, Thos		Nov. 4	3273	New York, N. Y	Fireman	720.00
		1900.				
Hawley, Robert J	Ill	Feb. 10	3336	Chicago, Ill	do	720.00
Martin, Darius C	Minn	Feb. 15	3344	Winona, Minn	Janitor	720.00
Hagerman, Richmond L.	Pa	June 20	3451	Pittsburg, Pa	Watchman	720.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Jan. 31, 1894	Removed..	Secretary's	Watchman ...	$720.00	Civil war veteran.
Apr. 30, 1885	Resigned ..	General Land	Clerk	1,800.00	Do.
Nov. 5, 1893	Removed..	.....do	Transcriber ..	600.00	Charges causing removal not true, for transfer.
June 30, 1895	.....do	Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	Separated by specific reduction.
Dec. 19, 1898	.....do	.....do	.....do	1,200.00	
Oct. 12, 1899	Resigned ..	.....do	Copyist	900.00	
May 10, 1889	Removed..	.....do	Clerk	1,600.00	Charges causing removal not true, for transfer.
Aug. 31, 1899	Resigned ..	Land, Kingfisher, Okla.	.....do	1,000.00	
Nov. 30, 1898	.....do	Patent.....	Copyist	900.00	
June 30, 1895	Removed..	Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	Separated by specific reduction.
May 15, 1881	Resigned ..	General Land	.....do	1,400.00	Civil war veteran.
Dec. 31, 1898	.....do	.....do	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
Dec. 19, 1898	Removed..	Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	
Jan. 7, 1899	Resigned ..	.....do	Copyist	900.00	
Aug. 15, 1878	.....do	.....do	Clerk	1,200.00	Do.
June 30, 1898	Removed..	.....do	.....do	1,400.00	Separated by specific reduction.
Jan. 21, 1896	.....do	Pension agency, Detroit.	.....do	720.00	Charges causing removal not true.
Feb. 28, 1899	Resigned ..	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
June 28, 1899	.....do	.....do	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
June 30, 1895	Removed..	.....do	Clerk	1,200.00	Separated by specific reduction, for transfer.
Dec. 21, 1887	Resigned ..	General Land	.....do	1,600.00	Civil war veteran.
May 31, 1899	.....do	Patent.....	.....do	1,200.00	For transfer.
Dec. 31, 1864	.....do	Pension	.....do	1,200.00	Civil war veteran, for transfer.
June 20, 1893	Removed..	Secretary's	Packer	660.00	Civil war veteran.
Oct. 15, 1899	Resigned ..	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
Nov. 23, 1886	Removed..	.....do	Medical examiner.	1,800.00	Charges causing removal not true.
Feb. 28, 1900	Resigned ..	Patent.....	Clerk	1,800.00	For transfer.
Jan. 8, 1900	.....do	Pension	.....do	1,200.00	
Feb. 28, 1899	Resigned ..	.....	Clerk	p. m. 75 00	
Dec. 31, 1891	Resigned ..	.....	Unclassified laborer.	.....	Civil war veteran.
Apr. 15, 1892	.....	New York, N. Y.....	Watchman ...	720.00	Civil war veteran.
June 28, 1893	.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	Elevator conductor.	600.00	Do.
May —, 1897	Resigned ..	San Francisco, Cal....	Janitor	720.00	Spanish-American war veteran.
May 9, 1898	.....do	New York, N. Y.....	Fireman.....	720.00	Do.
Apr. 2, 1894	Removed..	Chicago, Ill.....	.....do	720.00	Civil war veteran.
Oct. 31, 1894	.....do	Winona, Minn.....	Janitor	720.00	Do.
Aug. 1, 1893	.....	Pittsburg, Pa	Fireman.....	720.00	Do.

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
Outside Washington, D. C.—Cont'd.						
Force upon public buildings under construction.						
Murphy, David A		1899. Oct. 4	3095	Newport, Ky	Superintendent of construction.	$2,000.00
Holmes, John H	Mich	1900. Jan. 15	3192	Jackson, Miss	Foreman	1,800.00
Oliver, W. H		1899. Sept. 21	3225	Ellis Island, N. Y	do	1,600.00
Cramer, Charles F	Ohio	Nov. 10	3278	Canton, Ohio	Superintendent of construction.	2,000.00
Coch, Henry C		1900. Feb. 26	3356	Milwaukee, Wis	Superintendent of public buildings.	2,900.00
Mahoney, Eugene		May 16	3424	do	Clerk	1,200.00
Immigration Service.						
Snider, Harvey E		1899. Dec. —	3300	New York, N. Y	Watchman	840.00
Light-House Service.						
Freeman, Geo. W	Oreg	1899. June 1	3181		Superintendent.	p. m. 175.00
Anderson, Andrew	Ill	Aug. 22	3205	Chicago River and Harbor.	Assistant keeper.	420.00
Olsen, John K	do	Aug. 30	3213		Second mate	p. m. 50.00
Gibson, Thomas	Wash	Sept. 16	3221	Pillamook Lock	Assistant keeper.	550.00
Toy, Benj. F	Va	Oct. 21	3259	Cedar Point	do	460.00
Hite, John M	Md	Nov. 21	3288		Assistant engineer.	p. m. 90.00
Gregg, Ralph C	Tenn	1900. Jan. 1	3334	Memphis, Tenn	Messenger	p. m. 65.00
Cromley, James	Ga	Mar. 5	3377	Sapelo	Keeper	600.00
Graves, John W	Oreg	Apr. 1	3405	Tongue Point Buoy Depot, Astoria, Oreg.	Watchman	p. m. 50.00
Special agents' division.						
O'Shaughnessy, Louis		1899. Sept. —	3232		Chinese inspector.	p. d. 5.00
Anderson, Jno. W	N. Y	Dec. —	3301	Secretary—Customs.	Special inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Evans, Joseph F		1900. Feb. —	3354		Special agent.	p. d. 6.00
Whittemore, Jacob B	Mass	Mar. —	3376		Chinese inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Swivel, Jacob	N. Y	May —	3423		Special inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Hussey, William	do	May —	3429		do	p. d. 4.00
Scanlan, John F	Ill	June —	3447		Special employee.	p. d. 6.00
Marine-Hospital Service.						
Savage, John G	Va	1899. Dec. 26	3324	Cape Charles Quarantine.	Attendant	p. m. 40.00
Southard, Frank A	Md	1900. Jan. 1	3338		Junior hospital steward.	600.00
Hall, Wm. H	Fla	Feb. 1	3345	Key West, Fla	Attendant	p. m. 25.00
Smiddy, John T	Tenn	Feb. 10	3350	Memphis, Tenn	do	p. m. 50.00
Pullen, Wm. H	do	Mar. 8	3378	do	do	p. m. 50.00
Stidham, Cornelius W.	Wash	Mar. 31	3383	Port Townsend	do	p. m. 25.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Nov. 29, 1898	Discontinued.	Clarksville, Tenn	Superintendent of construction.	$2,000.00	
Mar. 15, 1899	do	Washington, D. C., post-office.	Foreman	1,800.00	
July 31, 1898	do	do	Inspector	1,600.00	
Aug. 31, 1899	do	Omaha, Nebr	Superintendent of construction.	2,000.00	
Mar. 31, 1899	do	Milwaukee, Wis	Superintendent of public buildings.	2,900.00	
May 20, 1899	do	do	Clerk	1,200.00	
Dec. 9, 1898	Resigned	New York, N. Y	Watchman	840.00	
July 26, 1898	Resigned		Superintendent.	p.m. 175.00	Certificate issued July 22, 1899.
Apr. 22, 1899	do	Chicago River and Harbor.	Assistant keeper.	450.00	
Sept. 1, 1898	do		Second mate.	p.m. 50.00	
July 1, 1899	Discontinued.	Grays Harbor and Chehalis River.	Assistant keeper.	550.00	
May 31, 1899	Resigned	Cedar Point	Keeper	560.00	
Apr. 1, 1898	do	Tender "Manzanita"	Assistant engineer.	p.m. 90.00	Spanish-American war veteran.
Nov. 16, 1899	do	Memphis, Tenn	Messenger	p.m. 65.00	
Mar. 6, 1899	Discontinued.	Wolf Island Range	Assistant keeper.	400.00	
Oct. 18, 1899	Resigned	Portland, Oreg	Messenger	p.m. 50.00	
May 31, 1899	Discontinued.		Special employee.	p.d. 6.00	
do	do	Secretary—Customs	Special inspector.	p.d. 5.00	
Jan. 10, 1894	Resigned		Special agent.		Spanish-American war veteran.
Mar. 25, 1899	do		Chinese inspector.	p.d. 4.00	
Aug. 31, 1893	Removed		Special employee.	p.d. 5.00	Civil war veteran.
May 31, 1899	do		Special inspector.	p.d. 4.00	
Nov. 30, 1898	do		Special employee.	p.d. 6.00	Do
Aug. 31, 1899	Resigned	Cape Charles Quarantine.	Attendant	p.m. 40.00	
July 18, 1899	Discontinued.		Junior hospital steward.	600.00	
Jan. 21, 1900	Resigned	Key West, Fla	Attendant	p.m. 25.00	
Mar. 26, 1899	do	Memphis, Tenn	do	p.m. 50.00	
Aug. 9, 1899	do	do	do	p.m. 50.00	
Mar. 10, 1900	do	Port Townsend	do	p.m. 25.00	

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
Outside Washington, D. C.—Cont'd.						
Life-Saving Service.		1899.				
Eaton, William G	Va	Dec. 1	3235	Little Island, Va	Surfman	p. m. $60.00
Roy, John	Mich	Oct. —	3249		do	p. m. 60.00
Smith, Thos. T	N. J	Dec. 1	3261	Cold Spring	do	p. m. 60.00
Fulcher, David W	N. C	do	3262	Cape Fear	do	p. m. 60.00
Allen, Amanuel		do	3270	Block Island	do	p. m. 60.00
Harvey, Chas. D		do	3270	Watch Hill	do	p. m. 60.00
Whitford, Frederick A		do	3270	Narragansett Pier	do	p. m. 60.00
Babcock, John C		do	3270	New Shoreham	do	p. m. 60.00
Dickinson, Phineas		do	3270	Ditch Plain	do	p. m. 60.00
Baker, Wm. L		do	3270	Hither Plain	do	p. m. 60.00
Baker, Joseph W		do	3270	Napeague	do	p. m. 60.00
Hand, J. Howard		do	3270	Georgica	do	p. m. 60.00
Cook, Augustus L		do	3270	Mecox	do	p. m. 60.00
Topping, James H		do	3270	Southampton	do	p. m. 60.00
Cooper, Mortimer H		do	3270	Tiana	do	p. m. 60.00
Randall, Wm. F		do	3270	Quogue	do	p. m. 60.00
Tuttle, Frank P		do	3270	Moriches	do	p. m. 60.00
Williamson, Perry		do	3270	Forge River	do	p. m. 60.00
Overton, Havens B		do	3270	Smiths Point	do	p. m. 60.00
Newey, Wm. S		do	3270	Bell Port	do	p. m. 60.00
Still, Chas. L		do	3270	Blue Point	do	p. m. 60.00
Weeks, Joseph B		do	3270	Lone Hill	do	p. m. 60.00
Veltman, Chas. T		do	3270	Point of Woods	do	p. m. 60.00
Lane, Robert B		do	3270	Fire Island	do	p. m. 60.00
Van Nostrand, Sidney		do	3270	Oak Island	do	p. m. 60.00
Wanser, Frank H		do	3270	Jones Beach	do	p. m. 60.00
Edwards, Chas. B		do	3270	Amagansett	do	p. m. 60.00
Sammis, Daniel L		do	3270	Zachs Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00
Post, Jackson		do	3270	Short Beach	do	p. m. 60.00
Combs, Benj. B		do	3270	Point Lookout	do	p. m. 60.00
Weston, Chas. J		do	3270	Rockaway	do	p. m. 60.00
Brower, Wm. C		do	3270	Rockaway Point	do	p. m. 60.00
Tuthill, George H		do	3270	Rocky Point	do	p. m. 60.00
Strong, Walter L		do	3270	Gilgo	do	p. m. 60.00
Austin, Edward C		do	3270	Long Beach	do	p. m. 60.00
West, Samuel A		do	3270	Cape Henlopen	do	p. m. 60.00
Wingate, John S		do	3270	Rehoboth Beach	do	p. m. 60.00
Massey, Edward S		do	3270	Indian River Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00
Collins, Geo. K		do	3270	Isle of Wight	do	p. m. 60.00
Burton, Geo. W		do	3270	Wachapreague	do	p. m. 60.00
Phillips, Roland W		do	3270	Parramore Beach	do	p. m. 60.00
Griggs, Joseph		do	3270	Seatack	do	p. m. 60.00
Eaton, Wm. G		do	3270	Little Island	do	p. m. 60.00
Barnes, Thos. J		do	3270	False Cape	do	p. m. 60.00
Munden, John E		do	3270	Wash Woods	do	p. m. 60.00
Lenark, Humphrey		do	3270	Currituck Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00
Hayman, Wm. H		do	3270	Whales Head	do	p. m. 60.00
Meekins, Johnston M		do	3270	Caffeys Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00
Scarborough, Andrew		do	3270	Paul Gamiels Hill	do	p. m. 60.00
Gallop, Edgar N		do	3270	Kitty Hawk	do	p. m. 60.00
Baum, Geo. W		do	3270	Kill Devil Hill	do	p. m. 60.00
Westcott, Obediah J		do	3270	Nags Head	do	p. m. 60.00
Midgett, Wm. B		do	3270	Oregon Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00
Pigford, Richard G		do	3270	Pea Island	do	p. m. 60.00
Midgett, Rion G		do	3270	Chicamacomico	do	p. m. 60.00
Gray, Roswell D		do	3270	Gull Shoal	do	p. m. 60.00
Gray, Claughton M		do	3270	Durants	do	p. m. 60.00
Willis, Samuel E		do	3270	Oak Island	do	p. m. 60.00
Parker, Alonzo W	Me	do	3282	Cape Elizabeth	do	p. m. 60.00
Meekins, Isaac T	N. C	do	3291	Big Kinnakeet	do	p. m. 60.00
Boone, Jessie J	Cal	Dec. —	3302	Southside	do	p. m. 60.00
Frazier, Wilson	N. Y	do	3306	Jones Beach	do	p. m. 60.00
		1900.				
Smallwood, Christopher L.	N. J	Jan. —	3326	Brigantine	do	p. m. 60.00
Hamilton, Nathaniel W	Mass	Apr. —	3398	Chatham	do	p. m. 60.00
Mint and Assay Service.		1900.				
McElroy, George	Pa	Feb. 17	3351	Philadelphia mint	Watchman	p. d. 2.75
Goodes, Louis	do	Mar. 12	3365	do	Helper	p. d. 2.90

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
July 31, 1899	Expiration	Little Island, Va.	Surfman	p. m. $60.00	
June 14, 1899	Discharged	Ottawa Point	do	p. m. 60.00	
July 30, 1899	Expiration	Cold Spring	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Cape Fear	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Block Island	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Watch Hill	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Narragansett Pier	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	New Shoreham	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Ditch Plain	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Hither Plain	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Napeague	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Georgica	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Mecox	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Southampton	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Tiana	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Quogue	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Moriches	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Forge River	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Smiths Point	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Bell Port	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Blue Point	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Lone Hill	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Point of Woods	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Fire Island	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Oak Island	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Jones Beach	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Amagansett	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Zachs Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Short Beach	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Point Lookout	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Rockaway	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Rockaway Point	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Rocky Point	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Gilgo	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Long Beach	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Cape Henlopen	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Rehoboth Beach	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Indian River Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Isle of Wight	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Wachapreague	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Parramore Beach	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Seatack	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Little Island	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	False Cape	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Wash Woods	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Currituck Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Whales Head	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Caffeys Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Paul Gamiels Hill	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Kitty Hawk	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Kill Devil Hill	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Nags Head	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Oregon Inlet	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Pea Island	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Chicamacomico	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Gull Shoal	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Durants	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Oak Island	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Cape Elizabeth	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Big Kinnakeet	do	p. m. 60.00	
Aug. 19, 1898	Discharged	Southside	do	p. m. 60.00	Spanish-American war veteran.
July 31, 1899	Expiration	Jones Beach	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Brigantine	do	p. m. 60.00	
do	do	Coskata	do	p. m. 60.00	
Apr. 30, 1894	Removed	Philadelphia mint	Night watchman.	p. d. 2.75	Civil war veteran.
do	do	do	Helper	p. d. 2.90	Do.

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TABLE 23.—*Showing by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
Outside Washington, D. C.—Cont'd.						
Life-Saving Service—Continued.						
		1900.				
White, Geo. W	Minn	Mar. 19	3374	Helena assay office.	Assistant melter.	p. d. $3.00
Hamilton, John H	La	May 1	3399	New Orleans mint	Cashier's clerk	1,100.00
Ferree, Sheridan	D. C	Mar. 19	3373	Deadwood assay office.	Second assistant assayer.	p. d. 4.00
Caldwell, Daniel	Pa	May 28	3433	Philadelphia mint	Assistant engineer.	p. d. 2.90
Subtreasury Service.						
		1900.				
Farrar, Bertie C	Mo	Apr. 26	3410	St. Louis, Mo	Assistant bookkeeper.	1,200.00
		1899.				
Theriott, Charles J	N. Y	Oct. 13	3256	New York, N. Y	Bookkeeper	1,800.00
WAR DEPARTMENT.						
Outside Washington, D. C.						
Quartermaster's Department at large.						
		1899.				
Cooke, L. I	Minn	Aug. 1	3110	Manila, P. I	Clerk	1,200.00
Hardesty, Frederick S.	W. Va	Oct. 16	3243	Transport Thomas	do	1,400.00
Rickon, Frederic J. H.	Ark	Nov. 3	3260	San Francisco, Cal	Civil engineer	1,800.00
Weatherbe, D. B	N. Dak	Dec. 24	3296	Fort Flagler, Wash	Engineer	1,000.00
		1900.				
Hyde, Fred C	N. Y	Mar. 19	3359	Fort Ringgold, Tex	do	720.00
Fernald, Granville	D. C	Apr. 3	3386	Philadelphia, Pa	Watchman	840.00
White, William T	Nebr	June 15	3438	Fort Robinson, Nebr.	Blacksmith	720.00
Ordnance Department at large.						
		1899.				
Yingling, Frank B	Ohio	Oct. 7	3236		Assistant inspector of ordnance.	p d. 3.50
Engineer Department at large.						
		1899.				
Sherman, E. L	Oreg	Nov. 16	3266	Portland, Oreg	Machinist	p. d. 3.50
Pihl, Olaf R	do	Dec. 9	3294	Buffalo, N. Y	Assistant engineer.	p. m. 150.00
		1900.				
Minor, Chas. A	Mich	Jan. 9	3322	Washington, D. C	do	p. m. 175.00
Van Meter, J. D	Ky	Feb. 20	3347	Memphis, Tenn	Inspector	p. m. 100.00
Miscellaneous.						
		1899.				
Woods, William C	N. Y	Sept. 15	3190	Military Academy	Messenger	720.00
		1900.				
McClelland, Brouson L.	Cal	Feb. 20	3204	Headquarters Department California.	Clerk	1,000.00
		1899.				
Donnelly, Richard J	Mo	Oct. 14	3255	Manila, P. I	do	1,200.00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. (Outside.)						
		1899.				
Jaste, Martin	Kans	Dec. 1	3299	Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary.	Guard	p. m. 60.00
		1900.				
Yerkes, Henry	do	Feb. 6	3335	do	do	p. m. 60.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Aug. 19, 1885	.....	Helena assay office...	Assistant melter.	p. d. $3.00	Civil war veteran, for transfer.
Oct. 1, 1899	Removed..	New Orleans mint....	Cashier.....	2,000.00	
Sept. 5, 1893	.....do.....	Boise assay office.....	Assistant assayer.	1,200.00	Do.
June 24, 1894	.....do.....	Philadelphia mint....	Assistant engineer.	p. d. 2.90	Civil war veteran.
Dec. 8, 1896	Resigned..	St. Louis, Mo.....	Paying teller..	1,800.00	Do.
Feb. 1, 1899	.....do.....	New York, N. Y.....	Clerk.....	1,600.00	
Nov. 17, 1898	Furlough'd	Engineer, Duluth, Minn.	Clerk.....	900.00	
Dec. 6, 1898	Discharged	Adjutant-general.....	.....do.....	1,400.00	
June 30, 1898	Resigned..	San Francisco, Cal....	Civil engineer	1,800.00	Spanish - American war veteran.
Oct. 2, 1899	.....do.....	Fort Yates, N. Dak....	Engineer.....	1,000.00	
June 6, 1899	.....do.....	Fort Ringgold, Tex...	.....do.....	720.00	
Oct. 18, 1899	.....do.....	Philadelphia.....	Watchman...	840.00	For transfer.
Dec. 10, 1899	.....do.....	Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.	Blacksmith...	780.00	
June 3, 1899	Suspended work.	.....	Assistant inspector of ordnance.	p. d. 3.50	
Aug. 31, 1899	Furlough'd	Portland, Oreg.....	Machinist....	p. d. 3.50	For transfer.
Jan. 31, 1899	Resigned..	.....do.....	Assistant engineer.	1,800.00	
Jan. 29, 1898	.....do.....	New Orleans, La.....	.....do.....	p. m. 175.00	
June 2, 1899	.....do.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	.....do.....	p. m. 125.00	
Aug. 31, 1894	.....do.....	Military Academy....	Messenger....	720.00	Spanish - American war veteran.
Aug. 25, 1898	.....do.....	Headquarters Department California.	Clerk.....	1,000.00	
June 30, 1894	.....do.....	Record and Pension..	.....do.....	1,200.00	Do.
Jan. 9, 1899	Removed..	Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary.	Guard.....	p. m. 60.00	
Dec. 19, 1898	Resigned..	.....do.....	.....do.....	p. m. 60.00	Civil war veteran.

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. (Outside.)						
		1900.				
Booze, Walter H	Md	Jan. 19	3327	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	$1,400.00
Hogan, Wm. J. H	Ill	Jan. 16	3329	Postal card agency	Clerk	600.00
Fawkner, C. B	Ind	Feb. 15	3346	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,400.00
NAVY DEPARTMENT. (Outside.)						
		1899.				
Roulstone, Edwin A	Mass	July 1	3152	Boston Navy-Yard	Writer	1,000.00
Duffy, John J	Md	July 19	3179	Washington Navy-Yard.	Messenger boy.	p. d. 2.00
Tuthill, Benj	Mich	Aug. 7	3193	Bath, Me., Iron Works.	Assistant draftsman.	p. d. 4.00
Dangerfield, Abner W.	D.C.	Oct. 18	3257	Washington Navy-Yard.	Special laborer (messenger).	p. d. 1.52
		1900.				
Eckert, H. F		Jan. 4	3316	Mare Island Navy-Yard.	Ship draftsman.	p. d. 4.80
Shaw, John C	D.C.	Jan. 5	3317	Washington Navy-Yard.	Copyist draftsman.	p. d. 3.26
Leavitt, John W	N.H.	Jan. 31	3333	Boston Navy-Yard	Special laborer.	p. d. 2.48
Duffy, John J	Md	Feb. 1	3337	Washington Navy-Yard.	Special laborer (messenger boy).	p. d. 2.00
Haycock, Geo. S. R	D.C.	Mar. 8	3363	Boston Navy-Yard	Copyist draftsman.	p. d. 3.26
Parthemore, Oliver P.	N.Y	do	3366	New York Navy-Yard.	Special laborer.	p. d. 2.48
Tibbetts, John P	N.H	Apr. 2	3385	Portsmouth Navy-Yard.	Watchman	p. d. 2.00
Pommer, Eugene R	N.Y	Apr. 10	3396	Boston Navy-Yard	Draftsman	p. d. 5.04
Coughtry, Arthur J	N.J.	Apr. 19	3402	Elizabeth, N.J.	Assistant draftsman.	p. d. 4.00
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. (Outside.)						
Government Hospital for the Insane.						
		1899.				
Ball, Eugene	Md	July 1	3197		Attendant	360.00
Fowler, Miss Ella	do	do	3201		Domestic	132.00
		1900.				
Baxter, William D	D.C.	Feb. 8	3367		Attendant	300.00
Kelly, Miss Josie	do	Apr. 14	3400		do	240.00
Knott, Harry R	Md	Apr. 23	3407		do	360.00
Land Service.						
		1900.				
Leland, Ora M	Mich	July 24	3421	Surveyor-general, Florida.	Clerk and draftsman.	1,200.00
Pension Agency Service.						
		1899.				
Howe, Harry B	Kans	Sept. 26	3230	Topeka, Kans	Clerk	900.00
		1900.				
Smithson, Mrs. Lillian F.	Ohio	Feb. 16	3343	Columbus, Ohio	do	600.00
Kessler, Rufus G	Kans	Mar. 22	3370	Topeka, Kans	do	840.00
Lanham, Samuel M	do	do	3371	do	do	840.00
Rea, John L	D.C.	May 16	3426	Washington, D. C.	do	840.00
Fish Commission (outside).						
		1899.				
Thayer, Wm. W	Mich	Oct. 1	3332	Alpena Station, Mich.	Foreman	1,200.00
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (Outside.)						
Weather Bureau.						
		1900.				
Welsh, John C	Tenn	May 30	3437		Observer	840.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Jan. 18, 1899	Resigned ..	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	$1,400.00	For transfer.
June 30, 1894	Removed..	Postal card agency...	Clerk	900.00	Separated by specific reduction.
Mar. 1, 1899	Resigned ..	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,400.00	
June 30, 1883	Removed..	Boston Navy-Yard ...	Clerk	.....	Civil war veteran.
Aug. 15, 1898	Resigned ..	Secretary's	Messenger boy	420.00	
Jan. 14, 1899	.....do	Cramp's yards, Philadelphia, Pa.	Copyist draftsman.	p. d. 3.26	
Jan. 3, 1895	Discharged	Street inspection board.	Special laborer (messenger).	p. d. 2.00	Spanish - American war veteran.
Oct. 25, 1899	Resigned ..	Mare Island Navy-Yard.	Ship draftsman.	p. d. 4.56	
Aug. 1, 1899	.....do	Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.	Copyist draftsman.	p. d. 3.26	
July 12, 1893	Removed..	Portsmouth Navy-Yard.	Assistant clerk	720.00	Civil war veteran.
Nov. 11, 1899	Resigned ..	Washington Navy-Yard.	Special laborer (messenger boy).	p. d. 2.00	For transfer.
Jan. 6, 1900	.....do	League Island Navy-Yard.	Copyist draftsman.	p. d. 3.26	
Feb. 5, 1900	.....do	New York Navy-Yard	Special laborer.	p. d. 2.48	Do.
Jan. 31, 1885	Removed..	Portsmouth Navy-Yard.	Watchman ...	p. d. 2.00	Civil war veteran.
Dec. 22, 1899	Resigned ..	Newport News, Va ...	Draftsman....	p. d. 5.00	
Jan. 15, 1900	.....do	Richmond, Va.....	Assistant draftsman.	p. d. 4.00	
Feb. 7, 1899	Removed..	.....	Attendant....	360.00	
Apr. 1, 1899	Resigned ..	.....	Domestic.	132.00	
Dec. 12, 1899	Removed..	.....	Attendant....	300.00	
Feb. 1, 1900	Resigned ..	.....	.....do	240.00	
Dec. 15, 1899	Removed..	.....	.....do	360.00	
May 9, 1899	Resigned ..	Surveyor-general, Florida.	Clerk and draftsman.	1,200.00	For transfer.
June 30, 1899	Resigned ..	Topeka, Kans	Clerk	900.00	For transfer.
1883	....do	Columbus, Ohio	.....do	600.00	Widow civil war veteran.
Nov. 30, 1894	Removed..	Topeka, Kans	... .do	900.00	Civil war veteran.
Feb. 24, 1894	....do	.....do	.....do	900.00	Do.
Apr. 1, 1893	....do	Washington, D. C.....	.....do	540.00	Spanish - American war veteran.
July 21, 1899	Resigned ..	Baker Lake Station, Wash.	Superintendent.	1,500.00	
May 31, 1899	Resigned ..	.....	Observer	840.00	

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (Outside)—Continued.						
Bureau of Animal Industry.						
		1900.				
Greene, T. T	Wis	Jan. 18	3320		Assistant inspector.	$1,200.00
Mowrer, Wm. O	Mo	May 1	3389		Clerk	840.00
Garrity, Miss Nellie I	Mass	Apr. 27	3416		Assistant microscopist.	600.00
Indian Service.						
		1899.				
Spink, Mrs. Alice L	Cal	Oct. 1	328	Klamath, Oreg	Assistant matron.	500.00
Deming, Miss Anna I	Mich	Sept. 1	372	Pipestone, Minn	Teacher	600.00
O'Neil, Philip M	Mont	Oct. 27	373	Shoshone, Wyo	Engineer	900.00
Pool, Mrs. Mattie J	do	Sept. 1	384	Cherokee, N. C	Kindergartner.	720.00
Hough, Miss Freddie		Sept. 4	385	Phoenix, Ariz	Teacher	660.00
Roberts, Miss Ida M	Ind	Sept. 1	386	Fort Shaw, Mont	Matron	720.00
Benedict, Miss Mabel	N. Y	Sept. 12	387	Nevada, Nev	Teacher	600.00
Dessez, Miss Henrietta L.	Oreg	Sept. 8	388	Phoenix, Ariz	do	600.00
Marshall, Miss Mary	Ill	Sept. 1	389	Haskell Institute, Kans.	Sloyd teacher.	600.00
McArthur, Miss Blanche.	Ohio	do	390	Mescalero, N. Mex	Assistant matron.	500.00
Roe, James Y		Sept. 9	391	Tulalip, Wash	Additional farmer.	p. m. 50.00
Clayton, Miss Ida F	Minn	do	392	Wittenberg, Wis	Seamstress	360.00
Busby, Miss Allie B		Sept. 8	393	Crow Creek, S. Dak.	Teacher	660.00
Winship, W. H	Pa	Oct. 1	394	Neah Bay, Wash	do	p. m. 72.00
VanVoris, Miss E. Belle	Kans	Sept. 30	395	Western Shoshone, Nev.	do	540.00
Maxwell, Joseph E	S. Dak	Sept. 14	397	Rainy Mountain, Okla.	Farmer	600.00
Kinney, Mrs. Kate V	Kans	Sept. 8	398	Navajo, N. Mex	Assistant matron.	480.00
Alexander, William E	Okla	Oct. 1	399	Quapaw, Ind. T	Baker	400.00
Myers, George W	Kans	Oct. 11	400	Yakima, Wash	Superintendent.	1,200.00
Kadletz, William	Idaho	Aug. 7	401	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Blacksmith	720.00
Hughes, John R	Okla	Oct. 6	402	Fort Lewis, Colo	do	660.00
Morgan, John W	Wis	Oct. 12	405	La Pointe, Wis	Additional farmer.	p. m. 65.00
Deason, W. G	Okla	Oct. 7	406	Pueblo, N. Mex	do	p. m. 60.00
Fanning, George J	Oreg	Oct. 21	407	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Physician	900.00
North, Miss Anna M	Idaho	Oct. 10	408	Fort Spokane, Wash.	Laundress	420.00
Steinmetz, Peter	Ohio	Oct. 28	409	Ouray, Utah	Wheelwright	720.00
Truebody, Emma L	Cal	Sept. 26	410	Greenville, Cal	Seamstress	480.00
Michael, Dr. Lawrence F.	Kans	Nov. 11	411	Jicarilla, N. Mex	Physician	1,000.00
Fisler, Hugh G	Wis	Nov. 7	413	Vermilion, Minn	Engineer	800.00
Kampmeier, Herman	Nebr	Nov. 15	414	Oreiba, Ariz	Teacher	p. m. 72.00
		1900.				
Sullivan, Miss Mollie E	S. Dak	Mar. 1	415	Colville, Wash	Laundress	420.00
		1899.				
Denley, Mrs. Honor M	Minn	Nov. 27	416	White Earth, Minn	Cook	400.00
Spooner, Marion T	do	Dec. 14	417	Standing Rock, N. Dak.	Additional farmer.	p. m. 65.00
Sullivan, William A	Oreg	Nov. 11	418	Cheyenne and Arapaho, S. Dak.	Clerk	1,000.00
Fralick, James B	S. Dak	Nov. 25	420	Pine Ridge, S. Dak	Carpenter	720.00
Wilson, Miss Roberta E.	D. C	Dec. 6	421	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Seamstress	600.00
Benson, F. L		Dec. 19	422	Kiowa, Okla	Additional farmer.	p. m. 60.00
Granger, James A	Ind	Dec. 22	423	Western Shoshone, Nev.	Blacksmith	720.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Mar. 31, 1893	Resigned		Veterinary inspector.	$1,600.00	Civil war veteran.
Apr. 2, 1899	do		Clerk	840.00	
Feb. 28, 1899	Removed		Assistant microscopist.	600.00	Charges causing removal not true.
Apr. 30, 1898	Resigned	Keams Canyon, Ariz.	Assistant matron.	540.00	
May 15, 1898	do	Osage, Okla	Teacher	600.00	
June 30, 1898	do	Nezperce, Idaho	Engineer	720.00	
Sept. 30, 1898	do	Yakima, Wash	Kindergartner.	600.00	
Aug. 9, 1898	do	Grand Junction, Colo.	Principal teacher.	720.00	
July 30, 1898	do	Fort Shaw, Mont	do	840.00	
Dec. 31, 1898	do	Osage, Okla	Teacher	600.00	
Sept. 22, 1898	do	Hoopa Valley, Cal	Principal teacher.	660.00	
May 22, 1899	do	Haskell Institute, Kans.	Sloyd teacher.	600.00	
Apr. 8, 1899	do	Hoopa Valley, Cal	Matron	600.00	
Sept. 30, 1894	Discharged	Tulalip, Wash	Additional farmer.	600.00	Civil war veteran.
Apr. 30, 1899	Resigned	Pierre, S. Dak	Seamstress	450.00	
Aug. 31, 1898	do	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Teacher	720.00	
do	do	Mission Tule, Cal	do	p. m. 72.00	
Oct. 23, 1898	do	Pierre, S. Dak	do	600.00	
Mar. 31, 1898	do	Crow Creek, S. Dak	Farmer	600.00	Spanish-American war veteran.
June 30, 1899	do	Hoopa Valley, Cal	Assistant matron.	500.00	
Feb. 4, 1899	do	Ponca, Okla	Baker	400.00	
Oct. 17, 1898	do	Western Shoshone, Nev.	Superintendent teacher.	960.00	
Oct. 22, 1898	do	Ouray, Utah	Blacksmith	720.00	
May 7, 1899	Removed	Ponca, Okla	do	720.00	
Nov. 7, 1898	Resigned	Lower Brule, S. Dak	Farmer	720.00	
Mar. 15, 1899	do	Cheyenne, Okla	Additional farmer.	p. m. 60.00	
Nov. 17, 1898	do	Fort Belknap, Mont	Physician	1,200.00	
Apr. 30, 1899	do	Fort Lapwai, Idaho	Laundress	420.00	
Oct. 3, 1898	do	Pottawatomie and Great Nemeha, Kans.	Wheelwright	600.00	
Nov. 27, 1898	do	Hoopa Valley, Cal	Kindergartner.	600.00	
Dec. 15, 1898	do	Cheyenne, S. Dak	Physician	1,000.00	
Sept. 11, 1899	do	Fort Peck, Mont	Engineer	720.00	
June 8, 1898	do	Quinaiault, Wash	Teacher	p. m. 60.00	Do.
Apr. 15, 1899	do	Blackfeet, Mont	Laundress	480.00	
June 30, 1899	do	Vermilion, Minn.	Cook	480.00	
Feb. 28, 1899	do	Cheyenne, S. Dak	Farmer	600.00	
Nov. 30, 1898	do	Cheyenne and Arapaho, S. Dak.	Clerk	1,000.00	For transfer.
Jan. 25, 1899	do	Sisseton, S. Dak	Carpenter	660.00	
June 12, 1899	do	Carlisle, Pa	Assistant matron.	420.00	
June 30, 1899	Removed	Navajo, N. Mex	Farmer	840.00	
Oct. 13, 1899	Resigned	Jicarilla and Pueblo, N. Mex.	Blacksmith and wheelwright.	900.00	

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.				
		Date.	Certificate No.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. (Outside)—Continued.						
Indian Service—Cont'd.						
		1900.				
Longenbaugh, Mrs. May	Kans ...	Jan. 1	424	Puyallup, Wash.....	Teacher	$600.00
Cogan, Miss Mary A ...	....do ...	Jan. 8	425	Hoopa Valley, Cal..	Laundress	500.00
Taber, William P.....	Nebr ...	Jan. 5	426	Rosebud, S. Dak	Teacher	p. m. 60.00
		1899.				
Phillips, John C	Pa	Dec. 29	427	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Industrial teacher.	660.00
		1900.				
Miller, Mrs. Bettie	Ark	Jan. 11	428	Fort Bidwell, Cal...	Seamstress....	500.00
Hank, Miss Maggie....	.....	Jan. 4	429	Blackfeet, Mont	Teacher	600.00
Filkins, Frank J.....	Okla....	Jan. 20	430	Rapids City, S. Dak.	Industrial teacher.	600.00
Brady, Christopher E..	S. Dak ..	Jan. 1	431	Crow, Mont.....	Farmer.....	600.00
Morris, A. J	Nebr ...	Jan. 29	432	Fort Barthold, N. Dak.	Physician	1,200.00
Beason, Thomas R.....	Wyo	Mar. 10	433	Blackfeet, Mont	Issue clerk ...	900.00
Anderson, Miss Eva ...	Ind.....	Mar. 1	434	Omaha, Nebr	Kindergartner.	600.00
Watson, Edson.....	Kans ...	Feb. 15	435	Osage, Okla.....	Principal teacher.	720.00
Gutelius, Miss Margaret J.	Pa	Feb. 20	436	Yakima, Wash.....	Seamstress ...	500.00
Fergusen, Albert C	Nebr ...	Mar. 2	438	Otoe, Okla	Industrial teacher.	720.00
Duclos, Mrs. Emma E..	S. Dak ..	Mar. 8	439	Fort Lapwai, Idaho.	Assistant matron.	400.00
Luppy, Miss Ida	Kans ...	Feb. 26	440	Osage, Okla.....	Cook	400.00
Moores, Mrs. Mary	Wash ...	Mar. 9	441	Warm Springs, Oreg.	Assistant teacher.	540.00
Roberts, Miss Belle	Ind	Mar. 18	443	Fort Shaw, Mont ...	Teacher	720.00
Liston, Mrs. Florence..	....do ...	Apr. 1	445	Round Valley, Cal..	Matron	540.00
Bristow, Edward	Wash ...	Mar. 17	446	Tulalip, Wash	Additional farmer.	p. m. 50.00
Hann, Jay B.....	S. Dak..	Apr. 4	447	Lower Brule, S. Dak.	Manual training teacher.	720.00
Sciurus, Miss Laura K. M.	Mich ...	Apr. 10	449	Osage, Okla	Nurse.....	600.00
Chalcraft, Edwin L ...	.....	May 18	451	Shoshone, Wyo.....	Superintendent.	1,400.00
Lane, Mrs. Elizabeth..	Wis	Apr. 1	453	Tomah, Wis	Baker	400.00
Cooper, Miss Ruth.....	.....	May 22	454	Genoa, Nebr.....	Principal teacher.	660.00
Carson, Edward T.....	Idaho ..	Apr. 26	455	Navajo, N. Mex	Industrial teacher.	600.00
Gardner, Clara M.....	Nebr ...	May 12	456	Chilocco, Okla	Nurse.....	600.00
Green, John	Minn ...	May 5	458	Ouray, Utah.....	Industrial teacher.	500.00
Ellison, Arthur.....	Ariz	May 3	459	Fort Apache, Ariz..	Additional farmer.	p. m. 60.00

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Separation.					Remarks.
Date.	How.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Oct. 2, 1899	Resigned	Carson, Nev	Teacher	$600.00	
Sept. 3, 1899	do	Uintah, Utah	Matron	500.00	
Aug. 31, 1899	do	Santa Clara, N. Mex	Teacher	p. m. 72.00	
June 30, 1899	do	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Industrial teacher.	660.00	
Dec. 31, 1898	do	Otoe, Okla	Matron	600.00	
July 31, 1899	do	Genoa, Nebr	Teacher	660.00	
June 30, 1899	do	Rosebud, S. Dak	Industrial teacher.	600.00	
do	Removed	Crow, Mont	Additional farmer.	600.00	
Sept. 22, 1899	Resigned	Lower Brule, S. Dak	Physician	1,200.00	
Feb. 16, 1899	do	Puyallup, Wash	Storekeeper	600.00	
Aug. 31, 1899	do	Sisseton, S. Dak	Kindergartner.	600.00	
Oct. 6, 1899	do	Cheyenne, S. Dak	Teacher	p. m. 60.00	
Dec. 4, 1899	do	Nevada, Nev	Seamstress	500.00	
Aug. 17, 1899	do	Fort Lewis, Colo	Blacksmith	600.00	
Feb. 14, 1899	do	Cheyenne, S. Dak	Matron	600.00	
June 30, 1899	do	Osage, Okla	Assistant seamstress.	400.00	
Aug. 15, 1899	do	Ouray, Utah	Teacher	600.00	
July 28, 1899	do	Fort Shaw, Mont	Principal teacher.	840.00	
Jan. 12, 1900	do	Round Valley, Cal	Matron	540.00	
Sept. 8, 1899	do	Tulalip, Wash	Additional farmer.	p. m. 50.00	
Apr. 26, 1899	do	Pierre, S. Dak	Manual training teacher.	720.00	
Jan. 7, 1900	do	Fort Shaw, Mont	Nurse	600.00	
Mar. 28, 1895	Removed	Salem, Oreg	Superintendent.	1,500.00	Charges causing removal not true.
Apr. 30, 1899	Resigned	Pierre, S. Dak	Laundress	400.00	
Dec. 31, 1899	do	Pawnee, Okla	Teacher	600.00	
Jan. 13, 1900	do	Lemi, Idaho	Industrial teacher.	600.00	
Nov. 15, 1899	do	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Nurse	600.00	
May 5, 1899	do	Chamberlain, S. Dak.	Industrial teacher.	500.00	
Aug. 31, 1899	do	Fort Mojave, Ariz	Farmer	720.00	

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TABLE 23.—*Showing, by names, the reinstatements in the Departmental*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.	
		Date.	Certificate No.
RAILWAY-MAIL SERVICE (REINSTATEMENTS OF REGULAR CLERKS).			
Broyles, J. W	Tennessee	July 17, 1899	829
Lorenz, Wm. H	Ohio	July 18, 1899	831
Jenks, H. B	Kentucky	July 25, 1899	834
McDonald, Alexander G	Ohio	July 29, 1899	830
O'Hara, J. V	Missouri	Aug. 11, 1899	837
Swiggett, Wm. Y	Virginia	Sept. 12, 1899	844
Nordyke, Clayton B	Indiana	Oct. 9, 1899	838
Murray, John P	Louisiana	Oct. 20, 1899	845
Ellison, W. F	Kansas	Nov. 22, 1899	836
Humphrey, Jas. A	Indiana	Dec. 13, 1899	852
McMullin, J. O	Arizona	Dec. 18, 1899	833
Farmer, Wm. B	Mississippi	Dec. 26, 1899	856
Furgason, Chas. C	Indiana	Dec. 27, 1899	855
Chaffee, Geo. W	Iowa	Jan. 17, 1900	857
Phillips, W. M	Pennsylvania	Feb. 10, 1900	862
Boardman, Jas. M	Iowa	Feb. 24, 1900	864
Glander, Albert	Wisconsin	Feb. 26, 1900	854
Stevenson, R. E	Kansas	Mar. 14, 1900	861
Knox, Frank T	Tennessee	Mar. 17, 1900	865
Jennings, Chas. E	Pennsylvania	Mar. 29, 1900	856
Barton, Robert	Washington	do	860
Davis, A. W	Vermont	Apr. 14, 1900	846
Helman, W. F	Missouri	Apr. 24, 1900	868
Selleck, Ellroy V	do	do	869
Newcombe, Robert J. B	Michigan	Apr. 28, 1900	873
Early, Samuel C	Kentucky	May 12, 1900	876
Wagenhals, Hope H	Illinois	May 23, 1900	879
McCown, Jno. S	Iowa	June 13, 1900	824
Thompson, Robert P	Georgia	June 15, 1900	863
Gray, James A	New York	do	875
Sims, Geo. C	Iowa	June 18, 1900	858
Ringler, John F	Nebraska	June 19, 1900	804
Weese, Harry E	Maryland	June 22, 1900	882
Button, Julius D	Wisconsin	June 29, 1900	874
Bacon, John F	Missouri	do	880
Purrucker, Jno. M	Illinois	Oct. 6, 1899	840
Harris, Jno. B	Missouri	Oct. 2, 1899	843
Van Zandt, Wm. H	Iowa	June 12, 1900	878
Slater, Edwin D	Missouri	June 21, 1900	881
Carpenter, W. Holbert	Virginia	July 26, 1899	835
Carey, Fred. J	Ohio	Aug. 22, 1899	839
Frankenburger, L. S	New Mexico	Aug. 30, 1899	842
Brantley, Hassell	North Carolina	Oct. 11, 1899	848
Stout, Walter R	Kentucky	Oct. 28, 1899	849
Morris, Bert F	Indiana	Apr. 17, 1900	872

Ten certificates were issued during the year on which no report has been made.

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900—Continued.

Reinstatement.		Separation.		Remarks.
Position.	Salary.	Date.	How.	
Clerk	$800.00	May 27, 1890	Resigned	Civil-war veteran.
do	800.00	Oct. 10, 1893	do	Spanish-American war veteran.
do	1,400.00	Jan. 26, 1899	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
do	800.00	Mar. 31, 1899	Appointment expired.	
do	600.00	July 3, 1899	Resigned	
do	900.00	May 27, 1882	do	Civil-war veteran.
do	900.00	Mar. 3, 1899	do	
do	900.00	Oct. 8, 1898	do	
do	900.00	Aug. 6, 1888	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
do	900.00	Sept. 1, 1888	do	Civil-war veteran.
do	890.00	July 16, 1898	Resigned	
do	900.00	Apr. 21, 1887	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
do	800.00	June 23, 1888	do	Do.
do	680.00	Jan. 9, 1899	Resigned	
do	900.00	Feb. 13, 1899	do	
do	800.00	Dec. 28, 1882	do	Civil-war veteran.
do	900.00	Nov. 7, 1893	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
do	800.00	Dec. 2, 1881	Resigned	Civil-war veteran.
do	800.00	Jan. 6, 1892	Appointment expired.	Spanish-American war veteran.
do	800.00	Feb. 24, 1893	Resigned	Do.
do	900.00	Feb. 21, 1899	do	
do	730.00	May 6, 1890	do	Do.
do	1,000.00	Dec. 2, 1899	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
do	1,000.00	do	do	Do.
do	800.00	Apr. 13, 1900	Resigned	
do	900.00	Sept. 22, 1899	do	
do	800.00	Apr. 24, 1900	Appointment expired.	
do	800.00	June 11, 1898	Resigned	
do	900.00	Feb. 27, 1899	do	
do	900.00	July 27, 1899	do	
do	800.00	Feb. 14, 1887	Removed	Civil-war veteran.
do	800.00	Oct. 17, 1897	Resigned	
do	900.00	Sept. 7, 1899	do	
do	800.00	May 17, 1899	do	
do	900.00	July 3, 1899	do	
do		June 24, 1886	Removed	Do.
do		Aug. 20, 1886	do	Charges causing removal not true.
do		Jan. 10, 1900	Resigned	
do		Nov. 8, 1883	do	Civil-war veteran.
Subclerk		July 12, 1899	do	
do		Aug. 1, 1899	do	
do		Nov. 17, 1898	Removed	
do		Dec. 23, 1898	Resigned	
do		July 12, 1899	do	
do		July 26, 1899	do	

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TABLE 24.—*Showing the number of reinstatements under the provisions of Rule IX in the Departmental Service during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Provision of rule under which reinstated, and period in which separation occurred.	Washington, D. C.							
	Treasury.	War.	Navy.	Post-Office.	Interior.	Interstate Commerce Commission.	Superintendent State, War, and Navy Department building.	Total.
Nonveterans, less than one year	50	23	1	4	28	1		107
Veterans:								
Since March 3, 1897	2				1			3
March 4, 1893, and March 3, 1897	2	2			3			7
March 4, 1889, and March 3, 1893	4				1		1	6
July 16, 1883, and March 3, 1889				1	2			3
Prior to civil-service act, but less than twenty years	3				1			4
More than twenty years	3		1	2	2			8
Persons removed upon charges which reinvestigation proved untrue.								
Since March 3, 1897								
March 4, 1893, and March 3, 1897	1			1	7			9
March 4, 1889, and March 3, 1893					2			2
July 16, 1883, and March 3, 1889					1			1
Prior to civil-service act, but less than twenty years								
More than twenty years								
Persons separated by specific reduction of force required by law:								
Since March 3, 1897	1				2			3
March 4, 1893, and March 3, 1897	2	6			6			14
March 4, 1889, and March 3, 1893								
July 16, 1883, and March 3, 1889	1	2						3
Prior to civil-service act, but less than twenty years								
More than twenty years		2						2
Totals	69	35	2	8	56	1	1	172

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TABLE 24.—*Showing the number of reinstatements under the provisions of Rule IX in the Departmental Service during the year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Provision of rule under which reinstated, and period in which separation occurred.	Outside Washington, D. C.											
	Treasury.	War.	Navy.	Justice.	Post-Office. *a*	Interior. *b*	Agriculture.	Fish Commission.	Indian Service.	Railway-Mail Service.	Total.	Grand total.
Nonveterans, less than one year	90	12	10	1	2	7	2	1	63	25	213	320
Veterans:												
Since March 3, 1897	6	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	2	....	10	13
March 4, 1893, and March, 3, 1897	10	2	2	....	....	3	1	....	1	1	20	27
March 4, 1889, and March 3, 1893	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	5	11
July 16, 1883, and March 3, 1889	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	7	10
Prior to civil-service act, but less than twenty years	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5
More than twenty years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Persons removed upon charges which reinvestigation proved untrue:												
Since March 3, 1897	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	2
March 4, 1893, and March 3, 1897	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	2	4	13
March 4, 1889, and March 3, 1893	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	3
July 16, 1883, and March 3, 1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	4	4
Prior to civil-service act, but less than twenty years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
More than twenty years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Persons separated by specific reduction of force required by law:												
Since March 3, 1897	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
March 4, 1893, and March 3, 1897	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
March 4, 1889, and March 3, 1893	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
July 16, 1883, and March 3, 1889	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Prior to civil-service act, but less than twenty years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
More than twenty years	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Totals	108	15	14	2	2	11	4	1	67	*c* 45	269	441

a Exclusive of the Railway-Mail Service.
b Exclusive of the Indian Service.
c Includes substitutes.

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons salary of the positions to and from which trans*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
EXECUTIVE OFFICE.						
Bryant, Louis	D. C	1899. July 1	2386		Messenger	$900.00
Moss, Joseph S.	Vt	1900. Apr. 30	2928		Clerk	1,600.00
Latta, Maurice C.	Okla	June 30	3052		do	1,800.00
STATE DEPARTMENT.						
Bolton, Joseph H.	N. Y	1899. July 1	2361		Clerk	1,200.00
Brett, Wm. H.	Ga	do	2365		do	1,000.00
Clement, Alfred B. C.	Mass	do	2369		do	1,200.00
Kimmel, Harry	Cal	Nov. 21	2622		Classified laborer.	660.00
Ingram, Augustus E.	do	1900. Mar. 31	2865		Clerk	1,600.00
Duncan, Jas. L.	Conn	Apr. 14	2885		do	900.00
McCathran, Wallach A.	D. C	Apr. 28	2923		do	900.00
Sellers, Miss Kathryn	Ohio	May 12	2954		do	900.00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.						
Wiggins, J. Vincent	Tex	1899. July 1	2384	Auditor for Post-Office	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Pratt, John H	Conn	July 3	2388	Secretary's	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Braxton, Henry	Va	July 10	2401	Supervising Architect's.	Messenger	840.00
Loveaire, Henry F.	Md	July 28	2403	Secretary's	Fireman	660.00
Rhees, Benj. R.	D. C	July 19	2410	Light-House Board	Clerk	900.00
Vance, Ida J	Mass	July 22	2419	Secretary's	do	900.00
Newton, George	Nebr	July 29	2429	do	Watchman	720.00
Marquet, Reuben	N. Y	Aug. 4	2439	do	Fireman	660.00
Larner, W. S.	D. C	Aug. 12	2451	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	1,000.00
Steep, Thomas M.	do	Aug. 17	2460	Secretary's	Fireman	660.00
Hoyt, Kepler	Col	Aug. 25	2464	Auditor for Treasury Department.	Clerk	1,000.00
Higgins, Edwin	Wis	Aug. 29	2481	Internal Revenue	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Tripppell, Mrs. Emma V.	D. C	Sept. 2	2482	Secretary's	do	720.00
Hoyt, John C.	N. Y	Sept. 23	2483	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Computer	1,600.00
Fisher, Charles	Kans	Sept. 12	2495	Secretary's	Clerk	1,200.00
Brenizer, Gilmer	N. C	Sept. 25	2501	Internal Revenue	do	900.00
Butts, Heber	Mo	Sept. 23	2509	Secretary's	do	900.00
Lindsey, Miss Roberta L.	D. C	Oct. 1	2518	Auditor for Post-Office	Money-order assorter.	840.00
Reynolds, Wm. M.	Ohio	Oct. 6	2526	Internal Revenue	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Sherwood, Mrs. Elizabeth B.	D. C	Oct. 9	2532	Auditor for Post-Office	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Dulin, Miss Mary W.	do	Oct. 7	2533	do	do	720.00
Burns, Miss Bertha E.	do	Oct. 17	2544	do	do	720.00
Harrison, Jas. H.	Mo	Oct. 23	2546	do	Clerk	900.00
Croxdale, Jas. H.	Ark	Oct. 16	2550	do	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Flourney, Parke P., jr.	Md	Oct. 18	2558	Supervising Architect's.	Draftsman	1,000.00
Rohrback, Miss Florence.	Pa	Oct. 19	2561	Auditor for Post-Office	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Wiley, Mrs. Anna B.	do	Nov. 7	2564	do	Clerk	900.00
Woolverton, Miss Effie M.	Miss	Nov. 6	2570	do	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Greene, Joseph T.	Va	Dec. 28	2582	do	do	720.00
Howe, Harry B.	Kans	Nov. 22	2583	do	do	720.00
Nicholls, Miss Roberta	D. C	Nov. 1	2590	Supervising Architect's.	Clerk	1,000.00
Wollard, Miss Lillie A. M.	do	do	2592	Auditor for Post-Office	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Rorison, Edward	N. Y	do	2595	do	Clerk	1,200.00

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appointed to the Departmental Service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and ferred, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Postion.	Salary.	
Treasury	Secretary's	Assistant messenger.	$720.00	
War	do	Clerk	1,600.00	
Interior	do	do	1,200.00	
Post-Office	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00	
Interior	Patent	do	1,000.00	
do	Pension	do	1,200.00	
War	Headquarters Department of California.	Messenger	720.00	
Agriculture	Division of Entomology	Stenographer and typewriter.	960.00	
Interior	Patent	Copyist	720.00	
Navy	Ordnance	do	p. d. 3.26	
Agriculture	Weather *a*	Clerk	900.00	
Interior	Pension	Copyist	900.00	
do	Land	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
do	Railroads	do	720.00	
Treasury	Washington, D. C., post-office building.	Watchman	840.00	
Fish Commission.		Car laborer	720.00	
Agriculture	Animal Industry	Assistant microscopist.	600.00	Clerk examination.
do	Weather *a*	Folder and feeder.	600.00	
Interior	Pension	Classified laborer.	660.00	Watchman-fireman examination.
War	Quartermaster-General's	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	do	Printer		Fireman examination.
Interior	General Land	Copyist	900.00	
Post-Office	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Operative	470.00	Clerk examination.
Navy	Yards and Docks	Draftsman	p. d. 4.00	Computer examination.
War	Adjutant-General	Clerk	1,200.00	
Treasury	Internal Revenue	Deputy collector		
Smithsonian Institution.		Stenographer and typewriter.	600.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Minor clerk	840.00	Clerk examination.
Interior	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Operative	626.00	Do.
do	do	do	470.00	Do.
do	do	do	390.00	Do.
Post-Office	St. Louis, Mo., post-office	Clerk	800.00	Do.
Smithsonian Institution.		Watchman	p. m. 45.00	Do.
Agriculture	Publication	Draftsman	1,000.00	Architectural draftsman.
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Operative	470.00	Clerk examination.
Interior	Patent	Copyist	900.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Printer's assistant	p. d. 1.25	Do.
Navy	Secretary's	Classified laborer.	660.00	Do.
Interior	Topeka pension agency	Clerk	900.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Minor clerk	840.00	Do.
do	do	Operative	548.00	Do.
Labor		Special agent	1,200.00	

a Outside the District of Columbia.

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
Richmond, James E...	Kans..	1899. Nov. 1	2598	Secretary's	Watchman..	$720.00
Waugh, Miss Eva M....	D.C...	1900. Mar. 16	2613	Auditor for Post-Office..	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Eisenstein, Chas. F....	Ohio...	1899. Nov. 16	2625	Supervising Architect's.	Clerk	1,000.00
Alexander, Mrs. Victorine.	S.C....	1900. Apr. 19	2677	Auditor for Post-Office..	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Allen, Peter H.....	Ala....	Jan. 8	2681	Coast Survey	Messenger...	640.00
Van Doren, N. G.....	Miss...	1899. Dec. 22	2682	Comptroller of the Currency.	Clerk	900.00
Dodge, Moucena M....	Me....	1900. Jan. 3	2689	Statistics	Copyist	900.00
Aarons, Benj	Minn..	Jan. 11	2706	Auditor for Post-Office..	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Brayton, Chas. E.....	N.Y...	Apr. 10	2707	Comptroller of the Currency.	Clerk	900.00
Mooney, Miss Lenore..	Ill.....	Jan. 9	2710	Auditor for Post-Office..	....do	1,400.00
Clark, Clifton P.....	Miss...	Jan. 15	2719	Secretary's	....do	1,000.00
Northcott, Benj. J	Mo....	Jan. 20	2720	Auditor for Post-Office..	....do	1,200.00
Thorn, Mrs. Sarah S...	Md....	....do...	2726	Treasurer's	Feeder	660.00
Proctor, Fredk. R	Mass...	Jan. 19	2731	Comptroller of the Currency.	Clerk	900.00
Nichols, C. B.....	Pa.....	Jan. 25	2737	Auditor for Post-Office..	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Bassett, Ebenezer D., jr.	....do..	June 1	2744	....do	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Tucker, Jackson S	D.C...	Feb. 1	2746	Internal Revenue	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Ash, Percy.....	Pa.....	Feb. 21	2764	Supervising Architect's.	Senior architect draftsman.	2,000.00
Mortimer, Lynch J	Tex...	Feb. 14	2771	Auditor for Post-Office..	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Jones, Henry E.....	Minn..	Feb. 19	2777	Secretary's	Clerk	900.00
Doyle, Catherine.....	D.C...	Feb. 24	2803	Treasurer's	Feeder	660.00
Eisenstein, Miss Bertha M.	Ohio...	....do...	2804	....do	Separator	660.00
Shaw, Miss Bertha J....	D.C...	Mar. 1	2805	....do	....do	660.00
Swearingen, Miss Kate..	Ill.....	....do...	2806	....do	Feeder	660.00
Waller, Miss May	D.C...	Feb. 24	2807	....do	Separator	660.00
Woolverton, Miss Ruby L.	Miss...	....do...	2808	....do	....do	660.00
Baker, Miss Rose T.....	Minn..	Mar. 8	2812	....do	Feeder	660.00
Norton, Mrs. Margaret M.	Ill.....	Mar. 24	2813	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	900.00
Corby, Miss Theresa G..	Md....	Mar. 16	2816	Treasurer's	Feeder	660.00
Campbell, Miss Virginia	D.C...	Mar. 8	2818	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Writer	900.00
Gillon, Miss Mary E....	N.Y...	Mar. 10	2820	Treasurer's	Feeder	660.00
Moore, Miss Eugenia M.	Va.....	Mar. 1	2824	Auditor for Post-Office..	Money-order assorter.	840.00
Allison, Miss Gertrude W.	D.C...	Feb. 24	2825	Treasurer's	Clerk	700.00
Smith, Mrs. Marie H...	Cal....	Apr. 6	2828	Auditor for War Department	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Kane, Miss Nellie G	D.C...	May 25	2830	Auditor for Post-Office..	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Carter, William.....	Va.....	Mar. 14	2835	Engraving and Printing	Skilled helper.	620.00
Van Leer, Carlos C	Tenn..	Mar. 23	2846	Auditor for Treasury Department.	Clerk	1,000.00
Dodge, Harris B	Va.....	Mar. 26	2851	Internal Revenue	....do	900.00
Phillips, Miss Emma I..	D.C...	1899. Nov. 9	2861	Secretary's	Counter	620.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Interior	Secretary's	Watchman	$720.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Printer's assistant	p. d. 1.25	Clerk examination.
Interior	Pension	Clerk	1,600.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Operative	470.00	Do.
War	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	
Interior	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer.	1,000.00	
do	Augusta, Me., pension agency.	Clerk	600.00	
Post-Office	Minneapolis, Minn., post-office.	Messenger	700.00	
War	Pay Department at Large	Clerk	1,000.00	
Post-Office	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,600.00	
Treasury	Marine-Hospital Service, New York.	do	1,200.00	
Interior	Pension	do	1,200.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Operative	470.00	
do	Immigration, Boston	Immigrant inspector.		
Post-Office		Watchman	720.00	
Navy	League Island Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p. d. 2.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Skilled helper	626.00	
Navy	Yards and Docks	Draftsman	p. d. 5.00	
do	Washington Navy-Yard	Special laborer (messenger boy).	p. d. 1.00	
do	Steam Engineering	Stenographer and typewriter.	900.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Operative	548.00	Do.
do	do	do	626.00	Do.
do	do	do	548.00	Do.
do	do	do	548.00	Do.
do	do	do	390.00	Do.
do	do	Printer's assistant	p. d. 1.25	Do.
do	do	Operative	626.00	Do.
Interior	Chicago pension agency	Clerk	700.00	
Treasury	Secretary's	Counter	620.00	Do.
do	Treasurer's	Feeder	660.00	Do.
do	Engraving and Printing	Operative	548.00	Do.
do	Secretary's	Expert money counter.	720.00	Do.
do	Treasurer's	Separator	660.00	Do.
do	San Francisco mint	Adjuster	p. d. 2.50	Do.
do	Secretary's	Counter	520.00	Do.
Government Printing Office.		Helper	p. d. 2.00	
Post-Office	Nashville, Tenn., post-office.	Clerk	1,000.00	Do.
Treasury	Alexandria, Va., Internal Revenue.	Deputy collector		Sec. 4, Rule X.
do	Engraving and Printing	Operative	548.00	Clerk examination.

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to— Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
		1900.				
Garber, J. A. B	Va	Apr. 16	2872	Secretary	Clerk	$900.00
Ritter, Alfred H	N. Y	Apr. 9	2879	Auditor for War Department.	Repairer of rolls.	660.00
Butts, Heber	Mo	Apr. 16	2891	Secretary's	Clerk	900.00
Watkins, Miss Lulie G.	Va	Apr. 19	2898	do	Counter	620.00
Reinker, David	Pa	May 1	2913	Internal Revenue	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Townsend, Chas. H	Ohio	June 16	2925	Auditor for Post-Office	Clerk	1,400.00
Cullen, Geo. R	N. Y	May 2	2930	Mint	do	900.00
Fossett, Wm. H	Ohio	Apr. 27	2936	Auditor for Post-Office	do	720.00
Eaton, Paul W	D. C	May 8	2939	Auditor for War Department.	do	1,400.00
Baird, Benj. A	Cal	May 21	2942	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Aid	720.00
Colton, Mrs. Henrietta P.	D. C	June 2	2971	Treasurer's	Separator	660.00
Williamson, Saml. B	Tenn	June 14	2981	Auditor for Post-Office	Money-order assorter.	720.00
Scott, Winfield	Ill	June 4	2997	Auditor for Interior Department.	Clerk	900.00
Plant, Joseph T. K.	Md	June 11	3009	Engraving and Printing	do	1,000.00
Mullican, Miss Florence	do	June 13	3010	Secretary's	Counter	620.00
Meads, Eugene	D. C	June 15	3015	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Writer	720.00
Heath, Miss Margaretta W.	N. Y	June 12	3016	Auditor for State, etc	Clerk	900.00
Jenkins, Miss Alice T.	S. C	June 22	3028	Auditor for War Department.	do	1,200.00
WAR DEPARTMENT.						
		1899.				
Leet, Geo. H	D. C	July 24	2431	Quartermaster-General's.	Skilled typewriter.	1,000.00
Bakenhus, R. E	Mass	July 8	2447	Chief of Engineers	Junior civil engineer.	.....
Searle, Wm. D	N. Y	Oct. 14	2537	Headquarters of Army.	Clerk	1,200.00
Richardson, John R	La	Oct. 16	2562	Chief of Engineers	do	1,000.00
Krichelt, Fred. W	N. Y	Oct. 21	2566	Adjutant-General's	do	1,000.00
Weaver, Harry O	Ohio	Nov. 15	2623	Surgeon-General's	do	1,000.00
Nixon, Miss Mollie S	Ky	Dec. 18	2651	Headquarters of Army.	do	1,000.00
Schultz, William, jr	Nebr	Dec. 22	2684	Commissary-General's	do	1,000.00
Mercer, M. Barton	Ga	Oct. 10	2711	Headquarters of Army.	do	1,000.00
		1900.				
Gerhard, Adolph	Ill	Jan. 3	2723	do	do	1,200.00
Lucas, Frank A	Ky	Feb. 10	2763	Judge-Advocate-General's.	Copyist	900.00
Tewksbury, Wm. K	N. Y	Apr. 7	2869	Chief of Ordnance	Clerk	1,000.00
Bellows, Oscar F	R. I	Apr. 14	2886	Quartermaster-General's.	Draftsman and superintendent of contruction.	.....
Tharin, Frank	S. C	Apr. 25	2915	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Yingling, Frank B	Ohio	Jan. 31	2941	Ordnance	Mechanical draftsman.	p.m. 100.00
Burke, Frank E.	D. C	May 12	2951	Record and Pension	Assistant messenger.	720.00
NAVY DEPARTMENT.						
		1899.				
Davis, Harry Y	D. C	July 1	2381	Yards and Docks	Copyist	p. d. 3.26
Pack, Harold J	Pa	July 10	2390	Supplies and Accounts.	Special laborer.	p. d. 3.04
Marvin, Miss Eva A	Ohio	July 21	2417	Naval Intelligence	Clerk	1,000.00
Woodin, Chas. S	S. Dak	Sept. 8	2487	Steam Engineering	Special laborer.	p. d. 2.48
Rider, Chas. W.	Md	Oct. 2	2517	Secretary's	do	p. d. 2.80
Fuss, J. F	W. Va	Oct. 23	2524	Supplies and Accounts.	do	p. d. 2.80
Moore, Alvah B	do	Nov. 24	2637	Construction and Repair.	do	p. d. 2.80
Parks, Frank S.	Mass	Nov. 22	2638	Supplies and Accounts	do	p. d. 2.48
Yount, Fredk. H.	Pa	Dec. 2	2655	Construction and Repair.	do	p. d. 2.80

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office	Position.	Salary.	
Navy	Philadelphia, Pa	Copyist	p.d. $3.26	
War	Engineer, Willetts Point, N. Y.	Clerk	660.00	
Treasury	Marine-Hospital Service, New York.	Stenographer and typewriter.	1,200.00	
do	Engraving and Printing	Operative	626.00	Clerk examination.
do	Assistant custodian and janitor service, Philadelphia, Pa.	Watchman	720.00	Messenger examination.
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service.	Clerk	1,000.00	Clerk examination.
Interior	Sac and Fox Agency, Okla.	Leasing clerk	900.00	
War	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	
Post-Office	Dead-Letter	do	1,400.00	
Treasury	San Francisco, Internal Revenue.	Gauger		Aid examination.
do	Engraving and Printing	Operative	470.00	Clerk examination.
do	do	Skilled laborer	626.00	Do.
Government Printing Office.		Clerk	p.d. 3.20	
Treasury	do	Skilled helper	939.00	Do.
do	do	Operative	626.00	Do.
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service	Clerk	900.00	Do.
Treasury	Secretary's	Expert money counter.	720.00	Do.
do	Light-house inspector, Charleston, S. C.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Agriculture	Biological Survey	Stenographer and typewriter.	900.00	
Civil Service Commission.		Clerk	1,200.00	
do		do	1,200.00	
Navy	Washington Navy-Yard	Copyist	720.00	
Agriculture	Weather	Clerk	1,000.00	
Navy	Construction and Repair	Copyist	p.d. 3.26	
Interior	Louisville pension agency	Clerk	600.00	
Navy	Navigation	Special laborer	p.d. 2.48	
War	Headquarters Department of the Gulf.	Messenger	720.00	
do	Headquarters Department of the Lakes.	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	Engineer, Cincinnati, Ohio	Stenographer and typewriter.	720.00	
do	Engineer, Newport, R. I	do	720.00	
Fish Commission.		Draftsman	900.00	Junior civil engineer examination.
Interior	Railroads	Assistant messenger.	720.00	Formerly clerk
War	Ordnance, Hamilton, Ohio	Assistant inspector.	p.d. 3.00	
do	Record and Pension	Messenger boy	360.00	
Treasury	Secretary's	Clerk	900.00	
Navy	League Island Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p.d. 3.04	
Interior	Patents	Copyist	900.00	
do	Grand Junction School, Colorado.	Clerk	720.00	
Navy	Norfolk Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p.d. 2.80	
do	Washington Navy-Yard	do	p.d. 2.48	
do	Newport News, Va	do	p.d. 2.80	
do	Boston Navy-Yard	do	p.d. 2.48	
do	League Island Navy-Yard	do	p.d. 2.80	

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
NAVY DEPARTMENT—continued.						
		1899.				
Yancey, G. Earle	Fla	Dec. 13	2678	Navigation	Copyist	$720.00
Shedd, Miss Helen F	N. Y	Dec. 26	2679	Naval War Records	Clerk	1,800.00
		1900.				
Dresel, Mrs. Almena	Ohio	Jan. 2	2693	do	Copyist	720.00
Roome, Henry S	N. Y	Mar. 12	2814	Steam Engineering	Special laborer.	p.d. 2.48
Meigs, John, jr	D. C	do	2821	Yards and Docks	Draftsman	p.d. 4.00
Coffin, Chas. B	S. C	Mar. 30	2832	Ordnance	Special laborer.	p.d. 2.80
Sunday, John H	Pa	Apr. 4	2840	Equipment	do	p.d. 3.04
McKillen, Johnie C	Va	Apr. 25	2914	Steam Engineering	do	p.d. 2.48
Beall, Chas. M	D. C	May 7	2931	Ordnance	do	p.d. 2.80
Doane, Geo. P	N. Y	May 14	2946	Supplies and Accounts.	do	p.d. 2.80
Reed, Clyde	Md	May 21	2965	do	do	p.d. 2.80
Locke, A. H	N. H	May 23	2966	Construction and Repair.	Draftsman	p.d. 5.50
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.						
		1899.				
Moran, John S	Pa	July 7	2399	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
Hayden, J. J	Ind	July 8	2404	do	do	1,000.00
Carpenter, Frank A	N. Y	July 22	2418	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Skilled laborer.	660.00
Barber, Harry A	do	July 25	2423	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
Darby, Miss Anna	Ohio	do	2424	do	do	1,000.00
Armor, Mrs. M. M	Pa	Aug. 1	2437	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Skilled laborer.	660.00
Shook, D. S	Kans	Aug. 3	2438		Clerk	1,200.00
Taylor, Robert S	Colo	Aug. 11	2454	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,000.00
Kluge, Miss Anna A	Iowa	Sept. 15	2503	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00
Sharp, Frank C	Mich	Sept. 18	2504	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Kenelpp, Edgar P	Ill	do	2505	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
Bryan, Miss Anna	Ohio	Sept. 29	2538	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,200.00
Foster, D. J	Ill	Oct. 13	2551	do	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Kilbourne, Miss Catherine M.	D. C	do	2552	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
Johnson, Walter S	Wash	Oct. 23	2579	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,000.00
Moore, Alfred J	Iowa	Nov. 11	2591	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Lyman, Mrs. Catlena H.	Ill	Nov. 1	2605	do	Clerk	900.00
Rolfe, Emmons	Nebr	Nov. 18	2635	do	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Furniss, Albert E	Conn	Nov. 20	2639	do	do	1,200.00
Kuns, Fredk. A	do	Nov. 10	2640	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
McLaughlin, Frank E	D. C	Nov. 27	2672	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00
Stone, Wm. W	N. H	Dec. 16	2678	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
McMillin, Frank E	Utah	Dec. 3	2694	do	do	1,200.00
Bartscher, John G. W.	Md	Dec. 28	2695	do	Clerk	1,000.00
Crowell, Chas. E	Me	Dec. 29	2697	do	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
		1900.				
Hansbrough, Miss Lilie S.	D. C	Feb. 3	2700	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Navy	Washington Navy Pay Office.	Messenger	$650.00	Clerk examination.
Interior	Patent	Clerk	1,800.00	
Post-Office	Mail Depredations Division	do	1,200.00	
Navy	New York Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p.d. 2.48	
do	Dry Tortugas, Fla	Leveler	p.d. 4.00	
do	Port Royal Naval Station.	Special laborer	p.d. 2.48	
do	New York Navy-Yard	Copyist	p.d. 3.26	
Fish Commission.		Assistant car messenger.	900.00	
Navy	Washington, D. C., Navy-Yard.	Copyist	720.00	
do	New York Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p.d. 2.48	
do	League Island Navy-Yard.	do	p.d. 3.04	
do	Morris Heights, N. Y.	Draftsman	p.d. 5.00	
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service	Clerk	900.00	Clerk examination.
do	Washington, D. C., post-office.	do	1,200.00	
do	do	Subcarrier		
do	Gloversville, N. Y., post-office.	Clerk	900.00	Do.
Government Printing Office.		do	p.d. 2.50	
do		Counter	p.d. 2.00	
Civil Service Commission.		Clerk	900.00	
Post-Office	Colorado Springs post-office.	do	500.00	Do.
Government Printing Office.		Helper	p.d. 2.50	Do.
Interior	Pension	Special examiner	1,300.00	Post-office inspector examination.
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service	Clerk	1,000.00	Clerk examination.
do	Washington, D. C. post-office.	do	1,200.00	
do	Kewanee, Ill., post-office	do	600.00	Post-office inspector examination.
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Minor clerk	840.00	Clerk examination.
Interior	Patent	Copyist	900.00	
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service	Clerk	1,000.00	Post-office inspector examination.
Interior	General Land	Copyist	900.00	
Post-Office	Nebraska City post-office	Chief Clerk	900.00	Do.
do	Post-office inspector in charge, Boston.	Clerk	1,200.00	Do.
do	Railway-Mail Service	do	900.00	Railway-mail clerk examination.
do	Washington, D. C., post-office.	do	900.00	Clerk examination.
do	Railway-Mail Service	do	1,300.00	Post-office inspector examination.
do	do	do	1,400.00	Do.
do	Washington, D. C., post-office.	do	1,000.00	Clerk examination.
Treasury	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do	1,400.00	Post-office inspector examination.
do	Engraving and Printing	Printer's assistant	p.d. 1.25	Clerk examination.

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued.						
McCoy, Chas. T	S. Dak	1899. Dec. 27	2705	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Assistant superintendent.	$2,000.00
Booze, Walter H	Md	1900. Jan. 19	2727	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,000.00
Burnham, Nathan	do	Jan. 25	2738		Watchman	720.00
Davis, Frank N	Vt	Feb. 2	2749	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Singleton, Mrs. Cynthia	W. Va	Apr. 4	2768	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
Ford, Edgar W	N. Y	Feb. 7	2769	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00
Martin, Wm. A	Ill	Mar. 1	2793	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00
Hosford, Raleigh	do	Mar. 7	2817	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Rhodes, Omer	Tex	do	2819	do	do	1,200.00
Gregg, Isaac S	Cal	Mar. 10	2829	do	do	1,200.00
McKinley, Burchard S.	Ohio	1899. Dec. 5	2858	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
Macarty, Mrs. Mary K.	N. H	1900. Apr. 2	2871	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00
Weik, Otto B	Ind	Apr. 3	2875	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Drake, Geo. H	Minn	May 3	2909	do	do	1,200.00
Tretler, Mrs. Carrie L.	Md	Apr. 25	2912	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
Macdonald, M. A	Mass	Apr. 30	2934	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Assistant superintendent Railway-Mail Service.	1,600.00
Balch, Geo. V	D. C	May 4	2935	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,400.00
Simpson, Chas. J	Conn	June 29	2972	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Skilled laborer.	660.00
Profe, Paul	N. Y	May 25	2986	do	Clerk	900.00
Saffel, Chas. H	D. C	May 28	2990	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk to post-office inspector.	900.00
Greenaway, W. E	Ky	June 1	2995	do	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Smythe, Jas. J	Tenn	June 11	3006	do	do	1,200.00
Culver, Miss Nettie M.	Ohio	June 9	3012	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,000.00
Hasselblad, Philip	Minn	June 19	3026	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Davis, Herman C	Va	June 18	3027	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	1,000.00
Isherwood, D. Henning	Md	June 19	3029	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00
Smith, G. T	N. C	June 23	3046	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	900.00
Sands, Edwin	N. Y	June 29	3048	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Assistant superintendent of registry system.	2,000.00
Susong, Saml. A		do	3050	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00
Towers, Jas. C	N. Y	do	3053	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00
O'Connell, James	Cal	do	3055	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Assistant superintendent of registry system.	2,000.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest or good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Post-Office	St. Louis, Mo., post-office	Bookkeeper	$1,200.00	Assistant superintendent free delivery.
do		Post-office inspector.	1,400.00	
Treasury	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
Post-Office	Exeter, N. H., post-office	Clerk	600.00	Post-office inspector examination.
Government Printing Office.		Examiner	p. d. 2.00	Clerk examination.
Treasury	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Writer	720.00	
Interior	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00	
Post-Office	Kewanee, Ill., post-office	do	600.00	Post-office inspector examination.
do	Galveston, Tex., post-office	do	1,100.00	Do.
do	Cannon City, Colo., post-office.	do	600.00	Do.
do	Washington, D. C., post-office.	do	700.00	Clerk examination.
Treasury	Philadelphia Mint	Adjuster	p. d. 2.00	Do.
Post-Office	Washington, D. C., post-office.	Clerk	1,000.00	Post-office inspector examination.
do	Railway-Mail Service	do		Do.
Government Printing Office.		do	p. d. 2.50	
Post-Office	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,600.00	
Treasury	Auditor for War Department.	do	1,400.00	
Post-Office	Washington, D. C., post-office.	do	700.00	
do	Railway-Mail Service	do	700.00	Railway-mail clerk examination.
do	Washington, D. C., post-office.	do	900.00	Clerk examination.
do	Railway-Mail Service	do		Post-office inspector examination.
Treasury	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	do	1,400.00	Do.
Government Printing Office.		Helper	p. d. 2.50	Clerk examination.
Post-Office	Duluth, Minn., post-office	Clerk	1,200.00	Post-office inspector examination.
do	Summit, N. J., post-office	do	400.00	Clerk examination.
Interior	Secretary's	Copyist	900.00	
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service	Clerk	1,150.00	Do.
do	New York, N. Y., post-office	Second assistant superintendent of registry system.	1,800.00	Do.
do	Bristol, Tenn., post-office	Clerk		Post-office inspector examination.
do	Washington, D. C., post-office.	do		Clerk examination.
do	San Francisco, Cal., post-office.	Bookkeeper	1,500.00	Do.

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT—continued.						
		1900.				
Madden, Mrs. Charlotte.	Mich ..	June 27	3058	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	$1,200.00
Mundelle, R. B	Ind	June 29	3059	Third Assistant Postmaster-General.	Assistant superintendent of registry system.	2,000.00
Swift, Theodore W	Mass...	Apr. 3	3074	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Chief clerk..	2,000.00
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.						
		1899.				
Warner, Miss Eunice K.	N. C ...	July 1	2469	General Land	Classified laborer.	660.00
Simpson, John H.....	Cal	July 3	2452	.....do	Clerk	1,000.00
Harper, Walter R.....	Mass...	July 10	2400	Geological Survey.....	Assistant topographer.	840.00
Prather, Lloyd	Ky	July 19	2413	Secretary's	Proof reader.	1,400.00
Johnson, Benj. F.....	Ind	Aug. 5	2440	.....do	Watchman ..	720.00
Oberlander, Hartman L	N. C ...	Aug. 8	2442	Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Hamilton, Stephen F..	N. J....	Aug. 12	2455	.....do	Copyist	900.00
Fitzsimmons, Miss Ellen W.	Ala	Aug. 25	2472	Railroads.....	Clerk	1,000.00
Freeman, Paul L......	D. C....	Sept. 8	2489	Geological Survey.....	Messenger...	480.00
Burke, Oswald N.....	N. Y ...	Sept. 9	2496	General Land	Copyist	900.00
Anderson, Cyrus N....	Miss ...	Sept. 21	2507	Patent.....	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00
Fry, Walter B	D. C....	Sept. 29	2530	Secretary's	Classified laborer.	660.00
Do.....	....do ..	Sept. 30	2531	Indian	Copyist	900.00
Rice, Miss Mary.....	Ohio...	....do...	2523	Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Abrams, Geo. B.....	N. Y ...	Oct. 9	2539	Land	Copyist	900.00
Hill, Joseph S.....	Cal	Oct. 11	2540	Secretary's	Engineer	1,400.00
Swiggett, Wm. Y	Va.....	Oct. 18	2565	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Ohm, Wm. O.....	Md	Oct. 21	2571	Geological Survey.....	Skilled laborer.	480.00
Houtz, Wm. R.....	Va.....	Oct. 28	2587	Indian.....	Stenographer	1,000.00
Goolrick, John T., jr...	....do ..	Oct. 20	2572	Pension	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Gans, Geo. G., jr	Oreg...	Oct. 28	2588	Indian	Copyist	900.00
Toepper, John G.....	Pa	Oct. 30	2597	Secretary's	Watchman ..	720.00
Seamans, Miss Helen M.	N. Y ...	Oct. 31	2601	Patent.....	Copyist	900.00
Forrest, Samuel W	Ind	....do...	2600	Secretary's	Watchman ..	720.00
St. John, Miss Kittie L.	Iowa...	Nov. 1	2603	Pension	Copyist	900.00
Dennison, E. Haldeman	Ariz ...	Nov. 11	2621	Secretary's	Clerk	1,400.00
Burchfield, John G....	Md	Nov. 16	2631	.....do	Watchman ..	720.00
Taylor, Miss Anna P...	N. J....	Nov. 21	2643	Patent.....	Copyist	900.00
Crouch, Hiram M.....	Ill	Nov. 22	2641	Pension	Clerk	1,000.00
Silcott, Miss Mary L ...	Idaho..	Dec. 1	2918	.....do	Copyist	900.00
Wilcox, Horace L.....	Pa	Dec. 6	2663	Geological Survey.....	Messenger...	480.00
Pratt, John H	Conn ..	Dec. 11	2388	Land	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Littlepage, Hardin B..	Va.....	Dec 14	2676	Patent.....	Clerk	1,800.00
Perkins, Chas. A	D. C....	Dec. 19	2680	Land	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Holzworth, Mrs. Elizabeth.	Col	Dec. 22	2687	.....do	Copyist	900.00
Spooner, Herbert H ...	Iowa...	Dec. 29	2698	Geological Survey.....	Messenger...	480.00
		1900.				
Jones, Oscar.....	Tenn ..	Jan. 9	2708	.....do	Assistant topographer.	1,000.00
Duffy, Eugene C.....	N. Y ...	Jan. 10	2714	Patent.....	Copyist	720.00
Brunemer, Jas. H	Mo	Jan. 11	2717	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
McIntosh, Nathan S...	Wis	Jan. 13	2722	Indian.....	Copyist	900.00
Pittman, Clyde L.....	Iowa...	....do...	2721	.....do	.....do	900.00
Garrett, Geo. E.....	Va.....	Jan. 27	2745	Patent.....	.....do	900.00
Duffy, John J	Md	Feb. 5	2761	.....do	Messenger boy.	360.00
Smith, Miss Mary B....	Ky	Feb. 6	2762	Pension	Copyist	900.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Post-Office	Summit, N. J., post-office	Clerk		Clerk examination.
do	Indianapolis, Ind., post-office.	do		Assistant superintendent examination.
do	Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.	Post-office inspector.	$1,200.00	
Indian Service	Arapaho school, Okla	Teacher	600.00	
Treasury	Internal Revenue	Storekeeper		
Navy				
Government Printing Office.		Proof reader	p.d. 4.68	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Watchman	720.00	
Indian Service	Cherokee school, N. C	Physician	1,000.00	
War	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	
Government Printing Office.		Folder	p.d. 1.83	Clerk examination.
Interior	Patent	Messenger boy	360.00	
Navy	New York Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p.d. 2.48	
War	Adjutant-General's	Clerk	1,400.00	Fourth assistant examiner examination.
Interior	Indian	Messenger boy	360.00	
do	Secretary's	Classified laborer.	660.00	
do	Columbus pension agency	Clerk	1,000.00	
War		do	1,000.00	
Indian Service	Shoshone school, Wyo	Engineer	900.00	
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service	Clerk	900.00	Clerk examination.
Smithsonian Institution.		Messenger boy	p.m. 25.00	
Indian Service	Leech Lake, Minn	Clerk	1,000.00	
Interior	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00	
Indian Service	Warm Springs, Oreg	Clerk	900.00	
Treasury	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	
do	Customs, New York, N. Y	Stenographer and typewriter.	720.00	
War	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	
Des Moines pension agency.		do	600.00	
Indian Service	Navaho Agency, N. Mex	do	1,200.00	
Treasury	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00	
Interior	Pueblo land	Copyist	900.00	
do	Chicago pension agency	Clerk	1,000.00	
Indian Service	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Principal teacher.	900.00	
Interior	Patent	Messenger boy	360.00	
Treasury	Auditor for Post-Office Dept	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
Navy	Naval War Records	Clerk	1,800.00	
War	Record and Pension	do	1,000.00	
Interior	Surveyor-general, Colo	Copyist	p.d. 3.50	
do	Patent	Messenger boy	360.00	
do	Geological Survey	Surveyor		
Navy	New York Navy-Yard	Draftsman	p.d. 3.04	
Treasury	Auditor for Post-Office Dept	Clerk	1,200.00	
Indian Service	Standing Rock, N. Dak., Agency.	do	720.00	
do	Blackfeet, Mont	do	900.00	
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service	do	900.00	
Navy	Washington Navy-Yard	Special laborer (messenger boy).		
Treasury	Supervising Architect's	Clerk	900.00	

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT—cont'd.						
Hite, John M	Md	1900. Feb. 7	2767	Secretary's	Assistant engineer.	1,000.00
Williams, Trezevant	S.C	Mar. 2	2794	Indian	Copyist	900.00
Hanson, Stephen C	N.Y	do	2798	Land	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Watson, Wm. U	Iowa	Mar. 3	2800	Pension	Clerk	1,200.00
Hassan, Acherson F	Tex	Mar. 8	2811	Geological Survey	Assistant topographer.	1,000.00
Morrow, Miss Mary	Ohio	Mar. 12	2833	Patent	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Evans, Benj. F	D.C	Mar. 23	2849	Land	Copyist	900.00
Scott, Walter A	Ill	Mar. 26	2852	Patent	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00
Fernald, Granville	Pa	Apr. 2	2900	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Adams, Vincent L	N.Y	Apr. 10	2977	do	do	720.00
Grabill, Carl E	Mich	Apr. 16	2894	Pension	Clerk	1,400.00
Olberg, Chas. R	Minn	Apr. 21	2904	Geological Survey	Assistant hydrographer.	1,000.00
Lewis, Julius H	Ill	Apr. 25	2911	Indian	Copyist	900.00
Jolliffe, Geo. A	Wash	Apr. 28	2919	Land	Clerk	1,000.00
Plant, James	D.C	Apr. 30	2929	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Myers, Miss Carrie	Ohio	May 16	2967	Patent	Copyist	720.00
Sherman, Warren F	Mich	May 21	2978	General Land	do	900.00
Harley, Geo. F	Ga	May 23	2978	Education	do	720.00
Frank, Miss Margaretta A.	Nebr	June 7	3006	Pension	do	900.00
Kilbourne, Catherine M.	D.C	June 20	3031	Secretary's	do	900.00
Parke, Francis J	W. Va	June 22	3038	Land	Clerk	1,200.00
Baldwin, Mrs. Georgiana R.	Pa	June 26	2970	Patent	Copyist	720.00
Barnett, Leon G	Okla	June 27	3051	Pension	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Anderson, Arthur B	Conn	June 30	3060	Gelogical Survey	Messenger	480.00
Sullivan, Wm. A	Okla	1899. Nov. 11	2617	Indian	Copyist	900.00
McIntosh, John S	N.Y	Nov. 16	2632	Pension	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Lee, Dennis	Ark	do	2633	do	do	720.00
Waring, Chas. F	S.C	1900. Feb. 15	2795	do	do	720.00
Lott, Albert A	Va	Mar. 12	2831	do	Copyist	900.00
McCoy, Lillie C	do	Mar. 4	2843	Indian	do	900.00
Cooper, Herschel J	Ohio	Mar. 17	2867	Pension	Assistant messenger.	720.00
Rogers, Beverly F	Iowa	Apr. 2	2870	do	do	720.00
Curtin, Patrick	D.C	Mar. 17	2920	do	do	720.00
Lee, Ferdinand D	Va	Feb. 15	2974	do	do	720.00
Henderson, Chas. W	D.C	June 21	3030	do	do	720.00
Meyers, Herbert W	Md	do	3033	do	do	720.00
Montgomery, Elmer F.	Ind	do	3034	do	do	720.00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.						
Husted, Glenn E	Mich	1899. Sept. 30	2521		Clerk	900.00
Moyer, Saml. G	Md	Oct. 16	2556		Telegrapher and stenographer.	1,200.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Treasury	Light-House Service	Assistant engineer		
do	Comptroller of the Currency.	Clerk	900.00	
War	Record and Pension	do	1,000.00	
do	do	do	1,200.00	
Post-Office		Copyist of maps	900.00	
Government Printing Office.		Sewer	p.d. 1.92	
War	Record and Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	
do	do	do	1,200.00	Fourth assistant examiner examination.
do	Quartermaster's Department at large.	Watchman	840.00	
Government Printing Office.		do		
Post-Office	Washington, D. C., post-office.	Clerk	1,400.00	Clerk examination.
Treasury	Supervising Architect	Junior draftsman.	1,000.00	Assistant hydrographer examination.
Interior	Indian warehouse, Chicago.	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	Vancouver land, Wash	do	1,000.00	
War	Adjutant-General's	Assistant messenger.	720.00	
Smithsonian Institution.	Editor's	Stenographer and typewriter.	600.00	
Interior	Land	Special agent	1,200.00	
Agricultural	Animal Industry *b*	Tagger	720.00	
Indian Service	Santee Boarding School, Nebr.	Teacher	600.00	
Post-Office	First Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00	
	Land	Special agent	1,200.00	
Post-Office	Ridgway, Pa., post-office	Clerk		
Government Printing Office.		Messenger	p.d. 1.50	
Treasury	Auditor, State Department	do	840.00	
Interior	Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency.	Clerk	1,000.00	
do	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	Formerly clerk.
do	Chillocco, Okla	Matron	720.00	
do	Pension	Messenger boy	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	
do	do	do	400.00	
Post-Office	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	Clerk	900.00	
do	Chief clerk, Railway-Mail Service.	Stenographer	1,000.00	

b Outside of the Department proper.

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.						
		1899.				
Olds, Henry W	Minn	July 1	2372	Biological Survey	Clerk and assistant.	$1,400.00
Morris, Claude F	Mo	do	2370	Animal Industry *a*	Clerk	1,000.00
Volker, Hermann	Minn	July 14	2411	Weather *a*	do	1,000.00
Waldo, Geo. S	Ill	Sept. 1	2488	Animal Industry *a*	Messenger	p. m. 40.00
Crane, Arthur B	Fla	do	2498	Weather *a*	Clerk	1,000.00
Clark, Chas. C	Pa	Oct. 16	2543	Statistics	do	1,000.00
Emery, Frank D	D. C	Oct. 21	2573	Weather *a*	do	1,000.00
Grant, Robert Q	Pa	Nov. 1	2560	do	do	1,200.00
Thatcher, Orville D	Minn	Nov. 22	2644	Statistics	do	1,200.00
Bornkessell, Theodore C.	Mo	Dec. 6	2660	Weather *a*	Printer	1,000.00
		1900.				
Herndon, Daniel J	do	Jan. 1	3087	do	Clerk	1,200.00
Ward, Edward G., jr	N. Y	Jan. 16	2718	Statistics	do	1,300.00
Wren, Harry B	Wyo	Feb. 1	2775	Weather *a*	do	1,000.00
Fravel, Frank R	Mass	Feb. 19	2778	Animal Industry *a*	do	840.00
Mosby, Samuel L	Ill	Mar. 3	2791	Weather *a*	do	1,000.00
Blodgett, Jas. H	do	Mar. 16	2796	Statistics	do	1,800.00
Boardman, Jas. M	N. Dak	Apr. 1	2848	Animal Industry *a*	Watchman	p. m. 50.00
Talman, Chas. F	Va	May 16	2992	Weather *a*	Clerk	900.00
		1899.				
Thiessen, Alfred H	N. Y	Oct. 25	2586	do	do	900.00
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.						
		1900.				
Mudd, Miss Frances T	Md	Apr. 10	2883		Messenger	840.00
Willard, Eugene W	Mich	Apr. 30	2937		do	840.00
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.						
Greene, Wm. W	Ill	Mar. 31	2864		Expert	1,000.00
Riley, Mark	Tex	June 14	3011		do	1,200.00
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.						
		1899.				
De Pew, Edward K	S. Dak	Nov. 16	2626		Clerk	1,200.00
TREASURY DEPARTMENT. (Outside.)						
Light-House Service.						
		1899.				
House, Roscoe	N. Y	July 22	2402		Messenger	p. m. 60.00
Lassen, Louis M	Oreg	Oct. —	2578		do	p. m. 70.00
Sherman, E. L	do	Nov. 16	2629		Machinist	p.m. 125.00
		1900.				
Warrack, Robert	do	Apr. 1	2921		Assistant engineer.	p.m. 175.00
Burdick, Wm. H	Conn	May 8	2922		Superintendent.	p.m. 100.00
Farrow, Pattillo	S. C	June 22	2993	Charleston, S. C	Clerk	1,200.00
Immigration Service.						
		1899.				
Clark, Jas. A		Aug. —	2433	Commissary-General	Special immigrant inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Wolfe, Clement B	Minn	Aug. 11	2453	Philadelphia, Pa	Stenographer and typewriter.	1,200.00

a In the Department proper.

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Treasury	Auditor, Post-Office	Clerk	$1,800.00	
Agriculture	Animal Industry *b*	do	840.00	
do	Weather *b*	Observer	1,000.00	
	do	Messenger	p.m. 30.00	
Agriculture	do	Observer	1,200.00	
Navy	League Island Navy-Yard.	Writer	1,017.25	
Post-Office	Washington, D. C., post-office.	Clerk	900.00	
	Weather *b*	Observer	1,200.00	
Treasury	Auditor for Post-Office Dept	Money-order assorter.	720.00	
Government Printing Office.		Compositor	p.d. 4.00	
Agriculture	Weather *b*	Observer	1,200.00	
Interstate Commerce Commission.		Clerk	1,300.00	
Agriculture	Weather *b*	Observer	840.00	
do	Animal Industry *b*	Clerk	840.00	
	Weather *b*	Observer	1,000.00	
Interior	Education	Clerk	1,200.00	
Post-Office	Railway-Mail Service	Railway postal clerk.	800.00	
Agriculture	Weather *b*	Observer	840.00	
do	do	do	840.00	
Interior	Patent	Copyist	720.00	
Agriculture	Secretary's	Clerk	840.00	
Interior	General Land Office	Copyist	900.00	
Government Printing Office.		Proof reader	p.d. 4.68	
War	Chief of Ordnance	Clerk	1,200.00	
War	Engineer, Oswego, N. Y.	Messenger	p.m. 50.00	Messenger examination.
do	Engineer, Portland, Oreg.	do	p.m. 60.00	Do.
do	do	Machinist	p.d. 3.50	
do	do	Assistant engineer	p.m. 175.00	
do	Engineer, New London, Conn.	Inspector	p.m. 100.00	
Treasury	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Treasury	Auditor for War Department.	Clerk	1,200.00	
Civil Service Commission.		do	1,000.00	

b Outside of the Department proper.

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT. (Outside)—Continued.						
Mint Service.						
Likens, Geo. W		1899. Oct. 10	2461	Philadelphia Mint, Pa.	Assistant foreman.	p. d. $4.00
Slaker, Henry J		Sept. 1	2477	do	Special mechanic.	p. d. 6.00
Martin, Merrill A		1900. Feb. 13	2842	San Francisco Mint	Weigher	p. d. 5.00
Day, Benj. W		1899. Aug. 31	2850	do	Superintendent's calculating clerk.	1,600.00
Assistant custodian and janitor service.						
Sair, Joseph		1899. Nov. 11	2615	New Orleans, La.	Elevator conductor.	600.00
Lugton, Geo. R	Kans	1900. Feb. 7	2760	Topeka, Kans.	do	360.00
Voger, Julius J	Pa	Mar. 20	2863	Philadelphia, Pa	Assistant custodian.	1,400.00
Board of General Appraisers.						
Novotny, Miles	Ill	1899. Dec. 16	2662	General Appraisers', New York.	Clerk	1,200.00
Special agents division.						
Anderson, Alfred		1900. Mar. —	2789		Chinese inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Hatch, Wm. M	Vt	Mar. 16	2839		do	p. d. 5.00
Pracht, Max	Oreg	May —	2894		Special employee.	p. d. 5.00
Pittenger, H. L		June —	3036		Chinese inspector.	p. d. 4.00
Subtreasury Service.						
Yeomans, Miss Helen M.	Mass	1899. Sept. 14	2499	Assistant treasurer, Boston, Mass.	Clerk	1,000.00
Morris, Joseph A		1900. Jan. 3	2692	Assistant treasurer, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Messenger	600.00
Parthemore, Oliver P.	N. Y	Mar. 20	2841	New York, N. Y.	Assistant teller.	800.00
Construction force on public buildings.						
Carlson, John O	N. Y	1899. Oct. 19	2545	New York, N. Y.	Steam-fitter's helper.	p. d. 2.50
Strickler, G. B		1900. Jan. 15	2658	Dubuque, Iowa	Superintendent of construction.	2,190.00
Marine-Hospital Service.						
Partlow, Thos. T		1899. Oct. —	2574		Clerk	p.m. 100.00
Wetmore, Wm. O		Dec. 28	2686		Acting assistant surgeon.	1,500.00
Clark, Clifton P.		do	2688	New York, N. Y	Clerk	1,200.00
Butts, Heber		1900. Jan. 20	2730	do	do	p.m. 100.00
Flanagan, Patrick		May —	2961		Attendant	p. d. 2.00
Effrat, Adrian		do	2962		Clerk	1,200.00
Safford, M. Victor		do	2963		Sanitary inspector.	1,900.00
Macdowell, W. F.		do	2964		Chemist and hospital steward.	1,900.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Treasury	Carson, Nev., Mint	Foreman	p. d. $4.00	
do	New Orleans Mint	Special mechanic	p. d. 6.00	
do	Deadwood assay office	Assistant assayer	p. d. 5.00	Section 4, Rule X.
do	San Francisco Mint	Chief clerk	2,500.00	Do.
Treasury	New Orleans, La	Elevator conductor.	600.00	Elevator-conductor examination.
Post-Office	Topeka, Kans., post-office	Senior sub letter carrier.		
do	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.	Clerk	1,500.00	Assistant-custodian examination.
Treasury	Comptroller of the Currency.	Clerk	1,000.00	
Treasury	Customs, Boston, Mass	Clerk	1,200.00	
Interior	Patent	Fourth assistant examiner.	1,200.00	
do	General Land	Special agent	1,200.00	
Treasury	Register's	Clerk	900.00	
Treasury	Collector of customs, Boston.	Clerk	700.00	
do	Engraving and Printing	Watchman	720.00	
Navy	New York Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p. d. 2.48	
Treasury	Assistant custodian and Janitor service, New York, N. Y.	Fireman	p. d. 2.00	Steam-fitter's helper examination.
do	Life-Saving Service	Assistant superintendant of construction.	1,500.00	
Treasury	Secretary's	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	Immigration, New York	Assistant surgeon.	900.00	
do	Secretary's	Clerk	1,000.00	
do	do	do	900.00	
do	Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y.	Assistant cook	300.00	
do	do	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	do	Surgeon	1,900.00	
do	do	Chemist and hospital steward.	1,800.00	

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
WAR DEPARTMENT. (Outside.)						
Quartermaster's Department at large.						
		1899.				
Edwards, John L	Va	June 28	2456	Fortress Monroe, Va	Engineer	$780.00
Clark, Daniel C	Ga	Sept. 25	2484	Fort Screvens, Ga	do	p. m. 90.00
		1900.				
McGrath, Thomas F	Cal	Feb. 5	2735	Chief quartermaster, San Francisco.	Watchman	780.00
Reybold, Wm. E		Mar. 11	2826	Launch Capron, Dupont, Del.	Pilot	900.00
Gross, Frank C		Apr. 4	2860	Baltimore, Md	Superintendent of construction.	p.m. 100.00
Maffett, W. R	Fla	June 4	2983	Fort Screvens, Ga	Master carpenter.	p.m. 100.00
Doten, Leonard S	Vt	June 18	3007	Fort Dade, Fla	Draftsman	p.m. 125.00
Engineer Department at large.						
		1899.				
Jansen, Thos. E	N. Y.	Oct. 1	2522	Engineer, Portsmouth, N. H.	Clerk	1,600.00
		1900.				
Freeman, Geo. W	Oreg	Apr. 1	2704	Engineer, Pittsburg, Pa.	Assistant engineer.	p.m. 175.00
Miscellaneous.						
Brett, Wm. H	Ga	Mar. 6	2790	Headquarters Department of Alaska.	Clerk	1,200.00
Thatcher, Frank H	Iowa	do	2815	do	do	1,200.00
White, Geo. W	Minn	Apr. 11	2873	Headquarters Department of Dakota.	Messenger	720.00
Pollard, C. H	Cal	Apr. 18	2876	Headquarters Department of San Francisco.	Clerk	1,000.00
Campbell, J. O		May 21	2948	Headquarters Department of Alaska.	do	1,200
Lisle, Wm. J	Cal	June 15	3003	Headquarters Department of California.	do	1,000.00
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. (Outside.)						
Pension Agency Service.						
		1899.				
Meinhard, Theo. H. J	Cal	July 31	2408	San Francisco pension agency.	Clerk	720.00
Fagan, Mathias E	Ill	Oct. 31	2585	Chicago pension agency	do	1,000.00
Indian Service.						
		1899.				
Fairly, Mrs. Eugenia C.	D. C	Aug. 26	2397	Fort Lapwai School, Idaho.	Matron	600.00
Cullen, Geo. R	N. Y	July 31	2432	Supervising inspector	Clerk	1,200.00
Worstell, Gaylord	Tex	Sept. 5	2441	Cherokee School, N. C	Physician	1,000.00
Hall, Edmund O	Miss	Sept. 11	2471	Grand Junction School, Colo.	Clerk	700.00
Bristow, William	Kans	Oct. 4	2478	Mescalero Agency, N. Mex.	do	900.00
Rice, Miss Mary V	do	July 1	2577	Phoenix School, Ariz	Kindergartner.	720.00
Smith, Paul J	do	Dec. 20	2612	Crow Agency, Mont	Assistant clerk.	720.00
Davis, Chas. M	Va	Dec. 1	2620	Navajo Agency, N. Mex.	Clerk	1,200.00
Weeks, Stephen B	N. C	do	2647	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Principal teacher.	900.00
		1900.				
Snyder, Jno. L	Mo	Feb. 26	2784	Pima Agency, Ariz	Clerk	1,200.00
McIntosh, Nathan S	Wis	Mar. 21	2837	Inspector for Indian Territory at Muscogee, Ind. T.	do	1,200.00
Robinson, Mrs. Lizzie S.	Del	Mar. 24	2845	Sisseton School, S. Dak.	do	900.00
Scott, Joseph A	Kans	June 23	2882	Potawatomi Agency, Kans.	Leasing clerk	720.00
Bush, Miss Anna B	N. Y	Mar. 2	2926	Santa Fe, N. Mex	Matron	720.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
War	Engineer, Norfolk, Va	Engineer	$600.00	
do	Engineer, Savannah, Ga	do	1,200.00	
Treasury	Auditor for Post-Office Department.	Money-order assorter.	840.00	
War	Engineer, Philadelphia, Pa.	Pilot	900.00	
do	Engineer, Baltimore, Md	Subinspector	p.m. 100.00	
do	Engineer, Savannah, Ga	Master carpenter.	p.m. 90.00	
Navy	Hydrographic	Draftsman	1,200.00	
War	Chief of Engineers	Clerk	1,400.00	
Treasury	Light-House Service	Superintendent of construction.	p.m. 175.00	
State	Washington, D. C	Clerk	1,000.00	
Post-Office	Second Assistant Postmaster-General.	do	1,200.00	
Treasury	Helena assay	Assistant melter	p.d. 3.00	
Navy	Mare Island Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p.d. 3.04	
War	Engineer, Montgomery, Ala.	Clerk	p.m. 100.00	
Navy	Mare Island Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p.d. 2.16	
Navy	Mare Island Navy-Yard	Special laborer	p.d. 2.48	
Interior	Pension	Clerk	1,000.00	
Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Operative		Matron examination.
Interior	Patent	Clerk	1,200.00	
do	Pension	do	1,000.00	
Navy	Steam engineering	Special agent	p.d. 2.48	
Post-Office	Post-office inspector in charge, Denver, Colo.	Clerk	1,000.00	
Interior	Indian Service	Teacher	660.00	
do	Rapid City, S. Dak	Industrial teacher	600.00	Clerk examination.
do	Pension	Clerk	1,400.00	
do	Education	do	1,000.00	
Treasury	Customs, St. Louis, Mo	do	1,000.00	
Interior	Indian	Copyist	900.00	Matron examination.
do	Patent	Clerk	900.00	
do	Pension	do	1,200.00	
do	Indian	Copyist	900.00	

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. (Outside)—Cont'd.						
Land Service.						
Loughran, Patrick H	N. Y	1899. Nov. 15	2602	Santa Fe land	Clerk	$1,000.00
Gustin, Wm. S	Colo	1900. Jan. 18	2859	Pueblo, Colo., land	do	900.00
Badger, Horace E	Utah	1899. July 15	2406	Mare Island Navy-Yard	Special laborer.	p. d. 2.48
Kaufman, J. C	Va	July 28	2426	Norfolk Navy-Yard	do	p. d. 2.48
Pennell, John	Md	Aug. 17	2458	Annapolis Naval Academy.	Watchman	p. d. 2.00
Bartlett, Wm. H	N. Mex.	Nov. 16	2604	San Francisco Pay	Clerk	1,600.00
Curtis, Joseph R	N. H	Nov. 4	2609	Portsmouth Navy-Yard.	Assistant bookkeeper.	720.00
Hewes, Geo. H	Ill	1900. Jan. 18	2728	Dry dock, Algiers, La	Subinspector	p. d. 4.00
Cowie, John G	Pa	Mar. 6	2810	Naval Station, Key West, Fla.	Clerk	1,500.00
Wemple, Homer B	Va	Apr. 18	2880	Norfolk Navy-Yard	Special laborer (messenger boy).	p. d. 1.00
Smith, Walter T	N. Y	May 5	2943	New York Navy-Yard	Draftsman	p. d. 4.00
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. (Outside.)						
Furniss, Albert E	Conn	1899. Nov. 20	2425	Post-office inspector in charge, Boston, Mass.	Chief clerk	1,200.00
Hodge, Lincoln H	Ill	Aug. 26	2473	Post-office inspector in charge, Chicago, Ill.	Clerk	1,000.00
Clarke, Owen J	Mo	Sept. 30	2508	Post-office inspector in charge, St. Louis, Mo.	do	600.00
Mooney, Edward L	Colo	Oct. 7	2575	Post-office inspector in charge, Chattanooga, Tenn.	do	1,000.00
Hare, Frank J	Cal	1900. Feb. 3	2747	Post-office inspector in charge, San Francisco, Cal.	do	1,200.00
Fullenwider, John R	Wash	Mar. 14	2827	Post-office inspector in charge, Spokane, Wash.	do	1,000.00
Swan, Albert F	Colo	June 9	2998	Post-office inspector in charge, Denver, Colo.	do	1,200.00
Soranson, Geo. W	Pa	June 15	3020	Post-office inspector in charge, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Clerk to post-office inspector.	
Railway-Mail Service.						
Uphof, Geo. H	Ohio	1899. July 1	2398		Clerk	800.00
Price, Chas. H	Mich	Aug. 1	2427		do	800.00
Dewey, Irving	do	do	2428		do	800.00
Marquis, Barton H	Cal	Sept. 30	2430		do	900.00
Scannell, Cornelius		Aug. 17	2450		do	900.00
Bartholomew, Chas. H.	Cal	Aug. 19	2462		do	800.00
Vierling, Otto	Mo	Aug. 28	2463		do	700.00
Farrell, Robert J	do	Aug. 21	2465		do	
Leahy, James D	do	do	2466		do	700.00
Dawson, Peter L	do	do	2467		do	700.00
O'Laughlin, Michael	do	Aug. 29	2468		do	700.00
Fleming, Thos. F	do	Aug. 28	2470		do	800.00
Weller, Wm. W	Cal	Sept. 30	2506		do	900.00
Ripley, Geo. B	Ill	Sept. 29	2513		do	700.00
Padgett, John M	do	Oct. 2	2514		do	700.00
Leonard, John J		Sept. 28	2515		do	700.00
Law, Frank C		do	2516		do	700.00
Brandt, Robert	Ill	Oct. 13	2547		do	
Nelson, Alex. C. E	Minn	Oct. 21	2559		do	800.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administraton.]

Transferred from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Navy	San Francisco, pay	Clerk	$1,000.00	
War	Record and Pension	do	1,200.00	Register and receiver's clerk examination.
Interior	San Francisco pension agency.	Clerk	720.00	
Post-Office	Portsmouth, Va., post-office	do	700.00	Clerk examination.
War	Chief Signal	General mechanic	900.00	Watchman examination.
Interior	Santa Fe Land	Clerk	1,200.00	
Treasury	Customs Service	Inspector, etc		
War	Engineer	Inspector	p.m. 100.00	
Post-Office	Moorestown, N. J., post-office.	Clerk	600.00	
Agriculture	Weather Bureau	Messenger boy	360.00	
Navy	New York Navy-Yard	Subinspector	p.d. 4.00	
Interstate Commerce Commission.		Clerk	1,400.00	
Post-Office	Chicago, Ill., post-office	do	600.00	Clerk examination.
do	St. Louis, Mo., post-office	do	600.00	Post-office inspector examination.
do	Victor, Colo., post-office	do	700.00	
do	San Francisco, Cal., post-office.	do		Clerk to post-office inspector examination.
do	Spokane, Wash., post-office	do	1,200.00	Clerk examination.
do	Denver, Colo., post-office	do	800.00	Post-office inspector examination.
do	Railway-Mail Service	do		Clerk examination.
Post-Office	Cincinnati, Ohio, post-office.	Clerk		Railway-mail clerk examination.
do	Grand Rapids, Mich., post-office.	do	600.00	Do.
do	do	do	600.00	Do.
do	Los Angeles, Cal., post-office.	do	900.00	Do.
do	St. Louis, Mo., post-office	do	1,200.00	
do	San Diego, Cal., post-office	do	800.00	Do.
do	St. Louis, Mo., post-office	do	500.00	Do.
do	do	do	700.00	Do.
do	do	do	600.00	Do.
do	do	do	700.00	Do.
do	do	do		Do.
do	do	do		Do.
do	Los Angeles, Cal., post-office.	do	900.00	Do.
do	St. Louis, Mo., post-office	do	500.00	Do.
do	Chicago, Ill., post-office	do	800.00	
do	do	do	600.00	
do	do	do	700.00	
do	do	do	600.00	Do.
do	Minneapolis, Minn., post-office.	do	600.00	Do.

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TABLE 25.—*Showing, by departments and branches of the service, the names of persons*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to apportionment were waived upon the

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		
				Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. (Outside)—Continued.						
Railway-Mail Service—Continued.						
		1899.				
Berger, August W	Kans	Nov. 1	2593		Clerk	
Hunt, Jesse B	N. Y	Nov. 11	2614		do	
Hunn, Jesse S	Mo	Nov. 13	2616		do	$800.00
Lemm, Wm. H		Nov. 11	2628		do	
Hawkins, Wm. M	Mo	Nov. 16	2634		do	
Connors, Edward J	Ill	Dec. 2	2654		do	
Stokes, Frank J	do	Dec. 6	2665		do	
Lee, John H	S. C	Dec. 12	2671		do	800.00
		1900.				
Casey, Daniel M	Mo	Jan. 5	2696		do	
Fariss, Hugh F., jr	Tenn	Jan. 8	2709		do	
Connolly, Jas. W	Ill	Feb. 2	2748		do	
Treadwell, Geo. A	Cal	do	2750		do	900.00
Moore, James	Ill	Feb. 23	2776		do	
Fogarty, Jno. A	Pa	Feb. 26	2781		do	
Fawkner, Chas. B	Ind	Mar. 16	2809		do	900.00
Maguire, Louis T		Mar. 29	2857		do	
Williams, Robt. J	Ind	Apr. 24	2884		do	
Barnes, Mark G	Ill	June 8	2949		do	800.00
Pool, William	Ohio	May 18	2956		do	900.00
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. (Outside).						
		1899.				
Macey, C. K	N. Y	Sept. 16	2497	Fort l enworth Penitentiary.	Chief clerk	1,800.00
Ripley, J. C	Kans	Oct. 16	2608	do	Guard	p. m. 60.00
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.						
Gibb, Hugh	Conn	July 1	2409	National Museum	Skilled laborer.	p. m. 83.33
		1900.				
Smedes, Miss Emily R.		May 1	2924	Ethnology	Clerk	1,200.00

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appointed to the departmental service by transfer under Rule X, etc.—Continued.

certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Transfer from—				Remarks.
Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.	
Post-Office	Lawrence, Kans., post-office.	Clerk	$850.00	Railway-mail clerk examination.
do	Rochester, N. Y., post-office	do	700.00	Do.
do	St. Louis, Mo., post-office	do		Do.
do	Chicago, Ill., post-office	do		Do.
do	Kansas City, Mo., post-office	do	800.00	Do.
do	Chicago, Ill., post-office	do	600.00	Do.
do	do	do		Do.
do	Columbia, S. C., post-office.	do		Do.
do	St. Louis, Mo., post-office	do	700.00	Do.
do	Columbia, Tenn., post-office.	do		Do.
do	Chicago, Ill., post-office	do		Do.
do	San Francisco, Cal., post-office.	do		Do.
do	Chicago, Ill., post-office	do	600.00	Do.
do	Pittsburg, Pa., post-office.	do	600.00	Do.
do	Fourth Assistant	Post-office inspector.	1,200.00	
do	Chicago, Ill., post-office	Clerk	700.00	
do	Muncie, Ind., post-office	do	700.00	Do.
do	Chicago, Ill., post-office	do		Do.
do	Cincinnati, Ohio, post-office.	do		Do.
Justice		Clerk	1,200.00	
do	Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary.	Chief clerk	1,800.00	
Interior	Geological Survey	Classified laborer.	p. m. 70.00	
do	Indian	Clerk	1,200.00	

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INDIAN SERVICE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The Secretary of the Interior, by direction of the President, on April 13, 1891, classified physicians, school superintendents, assistant superintendents, school teachers, and matrons in the Indian Service; and the President promulgated rules applying the civil-service act to such positions, to take effect October 1, 1891. The rules became effective on March 1, 1892, the President having set forward the date on representations of the Commission that complete arrangements could not be made sooner.

On May 11, 1894, assistant teachers were classified, and provision was made for the appointment of Indians nominated for the positions of assistant teachers upon their passing a noncompetitive examination, and on November 2, 1894, the rules were amended to permit certificates of graduation from certain schools to stand in place of examination for noncompetitive positions.

In its report for 1894, the Board of Indian Commissioners recommended the extension of the classified service to the entire Indian Service, and the Secretary of the Interior made a similar recommendation in his report for 1895.

An Executive order dated March 20, 1896, directed the Secretary of the Interior to amend the classification of his department so as to include among the positions classified and subject to competitive examination all clerical positions at Indian schools and agencies, also the positions of supervisior of Indian schools, day school inspector, disciplinarian, industrial teacher, teacher of industries, kindergarten teacher, farmer, nurse, assistant matron, and seamstress. Indians were made eligible to appointment to any of said positions without examination, upon any test of fitness required by the Secretary of the Interior.

By the rules of May 6, 1896, which applied to the entire classified service, the rules for the Indian Service were superseded. Indians employed in the Indian Service at large were excepted from the requirements of examination, except those employed as superintendents, teachers, teachers of industries, kindergartners, and physicians, appointments to the positions named being subject to noncompetitive examination. By the revision of the rules on May 29, 1899, 1,972 Indian employees who had been excepted from the requirement of examination under Rule VI were transferred to Rule III, paragraph 8 (*e*), a change which made no essential alteration of their status.

The following extract concerning Indian school employees is from the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900:

"Indian schools are the home for practically twelve months of the year for 22,124 children. For them must be provided school, home, hospital, shops, garden, farm, stock, etc., and for watching over these interests, training the pupils, and caring for them in sickness and health there were employed during the year 2,175 persons, of which number 1,480 were white and 695 Indian. The annual salaries range from $100 to $2,000. They are divided as follows: Supervisors, 5 white; superintendents, 100 white; clerks, 35 white, 9 Indian; physicians, 21 white; disciplinarians, 7 white, 11 Indian; teachers, 418 white, 59 Indian; kindergartners, 53 white, 2 Indian; manual-training teachers, 6 white; matrons, 97 white, 4 Indian; assistant matrons and nurses, 92 white, 54 Indian; seamstresses, 94 white, 25 Indian; laundresses, 77 white, 34 Indian; industrial teachers, 64 white, 45 Indian; cooks and bakers, 120 white, 46 Indian; farmers, 39 white, 14 Indian; blacksmiths and carpenters, 49 white, 7 Indian; engineers, 34 white, 8 Indian; tailors, 15 white, 4 Indian; shoe and harness makers, 20 white, 8 Indian; miscellaneous employees, 134 white, 44 Indian; Indian assistants, 321. In addition to these there were employed several hundred pupils, at salaries ranging from $1 to $5 per month, as apprentices in various trades," etc.

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TABLE 26.—*Changes in the Indian Service among those appointed through examination and certification.*

[The rules went into effect in the Indian Service on March 1, 1892.]

Position.	March 1, 1892, to June 30, 1900.					July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.				
	Appointments.	Separations.			Reinstatements.	Appointments.	Separations.			Reinstatements.
		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.			Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	
Physician:										
Male	89	8	33	1	10	8	1	6		4
Female	1									
Superintendent:										
Male	30	11	15		2			4		1
Female	1									
Assistant superintendent	1	1								
Disciplinarian	3									
Teacher:										
Male	238	30	59	3	20	32		17	1	4
Female	232	22	93	3	37	23		18	1	7
Teachers—Indians, noncompetitive examination:										
Male	2									
Female	2		1							
Sloyd teacher	3		1			3		1		
Kindergartner	52		12		2	15		8		1
Drawing teacher	1									
Music teacher	4									
Teacher of industries	1				1					
Manual-training teacher	5		1		1	3				1
Assistant teacher	28		5		3	3		2		1
Clerk	14	2	7		1	5	1	2		
Issue clerk	5		1			1		1		
Assistant clerk	9	2	3			2		1		
Property and forwarding clerk	1									
Stenographer and typewriter	3									
Assistant clerk and telegraph operator	2		1							
Matron	140	18	73	2	12	6		5	1	
Assistant matron	32	1	12		4	9	1	4		1
General housekeeper	2									
Cook	87	1	18		2	36	1	10		1
Laundress	60		16		3	23		5		2
Seamstress	36		11		3	13		5		2
Nurse	11		5		1	5		3		1
Tailor	13		3			4				
Butcher	3	1								
Baker	18		4		1	6		2		1
Herder	1									
Stockman	1									
Carpenter	41	1	7		1	19		2		1
General mechanic	3									
Blacksmith	26	4	5	1	2	7	2	4		1
Wheelwright	1									
Sawyer	7		1			1		1		
Sawyer and miller	3	1	3			1	1	2		
Blacksmith and wheelwright	1									
Wagon maker	1					1				
Engineer and assistant engineer	29	1	11		1	11		7		1
Electrician	1					1				
Engineer and electrician	2									
Painter	1					1				
Farmer	16	2	6		1	3	2	2		1
Assistant farmer	2									
Additional farmer	16	3	2			1	1	1		
Gardener	4					3				
Gardener and dairyman	1									
Nurseryman	2		1			1				
Shoe and harness maker	9		1			4		1		
Constable	10		2			6		1		
Cook and laundress	3		2			1				
Shoemaker	2					1				
Dairyman	1									
Carpenter and engineer	1									
Farmer and carpenter	1					1				
Stenographer and forwarding clerk	2									
Storekeeper	4					1				
Engineer and sawyer	1									
Blacksmith and engineer	1					1				
Carpenter and blacksmith	1		1			1		1		
Industrial teacher	23	1	8		1	16		7		1
Total	1,347	110	424	10	109	280	10	123	3	32

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RAILWAY-MAIL SERVICE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

On December 31, 1888, the Postmaster-General issued an order, by direction of the President, subject to "An act to designate, classify, and fix the salaries of persons in the Railway-Mail Service," approved July 31, 1882, and in accordance with the third clause of section 6 of the civil-service act, arranging employees in the Railway-Mail Service in classes subject to the civil-service rules.

President Cleveland, on January 4, 1889, approved rules for this service, to take effect on March 15, 1889. President Harrison, on March 11, 1889, fixed May 1, 1889, as the date when the rules should become operative, the Commission having informed him that it would not be possible to complete arrangements for putting the rules into effect at an earlier date. May 1, 1889, is therefore regarded as the date of inclusion of the service under civil-service rules. The number of employees on December 31, 1888, was 5,320, of which number 2,300 were removed between March 4, 1889, and May 1, 1889, while the operation of the rules was suspended, and their places were filled without examination.

On May 6, 1896, this service, which had previously existed as coordinate with the departmental service, was included by revision in the departmental service, and its rules were superseded by general rules adopted on that date for the whole classified service.

TABLE 27.—*Showing, by divisions, the number of clerks in the Railway-Mail Service on June 30, 1900.*

	Substitutes.	Regular.
First division (the New England States)	79	675
Second division (New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland)	96	1,014
Third division (Maryland, excluding the Eastern Shore, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia)	60	520
Fourth division (South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi)	68	612
Fifth division (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee)	106	1,448
Sixth division (Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and Wyoming)	81	1,246
Seventh division (Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico)	64	813
Eighth division (California, Nevada, Oregon, Alaska, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, and Washington)	57	375
Ninth division (consists of the lower peninsula of Michigan; but competitors residing in this division will be examined on the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. They will also be given questions on the distribution of the through mails via Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Toledo, and Detroit; the lines of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad)	29	838
Tenth division (Wisconsin, northern peninsula of Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana)	65	667
Eleventh division (Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, and Texas; all of Louisiana will be regarded as in the Eleventh division)	52	488
Total	757	8,696
Total for year ended June 30, 1899	685	8,388

TABLE 28.—*Showing changes in the substitute force of the Railway-Mail Service during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Number on roll June 30, 1899		685
APPOINTMENTS.		
Appointed on examination and certification	736	
By transfer from post-office	3	
By reinstatement	9	
		748
Total		1,433
SEPARATIONS.		
Removed	8	
Resigned	60	
Declined	71	
Died	5	
Permanently appointed	532	
Total		676
Left on roll June 30, 1900		757

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TABLE 29.—*Showing changes in the Railway-Mail Service from March 4, 1885 to June 30, 1900.*

Period.	The entire service.					
	Number of clerks.	Resigned.	Removed. a		Died.	Total number separations.
			During probational or after absolute appointment.	At expiration of probational appointment.		
Prior to classification: b						
Mar. 4, 1885, to Mar. 3, 1886	4,573	509	508	394	29	1,440
Mar. 4, 1886, to Mar. 3, 1887	4,851	453	446	91	25	1,015
Mar. 4, 1887, to Mar. 3, 1888	5,094	329	503	119	41	992
Mar. 4, 1888, to Mar. 3, 1889	5,448	664	571	103	32	1,352
Mar. 4, 1889, to Apr. 30, 1889		262	1,438	262	8	1,932
Total	.....	2,217	3,466	969	135	6,731
Since classification: b						
May 1 to June 30, 1889	5,448	109	33	35	1	178
Year ended June 30—						
1890	5,836	533	242	150	36	961
1891	6,032	454	175	71	43	743
1892	6,417	371	146	70	32	619
1893	6,645	337	131	28	44	540
1894	6,852	219	197	18	34	468
1895	7,045	188	171	10	40	409
1896	7,408	181	93	5	44	323
1897	7,573	136	75	2	60	273
1898	7,999	157	68	5	48	278
1899	8,388	153	68	.....	64	285
1900	8,696	208	45	3	67	323
Total	.....	3,046	1,444	397	513	5,400

Period.	Appointed through examinations.					
	Resigned.	Removed. a		Died.	Total number separations.	Number appointed (substitutes).
		During probational or after absolute appointment.	At expiration of probational appointment.			
Since classification: b						
May 1 to June 30, 1889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125
Year ended June 30—						
1890	112	31	43	3	189	1,400
1891	c 10	c 47	(c)	c 5	c 62	1,062
1892	102	68	.....	15	185	1,199
1893	201	51	24	23	299	1,014
1894	140	106	16	16	278	735
1895	118	101	10	19	248	646
1896	132	66	.....	1	199	656
1897	77	45	2	28	152	382
1898	112	65	2	34	213	775
1899	103	47	4	44	198	742
1900	130	28	3	31	192	736
Total	1,237	655	104	219	2,215	9,472

a It is necessary to distinguish two grades of clerks—substitute and regular; also two kinds of appointments—probational and absolute. The employee always enters the service as a substitute on probational appointment, and is employed only in the place and at the rate of a regular clerk who is absent without pay. Assignments to regular positions are made as vacancies occur, from among the substitutes in the order in which they were appointed. When the substitute's turn comes for assignment to a regular position, and a vacancy occurs, he may receive absolute appointment at once, if he has already rendered the equivalent of six months' continuous service; if his service as a substitute has not equaled the required six months of probational employment, he will receive absolute appointment only after he has served continuously long enough to complete his probation. Employment as a regular clerk, therefore, does not depend upon length of service as a substitute, but upon the number of substitutes senior to him and upon the frequency with which vacancies occur.

b Classification of this service took effect May 1, 1889.

c This information relates to substitute force only. Full information not obtainable.

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TABLE 30.—*Showing changes in the regular force of the Railway-Mail Service during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

APPOINTMENTS.

Probationary from the substitute lists	544
By reinstatement	36
By transfer	44
Total	624

SEPARATIONS.

Among those who entered the service through examination:		
Removed	28	
Resigned	113	
Died	31	
Expiration of appointment	3	
Transferred to other classified positions	17	
Total		192
Among those who entered the service prior to its classification:		
Removed	17	
Resigned	78	
Died	36	
Total		131
Grand total separations		323

Approximately three-fourths of the present force of the Railway-Mail Service entered through examination and certification.

TABLE 31.—*Number of probationary appointments, by States, in the Railway-Mail Service during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Alabama	9	Nevada	3
Arizona	2	New Hampshire	2
Arkansas	14	New Jersey	10
California	10	New Mexico	2
Colorado	6	New York	36
Connecticut	10	North Carolina	10
Delaware	2	North Dakota	6
Florida	1	Ohio	39
Georgia	8	Oklahoma	4
Idaho	5	Oregon	5
Illinois	36	Pennsylvania	24
Indiana	27	Rhode Island	2
Indian Territory	1	South Carolina	9
Iowa	20	South Dakota	3
Kansas	18	Tennessee	9
Kentucky	12	Texas	10
Louisiana	5	Utah	5
Maine	3	Vermont	3
Maryland	11	Virginia	18
Massachusetts	16	Washington	7
Michigan	21	West Virginia	2
Minnesota	17	Wisconsin	16
Mississippi	14	Wyoming	9
Missouri	30		
Montana	4	Total	546
Nebraska	10		

GOVERNMENT PRINTING SERVICE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

By Executive order dated June 13, 1895, the Government Printing Office was classified and rules adopted for its administration. All persons were included except those confirmed by the Senate and unskilled laborers or workmen.

On May 6, 1896, the rules for this service were superseded by general rules applying to the entire classified service.

The rules originally promulgated for the Government Printing Office did not provide for an apportionment of appointments among the several States and Territories.[1] On June 15, 1898, the President approved an amendment to Rule VIII, under which this office has an apportionment of its own. This apportionment differs from that for the Departmental Service in that the several States and Territories were charged

[1] See Fifteenth Report, pp. 26 and 27.

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with the employees who were holding apportionable positions at the date of its application. Since its adoption no State or Territory having an excess of its share of appointments to these positions has received any further appointments through examination, except when the State which was at the time of certification entitled to the appointment had no eligibles.

TABLE 32.—*Showing the apportionment of appointments to clerical and recognized trades positions in the Government Printing Office on the basis of 2,521 appointments under the census of 1900 on January 1, 1901.*

State or Territory.	Entitled.	Appointments.				Separations since June 15, 1898.	Net appointments charged.	Per cent received.
		In the service on June 15, 1898.	Since June 15, 1898.					
			Through examination.	Through reinstatement and transfer.	Total.			
Alabama	61	5	11	4	15	6	14	22.946
Alaska	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	33.333
Arkansas	44	16	10	5	15	10	21	47.733
California	39	6	16	5	21	7	20	51.280
Colorado	18	9	3	1	4	3	10	55.555
Connecticut	30	12	5	5	10	6	16	53.328
Delaware	6	10	.....	.....	.....	1	9	150.000
District of Columbia	9	260	5	42	47	41	266	2,955.426
Florida	18	2	5	3	8	2	8	44.440
Georgia	74	32	8	19	27	24	35	47.285
Idaho	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20.000
Illinois	161	72	33	27	60	31	101	62.721
Indiana	84	49	3	19	22	12	59	70.210
Indian Territory	11	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	9.090
Iowa	74	27	22	5	27	13	41	56.391
Kansas	49	27	7	6	13	7	33	67.353
Kentucky	72	32	11	22	33	26	39	54.171
Louisiana	46	11	8	3	11	12	10	21.740
Maine	23	3	7	.....	7	3	7	30.432
Maryland	40	94	6	42	48	33	109	272.500
Massachusetts	94	29	37	4	41	13	57	60.648
Michigan	81	35	14	13	27	12	50	61.750
Minnesota	58	24	9	5	14	7	31	53.444
Mississippi	52	15	4	7	11	8	18	34.614
Missouri	104	24	33	12	45	20	49	47.138
Montana	8	2	1	2	3	1	4	50.000
Nebraska	36	15	14	2	16	8	23	67.643
Nevada	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	100.000
New Hampshire	14	10	4	.....	4	2	12	85.716
New Jersey	63	50	3	15	18	11	57	90.459
New Mexico	6	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	33.332
New York	242	303	9	90	99	116	286	118.118
North Carolina	63	17	4	4	8	8	17	26.979
North Dakota	10	7	.....	.....	.....	1	6	60.000
Ohio	139	74	21	40	61	29	106	76.214
Oklahoma	13	1	1	.....	1	.....	2	15.384
Oregon	14	1	3	.....	3	1	3	21.429
Pennsylvania	210	161	18	49	67	49	179	85.204
Rhode Island	14	3	7	.....	7	3	7	50.001
South Carolina	45	10	9	9	18	14	14	31.108
South Dakota	13	7	.....	1	1	.....	8	61.536
Tennessee	67	28	11	16	27	19	36	53.748
Texas	102	11	28	4	32	16	27	26.460
Utah	9	2	2	1	3	.....	5	55.555
Vermont	11	6	1	1	2	.....	8	72.720
Virginia	62	50	4	14	18	17	51	82.263
Washington	17	2	4	1	5	2	5	29.410
West Virginia	32	26	.....	15	15	12	29	90.625
Wisconsin	69	9	20	3	23	5	27	39.123
Wyoming	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	33.323
Total	2,521	1,591	426	516	942	611	1,922	.....

NOTE.—On June 15, 1898, the President amended the rules to provide for the apportionment of appointments to these positions in the Government Printing Office. In applying this apportionment persons then in these positions were charged to their respective States and Territories, as shown in the left-hand column under "Appointments."

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TABLE 33.—*Showing changes in the force of the Government Printing Office among those appointed through examination and certification.*

	August 1, 1895, to June 30, 1900.					July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.				
		Separations.					Separations.			
	Appointments.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Reinstatements.	Appointments.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Reinstatements.
Compositor:										
Male	518	114	40	3	29	149	a 28	12	1	16
Female	17		1			4				
Pressman	54	8	6		4	18	b 4	5		3
Bookbinder	80	6	2		1	17				
Skilled laborer:										
Male	19	5	3							
Female	118	2	6							
Superintendent of public documents	1									
Public-document clerk, female	2									
Public-document cataloguer, female	2	1	1			1		1		
Stereotyper	4	1				1	1			
Electrotyper	3		2							
Electrotype molder	7					2				
Electrotype finisher	9					3				
Electrician	3									
Assistant electrician	5									
Case maker	1									
Finisher	5									
Numberer, female	2									
Folder, female	95	14	15	2	7	19	3	11	2	2
Feeder, female	42	2	5	2		2	1	4	2	2
Fireman	4									
Saw filer and knife grinder	2									
Plumber	1									
Messenger boy	3		1							
Leather parer	1									
Steam fitter	1									
Telegrapher	2		1							
Messenger	3	1	2					1		
Counter:										
Male	2		1			1		1		
Female	2									
Sewer, female	23					8		2		
Gold worker, female	2					1				
Operator, female	1									
Engineer	2		1			1		1		
Proof reader	1		1							
Gatherer, female	1					1				
Helper, male	6					6				
Hydraulic pressman	1					1				
Clerk	1					1		1		
Total	1,046	154	88	7	41	236	37	39	5	23

a Of these, 10 were removed during or at the end of the probational period, and nearly all of the others on account of necessary reduction of force.
b One was removed at the end of the probationary period.

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TABLE 34.—*Showing reinstatements, by names, in the Government Printing Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.			Separation.		Remarks.
		Date.	Certificate number.	Position.	Date.	How.	
Baldwin, Walter J	Md	July 13, 1899	449	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	Removed	
Blackiston, Frances P	D. C	July 25, 1899	463	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Brady, John	do	July 10, 1899	442	Helper	Mar. 14, 1899	do	
Conway, Thomas	do	July 27, 1899	468	do	do	do	
Cunningham, Mary	W. Va	July 25, 1899	460	Press feeder	May 19, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Dutton, John W	D. C	July 27, 1899	466	Helper	Dec. 8, 1898	do	
Farley, Hugh J	Pa	July 13, 1899	443	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
Flynn, Mamie	D. C	do	452	Feeder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Harris, David	N. J	July 19, 1899	455	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
Herzog, Emma	D. C	July 13, 1899	440	Gold worker	May 5, 1899	do	
Johnson, W. F	Ind	July 27, 1899	464	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
McConahay, Stella B	do	July 1, 1899	439	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
McKaig, Rose	N. J	July 15, 1899	451	do	do	do	
McKinnon, J. D	N. Y	July 13, 1899	447	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
Mills, Mary	D. C	July 25, 1899	459	Press feeder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Perdue, Bertie	Ohio	July 11, 1899	441	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Pierce, George W	Pa	July 13, 1899	448	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
Quaid, James R	Conn	July 27, 1899	465	Hyd. pressman	May 19, 1894	do	Spanish-American war veteran.
Quill, Nellie C	D. C	July 13, 1899	454	Feeder	Mar 18, 1899	do	
Raub, George M	do	July 31, 1899	471	Hyd. pressman	May 19, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Richardson, R. A	Va	July 13, 1899	453	Feeder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Rotenbury, Virginia	D. C	July 24, 1899	458	Sewer	Nov. 7, 1889	Resigned	Widow of civil-war veteran.
Schafer, E. J	Kans	do	462	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	Removed	
Saunders, H. C	D. C	July 27, 1899	469	Helper	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Test, John M	Pa	do	467	Compositor	do	do	
Tilly, Fannie	D. C	July 31, 1899	473	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Van Horn, John F	Md	July 15, 1899	450	Bookbinder	June 30, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Veatch, James E	N. Y	July 13, 1899	446	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
Wade, M	Va	July 22, 1899	457	Folder	Mar 18, 1899	do	
Watson, J. C	N. J	July 13. 1899	445	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
Waugh, John S	D. C	July 15, 1899	456	Helper	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Willis, F. M	Texas	July 13, 1899	444	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
Armstrong, Arthur	Ky	Aug. 28, 1899	516	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Bolland, Benjamin	Mich	Aug. 31, 1899	527	Helper	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Boteler, O. C	Pa	Aug. 18, 1899	497	Compositor	do	do	Do.
Brian, Edward H	D. C	Aug. 10, 1899	478	Helper	Nov. 12, 1893	Resigned	Spanish-American war veteran.
Brigham, W. H	N. Y	Aug. 24, 1899	508	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	Removed	
Brodnax, James H	Ark	Aug. 3, 1899	472	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Camp, W. M	Pa	Aug. 11, 1899	485	do	July 2, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Connell, Jeremiah A	Ill	Aug. 29, 1899	522	Bookbinder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Covert, Jacob	Ind	Aug. 21, 1899	503	Compositor	June 30, 1894	Resigned	Civil-war veteran.
Dillon, Thomas	Mass	Aug. 29, 1899	523	Helper	Mar. 14, 1899	Removed	

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TABLE 34.—*Showing reinstatements, by names, in the Government Printing Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.			Separation.		Remarks.
		Date.	Certificate number.	Position.	Date.	How.	
Doocy, J. W	Ill	Aug. 24, 1899	501	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	Removed	
Dwight, E. J	Mass	Aug. 28, 1899	517	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Eggleston, J. M	D. C	Aug. 17, 1899	494	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Ellis, Ettie S	N. Y	Aug. 31, 1899	499	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Evans, Martin N	D. C	Aug. 21, 1899	505	Compositor	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Flynn, Martin H	N. Y	Aug. 15, 1899	487	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Fordham, George	D. C	Aug. 11, 1899	483	Helper	June 30, 1894	do	Do.
Fraser, Frank	N. Y	Aug. 3, 1899	476	Pressman	Apr. 27, 1899	Resigned	
Frayser, Mary E	Ala	Aug. 28, 1899	520	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	Removed	
Graves, George B	Nebr	Aug. 16, 1899	493	Compositor	June 17, 1894	Resigned	Spanish-American war veteran.
Hogan, John E	D. C	Aug. 26, 1899	514	do	May 19, 1894	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
Hopkins, Edgar W	Minn	Aug. 17, 1899	490	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Howland, George W	Mich	Aug. 28, 1899	512	do	June 11, 1894	do	Do.
Hyatt, Nellie B	D. C	Aug. 19, 1899	498	Folder	Aug. 24, 1894	do	Do.
Jaques, John B	Ga	Aug. 24, 1899	502	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Johnson, George, jr	Md	do	509	do	do	do	
Joseph, Lula M	D. C	Aug. 7, 1899	479	Operator	Mar. 11, 1889	Resigned	Widow of civil-war veteran.
King, Edward J	Cal	Aug. 15, 1899	488	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	Removed	
Lewis, F. P	Conn	Aug. 17, 1899	496	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Lewis, William E	Pa	Aug. 24, 1899	511	do	do	do	Do.
McCann, C. B	N. Y	Aug. 19, 1899	504	do	do	do	Do.
McCurdy, William S	W. Va	Aug. 31, 1899	526	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Morrison, John R	Md	Aug. 7, 1899	470	do	July 19, 1894	do	Do.
Murphy, C. P	Iowa	Aug. 31, 1899	524	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Nachman, Philip	N. Y	Aug. 21, 1899	506	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Nevils, E. M	Tenn	Aug. 26, 1899	519	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
O'Connor, Mary E	D. C	Aug. 10, 1899	480	Feeder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Orem, George W	Md	Aug. 24, 1899	510	Bookbinder	May 17, 1894	do	Do.
Peake, Charles P	D. C	Aug. 30, 1899	525	Compositor	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Presley, Samuel C	Mass	Aug. 17, 1899	495	do	Jan. 24, 1895	do	Do.
Richardson, F. M	Ohio	Aug. 10, 1899	482	do	June 30, 1894	do	Do.
Rinehart, G. A	Pa	Aug. 16, 1899	491	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Roberts, John T	Kans	Aug. 9, 1899	481	do	Sept. 2, 1894	Resigned	Spanish-American war veteran
Sansom, Daniel L	Pa	Aug. 3, 1899	475	do	Apr. 22, 1899	Removed	
Schram, Martin	Mich	Aug. 15, 1899	489	do	do	do	
Smith, Eugene F	Ga	Aug. 16, 1899	492	do	Dec. 24, 1895	Resigned	Do.
Steele, Dora	Pa	Aug. 3, 1899	474	Feeder	Mar. 18, 1899	Removed	
Sutton, H. S	Ky	Aug. 21, 1899	507	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Tanner, W. B	S. Dak	Aug. 26, 1899	515	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Thrush, John H. W	Pa	Aug. 11, 1899	484	do	June 13, 1894	do	Do.
Weston, F. F	Iowa	Aug. 15, 1899	486	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Wilson, Maggie	D. C	Aug. 28, 1899	513	Folder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.

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Young, H. D	Ky	Aug. 19, 1899	500	Compositor	June 2, 1899	do	
Zucker, Henry	Ohio	Aug. 1, 1899	461	do	July 23, 1898	do	
Armstrong, C. P	D. C	Sept. 19, 1899	557	Folder	June 13, 1894	do	Do.
Bartels, A. J	Va	Sept. 25, 1899	567	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Baxter, Byron H	Ind	Sept. 11, 1899	537	do	June 30, 1894	do	Do.
Boyd, M. R. A	Pa	Sept. 21, 1899	556	Sewer	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Braun, Pauline L	D. C	Sept. 28, 1899	566	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Butcher, J. W., jr	do	Sept. 18, 1899	560	Helper	Feb. 11, 1899	Resigned	
Craig, James M	Ohio	Sept. 15, 1899	534	Compositor	May 9, 1894	Removed	Do.
Deering, C	N. Y	Sept. 23, 1899	564	Binder	Sept. 22, 1894	do	Do.
Dickman, John B	Ohio	Sept. 21, 1899	555	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Dulin, Mary S	D. C	Sept. 25, 1899	562	Sewer	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Ellis, George H	Vt	do	565	Compositor	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Fitzgerald, George S	Tenn	Sept. 5, 1899	531	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Foxwell, A. T	N. J	Sept. 26, 1899	570	Proofreader	Oct. 2, 1894	do	Do.
Gardner, Charles H	Ga	Sept. 2, 1899	528	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Goodacre, Charles P	D. C	Sept. 25, 1899	568	Helper	Aug. 9, 1894	do	Do.
Hackett, Murray	N. Y	Sept. 28, 1899	418	Compositor	Apr. 11, 1898	Resigned	
Hanft, Theodore	Ill	do	575	do	July 5, 1899	Removed	
Hartman, William A	Ind	do	573	do	June 11, 1894	do	Do.
Hood, Mary C	Ohio	Sept. 7, 1899	532	Counter	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Hough, Charles B	D. C	Sept. 14, 1899	549	Compositor	Sept. 15, 1894	do	Do.
Howe, Merwin G	N. Y	Sept. 19, 1899	554	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Kensil, George W	Pa	Sept. 25, 1899	559	Binder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Krener, Charles H	Md	Sept. 8, 1899	538	Bookbinder	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Lambert, W. C	W. Va	do	535	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	Do.
Lavalette, W. A	Va	Sept. 22, 1899	563	do	June 4, 1894	do	
Lockwood, W. Kirk	Cal	Sept. 25, 1899	569	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Maloney, W. W	D. C	Sept. 11, 1899	542	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Martin, William K	do	Sept. 15, 1899	550	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
McPike, H. A	Pa	Sept. 20, 1899	558	do	do	do	
Michael, John W	N. Y	Sept. 25, 1899	553	do	June 26, 1894	do	Do.
Miller, John J	N. J	Sept. 18, 1899	551	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
O'Connell, Jeremiah	D. C	Sept. 11, 1899	545	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Ogle, George H	N. Y	do	546	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Pierce, W. L	D. C	Sept. 12, 1899	547	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Razey, F. T	N. Y	Sept. 15, 1899	552	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Shaffer, Geo. W	do	Sept. 7, 1899	533	do	do	do	
Sheridan, John	do	Sept. 2, 1899	529	do	do	do	
Smith, Maggie K	D. C	Sept. 11, 1899	543	Folder	June 26, 1894	do	Do.
Swain, B. H	N. C	Sept. 1, 1899	521	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Thomas, Richard	Md	Sept. 18, 1899	561	Helper	Mar. 15, 1899	do	
Trudgian, J. B	W. Va	Sept. 11, 1899	541	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Wall, S. R	Ohio	Sept. 29, 1899	576	do	June 4, 1894	do	Do.
Watson, Frank W	Ill	Sept. 2, 1899	518	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Weitzel, John B	Ky	Sept. 11, 1899	540	do	do	do	
White, William F. P	Md	Sept. 14, 1899	548	do	Sept. 20, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Wilson, Richard J	D. C	Sept. 5, 1899	530	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Wise, Samuel G	do	Sept. 7, 1899	536	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Yetter, H. C	Ill	Sept. 12, 1899	539	do	July 1, 1899	Resigned	
Irvin, J. E	do	Sept. 30, 1899	577	do	Apr. 22, 1899	Removed	
Sarr, G. W	Iowa	Sept. 27, 1899	572	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.

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TABLE 34.—*Showing reinstatements, by names, in the Government Printing Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.			Separation.		Remarks.
		Date.	Certificate number.	Position.	Date.	How.	
Ward, F. J	D. C	Sept. 27, 1899	571	Compositor	July 14, 1894	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
Alleger, Thomas J	Pa	Oct. 16, 1899	607	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Aman, F. A	Md	Oct. 26, 1899	624	Helper	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Anson, Eugene	Ill	Oct. 30, 1899	637	Compositor	Jan. 11, 1896	do	Do.
Auracher, C. C	N. Y	Oct. 28, 1899	636	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Bateman, William I	Md	Oct. 16, 1899	605	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Battles, S. L	La	Oct. 10, 1899	592	do	July 5, 1899	do	
Baxter, Ione T	D. C	Oct. 9, 1899	585	Folder	June 1, 1894	do	Do.
Bentz, A. W	Pa	Oct. 12, 1899	596	Compositor	June 29, 1895	do	Do.
Boone, George R	W. Va	Oct. 11, 1899	595	do	June 13, 1894	do	Do.
Bradley, Harry	Ga	Oct. 19, 1899	618	do	June 30, 1896	do	Spanish-American war veteran.
Corey, M. E	D. C	Oct. 7, 1899	583	Sewer	Sept. 15, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Cox, Isaiah	S. C	Oct. 9, 1899	589	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Crump, W. F	Va	Oct. 12, 1899	601	do	do	do	
Davis, A. A	Kans	Oct. 30, 1899	633	do	June 22, 1896	do	Do.
Defrees, A. S	W. Va	Oct. 4, 1899	580	Helper	July 6, 1899	do	
Dickinson, Fannie	Va	Oct. 30, 1899	638	Feeder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Dixon, L. L	Mo	Oct. 26, 1899	625	Compositor	do	do	
Ellison, George C	N. Y	Oct. 9, 1899	584	Copyholder	July 1, 1894	do	Do.
Engel, A. Force	do	Oct. 30, 1899	639	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Fish, H. C	Pa	Oct. 20, 1899	619	Binder	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Furbershaw, George C	N. Y	Oct. 12, 1899	598	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Gamble, Samuel	do	do	594	Helper	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Gaulden, J. C	La	Oct. 26, 1899	627	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Haines, Claude E	W. Va	do	623	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Halpenny, R. L. S	Ky	Oct. 10, 1899	593	do	do	do	
Hartman, V. W	Minn	Oct. 19, 1899	613	do	do	do	
Kelly, Kate	D. C	Oct. 9, 1899	588	Sewer	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Kautenberg, M. N	Ill	Oct. 4, 1899	579	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Lanning, O. N	Tenn	Oct. 12, 1899	544	do	July 14, 1894	do	Do.
Lewis, Frederick M	N. Y	Oct. 30, 1899	635	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Maloy, Frank J	Pa	Oct. 26, 1899	626	do	July 5, 1899	do	
Macdonald, James H	N. Y	Oct. 30, 1899	640	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Mangold, Martin	Md	do	632	Stereotyper	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
McCarthy, J. J	Ga	Oct. 26, 1899	628	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
McDonald, Claude B	Ill	Oct. 31, 1899	644	do	do	do	
McKeon, T. F	N. Y	Oct. 16, 1899	611	do	do	do	
Miller, Daniel	Md	Oct. 9, 1899	591	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Miller, Frank	W. Va	do	582	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Miller, Lemuel E	N. J	do	583	do	do	do	Do.
Nalle, E. G	N. Y	Oct. 16, 1899	608	do	do	do	Do.
Norton, Frank P	Mich	Oct. 30, 1899	642	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	

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O'Donnell, H	Ill	Oct. 20, 1899	621	do	June 19, 1894	do	Do.
Patterson, Thomas F	La	Oct. 16, 1889	610	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Ray, James T	N. Y	Oct. 30, 1899	643	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Redfield, Edward L	do	Oct. 16, 1899	603	do	Oct. 19, 1888	do	Do.
Richards, A. D	Pa	Oct. 12, 1899	630	Watchman	May 9, 1893	Resigned	Civil-war veteran.
Richards, Katie	Ga	Oct. 6, 1899	581	Sewer	Apr. 29, 1895	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
Rote, E. C	Pa	Oct. 12, 1899	597	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Schertzer, C. C	Ohio	Oct. 20, 1899	615	do	do	do	
Shortall, James E	N. Y	Oct. 26, 1899	629	do	do	do	
Sickles, Charles E	Ill	Oct. 12, 1899	599	do	do	do	
Skeen, W. D	Pa	Oct. 19, 1899	620	do	June 26, 1894	do	Do.
Smith, A. A	Md	Oct. 13, 1899	602	Binder	June 13, 1894	do	Do.
Smith, H. J	Pa	Oct. 9, 1899	587	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Spencer, M	Miss	Oct. 23, 1899	616	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Stribling, C. K	W. Va	Oct. 28, 1899	622	do	do	do	
Sullivan, J. J	N. Y	Oct. 4, 1899	574	do	do	do	
Thomas, John W	Pa	Oct. 12, 1899	604	Copyholder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Thompson, J. M	N. Y	Oct. 19, 1899	612	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Waterman, T J	Ky	Oct. 5, 1899	578	do	do	do	
Wood, W. M	Tenn	Oct. 19, 1899	609	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Yater, C. B	Mo	do	614	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Bell, Charles W	Va	Nov. 29, 1899	679	do	July 16, 1894	do	Do.
Bennet, Jere	Kans	do	681	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Brown, Kate I	Va	Nov. 13, 1899	660	Examiner	do	do	
Burns, Annie	Md	Nov. 9, 1899	653	Operator	Oct. 13, 1899	Resigned	
Campbell, R. H	do	Nov. 8, 1899	652	Compositor	May 19, 1894	Removed	Do.
Carter, Belle	W. Va	Nov. 1, 1899	631	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Chase, A. H	Iowa	Nov. 6, 1899	634	Copyholder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Connelly, M. P	Mich	Nov. 11, 1899	662	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Dodge, Ida	D. C	Nov. 24, 1899	675	Folder	Aug. 27, 1894	do	Do.
Dowden, W. P	do	Nov. 11, 1899	657	Bookbinder	Mar. 28, 1885	do	Do.
Easterling, Thomas C	Ky	Nov. 24, 1899	674	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Egbert, William J	N. Y	Nov. 28, 1899	682	do	July 5, 1899	do	
Hamilton, William M	Tenn	Nov. 24, 1899	668	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Handiboe, John A	Ohio	Nov. 17, 1899	669	do	May 31, 1894	do	Do.
Holmes, Barbara	D. C	Nov. 6, 1899	641	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
McConnel, D. S	Pa	Nov. 13, 1899	663	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
McGinnell, Mary	D. C	Nov. 15, 1899	664	Folder	do	do	Do.
McKean, W. S., jr	N. J	Nov. 6, 1899	630	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
McNicholas, R	Md	Nov. 20, 1899	671	Floor hand	Aug. 3, 1897	do	Do.
Mahoney, Kane	N. Y	Nov. 10, 1899	648	Compositor	Apr. 27, 1895	do	Do.
Mundheim, Albert K	Md	Nov. 13, 1899	655	do	June 1, 1894	do	Do.
Mylan, Susie	S. C	Nov. 16, 1899	654	Folder	June 29, 1895	do	Do.
Nicholson, Irwin A	Md	Nov. 23, 1899	670	Compositor	July 14, 1894	do	Do.
O Neill, John	do	Nov. 11, 1899	661	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Robinson, George W	Mich	Nov. 29, 1899	673	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Ross, James H	Pa	Nov. 15, 1899	666	do	do	do	Do.
Reynolds, Albert W	Ill	Nov. 7, 1899	651	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Scott, James	N. Y	Nov. 20, 1899	672	Counter	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
Shaw, John S	Md	Nov. 1, 1899	645	Compositor	July 5, 1895	do	Civil-war veteran.
Smalley, Charles E	Ohio	Nov. 27, 1899	677	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.

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TABLE 34.—*Showing reinstatements, by names, in the Government Printing Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.			Separation.		Remarks.
		Date.	Certificate number.	Position.	Date.	How.	
Smith, W. V	S. C	Nov. 9, 1899	656	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	Removed	
Stidham, B. L	Tex	Nov. 16, 1899	667	do	do	do	
Stough, Edwin L	Ill	Nov. 7, 1899	649	do	do	do	
Stuart, Bessie F	D. C	Nov. 11, 1899	658	Folder	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Sydnor, M. C	Va	Nov. 16, 1899	606	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Talbot, P. J	Kans	Nov. 10, 1899	650	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Talbott, W. T	D. C	Nov. 6, 1899	646	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Ward, R. F	Va	Nov. 11, 1899	659	do	do	do	
Welty, James L	Pa	Nov. 2, 1899	647	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Wood, James M	Ind	Nov. 27, 1899	665	do	July 19, 1894	do	Do.
Archer, A. W	Wash	Dec. 4, 1899	689	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Armisted, H. M	Fla	do	694	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Bennett, L. J	Ark	Dec. 6, 1899	687	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Bradford, J. L	Md	Dec. 26, 1899	783	Helper	Mar. 14, 1899	do	
Brashears, F. A	do	Dec. 16, 1899	714	Compositor	July 14, 1894	do	Do.
Brooke, James E	Ala	Dec. 5, 1899	688	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Chapman, George T	N. Y	Dec. 19, 1899	725	Helper	Mar. 15, 1899	do	
Cooper, Mary E	D. C	Dec. 5, 1899	695	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Delahunty, John	N. Y	Dec. 13, 1899	707	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Dement, Elmer	D. C	Dec. 14, 1899	715	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Densmore, H	N. Y	Dec. 11, 1899	709	do	July 1, 1899	do	
Gallagher, Ella M	D. C	Dec. 28, 1899	734	Sewer	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Gantley, S. M	do	Dec. 18, 1899	722	Press feeder	Sept. 25, 1886	do	Do.
Gardiner, W. H	do	Dec. 6, 1899	699	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Gillem, Malinda	do	Dec. 11, 1899	705	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Goodrick, John	do	Dec. 26, 1899	782	Compositor	do	do	Do.
Goss, Jennie	do	Dec. 21, 1899	723	Sewer	Mar. 11, 1895	do	Do.
Groome, Charles E	Miss	Dec. 20, 1899	726	Compositor	Oct. 27, 1899	Resigned	
Hamilton, J. P	Conn	Dec. 12, 1899	711	do	Apr. 22, 1899	Removed	
Hayden, Mamie T	N. Y	Dec. 18, 1899	704	do	Mar. 6, 1895	do	Do
Hayes, M. E	Pa	Dec. 19, 1899	720	Folder	May 19, 1894	do	Do
Hann, R. F	Ind	Dec. 23, 1899	731	Compositor	do	do	Do
Harper, James E	D. C	Dec. 29, 1899	741	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Hazle, E. F. G	N. Y	Dec. 9, 1899	702	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Himmelman, J. C	Ohio	Dec. 26, 1899	742	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Hoagland, T. B	Ky	do	487	do	do	do	
Hogan, John F	Iowa	Dec. 5, 1899	684	Helper	May 19, 1894	do	Do
Hutcheson, M. W., jr	Ala	Dec. 16, 1899	718	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Lee, R. W	D. C	Dec. 22, 1899	730	Feeder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Leeds, John T	Ohio	Dec. 1, 1899	683	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Le Merle, Arthur M	D. C	Dec. 22, 1899	729	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	

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McEneany, Thomas L	do	Dec. 4, 1899	691	do	do	do	
McEwen, A. W	Tenn	Dec. 18, 1899	719	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
McDonough, S. F	N. Y	Dec. 21, 1899	716	do	do	do	
Meek, Roy C	Ark	Dec. 4, 1899	692	do	do	do	
Melick, F. H	Ind	Dec. 29, 1899	736	do	do	do	
Miller, Frank F. S	Minn	Dec. 16, 1899	717	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Miller, William K	N. Y	Dec. 4, 1899	696	do	do	do	Do.
Morrison, C. G	Ohio	Dec. 20, 1899	724	do	do	do	Do.
Murray, E. P	Md	Dec. 28, 1899	738	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Palmer, Wallace T	Conn	Dec. 5, 1899	697	do	May 24, 1893	do	Spanish-American war veteran.
Peed, R. S	Ind	do	678	do	June 2, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Reid, B. A	Md	Dec. 11, 1899	712	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Ridgely, Rosa B	D. C	Dec. 20, 1899	727	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Ritter, Ernest	Pa	Dec. 11, 1899	710	Compositor	July 5, 1899	do	
Robinson, J. S	W. Va	do	708	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Rollins, John Lester	D. C	Dec. 2, 1899	686	Helper	do	do	
Schmidt, William	Ohio	Dec. 7, 1899	703	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Sehorn, George H	Ky	Dec. 28, 1899	739	do	Apr, 22, 1899	do	
Smith, Bernardin	D. C	Dec. 7, 1899	700	do	Aug. 4, 1894	do	Do.
Steele, Philip S	N. Y	Dec. 21, 1899	728	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Stretch, Charles A	Ky	Dec. 5, 1899	690	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Stromberger, H. H	Pa	Dec. 9, 1899	701	do	do	do	
Sullivan, Abbie	D. C	Dec. 26, 1899	735	Folder	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Wilkins, F. P	do	Dec. 5, 1899	698	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Wilson, Omar	Ohio	Dec. 13, 1899	713	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Young, E	do	Dec. 21, 1899	721	Folder	do	do	Do.
Young, James E	D. C	Dec. 11, 1899	706	Fireman	do	do	Do.
Bornkessel, T. C	Mo	Dec. 1, 1899	680	Compositor	July 5, 1899	do	For transfer.
Bisbee, Horace V	Mich	Jan. 17, 1900	757	do	May 19, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Boner, John H	N. Y	Jan. 19, 1900	752	Proofreader	Mar. 12, 1887	do	Do.
Browne, John D	S. C	Jan. 18, 1900	756	Helper	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Carroll, Louis	Pa	Jan. 4, 1900	743	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Cochnower, James C	do	Jan. 17, 1900	759	do	Apr. 25, 1894	do	Spanish-American war veteran.
Coe, Charles H	N. C	Jan. 29, 1900	771	do	June 26, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Councell, W. F	Md	Jan. 25, 1900	764	do	June 30, 1894	do	Do.
Divine, Luther	Va	do	773	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Drayton, William H	S. C	Jan. 30, 1900	778	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Ellis, S. C	Mo	Jan. 5, 1900	750	do	Jan. 5, 1899	Resigned	
Engel, George W	D. C	Jan. 22, 1900	760	Bookbinder	June 13, 1894	Removed	Do.
Euler, John C	Ohio	Jan. 24, 1900	765	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Fox, James E	N. Y	Jan. 23, 1900	758	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
French, Charles J	Cal	do	767	do	Mar. 8, 1889	Resigned	Spanish-American war veteran.
Gwin, Mabel L	D. C	Jan. 19, 1900	762	Sewer	May 19, 1894	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
Goldstein, W. N	N. Y	Jan. 29, 1900	770	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Higgins, Annie	D. C	Jan. 22, 1900	763	Folder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Huss, A. L	Pa	Jan. 31, 1900	780	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Jenkins, Henry C	Tenn	Jan. 11, 1900	751	Helper	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Johnson, Julius L	N. Y	Jan. 10, 1900	755	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Klapp, Daniel N	Ohio	Jan. 25, 1900	769	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Light, N. M	Pa	Jan. 19, 1900	761	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Murphy, Sallie	D. C	Jan. 4, 1900	747	Folder	Mar. 12, 1895	do	Do.
Nelson, Jennie R	do	Jan. 29, 1900	772	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.

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TABLE 34.—*Showing reinstatements, by names, in the Government Printing Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900*—Continued.

Name.	Legal residence.	Reinstatement.			Separation.		Remarks.
		Date.	Certificate number.	Position.	Date.	How.	
Peppler, L. D	D. C	Jan. 20, 1900	766	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	Removed	
Rowlett, B	Ky	Jan. 3, 1900	748	do	do	do	
Sherard, W. T	Ga	Jan. 16, 1900	753	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Smith, M. M	Ohio	Jan. 2, 1900	746	do	do	do	
Spence, D. M	Md	do	749	do	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Standley, H. L	Ark	Jan. 11, 1900	754	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Turner, William A. H	W. Va	Jan. 3, 1900	744	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Urban, Anna M	N. C	Jan. 17, 1900	676	Operator	Nov. 22, 1898	do	
West, Marion T	Tenn	Jan. 9, 1900	740	Helper	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Willey, S. H	Md	Jan. 2, 1900	745	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Allison, Matt. L	Pa	Feb. 1, 1900	685	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Brown, John R	D. C	Feb. 7, 1900	779	do	do	do	Do.
Connor, Kate F	do	Feb. 26, 1900	794	Feeder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Darby, Mary A	Pa	Feb. 13, 1900	777	Folder	July 14, 1894	do	Do.
Fritz, Joseph W	do	Feb. 2, 1900	775	Compositor	Apr. 22, 1899	do	
Gray, Carrie R	D. C	Feb. 26, 1900	793	Feeder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Hartman, Gustave	Conn	Feb. 20, 1900	784	Binder	Oct. 6, 1894	do	Do.
Hayne, Harry C	Ohio	Feb. 19, 1900	789	Compositor	June 30, 1894	do	Do.
Henry, Charles W	do	Feb. 20, 1900	785	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Hickman, E. L	Md	Feb. 19, 1900	788	Helper	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Law, Ellsworth	N. Y	Feb. 28, 1900	797	Compositor	Jan. 24, 1900	do	
Le Grys, Ernest	do	Feb. 23, 1900	790	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Lippincott, L. R	N. J	Feb. 1, 1900	774	do	July 12, 1899	do	
Prosser, Daniel N	Ill	Feb. 13, 1900	782	do	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Steele, Dora	D. C	Feb. 26, 1900	792	Feeder	Sept. 23, 1899	do	
Williams, G. E	do	Feb. 1, 1900	776	Binder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Ford, George I	Pa	Mar. 5, 1900	791	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Guthridge, W. H	Md	Mar. 20, 1900	768	do	May 30, 1894	do	Do.
Harrald, H	N. J	Mar. 19, 1900	805	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Harries, John	D. C	Mar. 26, 1900	806	Assistant warehouseman.	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Hodge, Cassie F	do	Mar. 29, 1900	812	Sewer	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Kendall, Jerome	W. Va	Mar. 12, 1900	801	Compositor	Feb. 27, 1895	do	Civil-war veteran.
Leach, Mrs. B. F	Va	Mar. 5, 1900	978	Feeder	June 30, 1887	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Lieutaud, H. C	Md	Mar. 12, 1900	803	Pressman	Mar. 11, 1899	do	
McNamara, Jennie	D. C	Mar. 9, 1900	802	Press feeder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Nash, Elizabeth M	do	Mar. 1, 1900	796	Folder	June 1, 1891	do	Do.
Pearson, Nellie H	Md	Mar. 20, 1900	800	do	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Radouski, Simon	Minn	Mar. 5, 1900	799	Helper	do	do	
Ransdell, Lulu M	Ind	Mar. 22, 1900	807	Folder	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Sweeney, Maggie	D. C	Mar. 26, 1900	808	Press feeder	do	do	Do.
Tibbitts, J. F	Wis	Mar. 2, 1900	786	Compositor	do	do	Do.

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Vance, Alice R	D. C	Mar. 1, 1900	795	Press feeder	do	do	Do.
Vandever, William G	N. Y	Mar. 26, 1900	809	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Zimmerman, Joe E	Ind	Mar. 13, 1900	787	do	July 5, 1899	do	
Carter, William	D. C	Mar. 12, 1900	804	Helper	Mar. 14, 1899	do	For transfer.
Baird, Hattie D	N. Y	Apr. 3, 1900	813	Folder	July 15, 1894	do	Charges causing removal not true.
Dodson, Margaret A	D. C	Apr. 11, 1900	816	Feeder	June 29, 1894	do	Do.
Duling, William H	Md	Apr. 16, 1900	819	Compositor	Apr. 26, 1890	do	Do.
Erck, Clara A	D. C	Apr. 11, 1900	817	Folder	July 21, 1894	do	Do.
Evans, R. B	N. C	Apr. 2, 1900	811	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Gilliard, William	Pa	Apr. 30, 1900	818	Bookbinder	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Terry, Kate S	Ill	Apr. 2, 1900	814	Sewer	May 19, 1894	do	Do.
Wade. Charles	Md	do	810	Bookbinder	do	do	Do.
Wallingsford, Ella	D. C	Apr. 6, 1900	815	Feeder	June 19, 1894	do	Do.
Alden, A. J	Ill	May 28, 1900	829	Compositor	Feb. 8, 1900	do	
Baker, George F	Ala	May 9, 1900	823	Bookbinder	Apr. 26, 1900	do	
Battley, Alice E	Va	May 10, 1900	825	Sewer	Oct. 4, 1894	do	Do.
Beatty, A. P	Md	May 8, 1900	821	Compositor	May .19, 1894	do	Do.
Garner, James P	D. C	do	824	do	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Hunt, Lizzie	Md	May 14, 1900	822	Folder	do	do	Do.
Gheen, Belle	Pa	May 31, 1900	830	do	do	do	Do.
O'Leary, Mary	D. C	May 26, 1900	828	Press feeder	do	do	Do.
Simpson, S. M	N. Y	May 21, 1900	781	Compositor	Mar. 18, 1899	do	
Barnett, Leon G	Okla	May 24, 1900	827	Messenger	Aug. 21, 1893	Resigned	For transfer, Spanish-American war veteran.
Garwood, Emma D	Va	June 18, 1900	833	Folder	July 14, 1894	Removed	Charges causing removal not true.
Hopper, Nellie	D. C	do	834	Press feeder	Oct. 13, 1894	do	Do.
Slentz, Charles E	Pa	June 7, 1900	831	Compositor	Aug. 29, 1894	do	Do.
Duff, Edward J	N. Y	June 30, 1900	836	Pressman	Apr. 8, 1899	do	For transfer, charges causing removal not true.
Webster, U. G	Pa	do	835	do	May 16, 1894	do	Do.

TABLE 35.—*Showing the number of reinstatements under the provisions of Rule IX in the Government Printing Service during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

Provision of rule under which reinstated and period in which separation occurred.	Number.
Nonveterans, less than one year	195
Veteran:	
March 4, 1893, and March 3, 1897	12
March 4, 1889, and March 3, 1893	3
Persons removed upon charges which reinvestigation proved untrue:	
Since March 3, 1897	2
March 4, 1893, and March 3, 1897	174
March 4, 1889, and March 3, 1893	1
July 16, 1883, and March 3, 1889	5
Total	392

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TABLE 36.—*Showing the names of persons appointed to the Government Printing Service by transfer under Rule X, with the designation and salary of the position to and from which transferred, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

[Names printed in *italics* indicate that the provisions relative to the apportionment were waived upon the certificate of the appointing officer that the transfer was required in the interest of good administration.]

Name.	Legal residence.	Date.	Certificate No.	Transferred to—		Transferred from—			
				Position.	Salary.	Department.	Bureau or office.	Position.	Salary.
		1899.							
Phillips, John A	Tenn	Aug. 1	2357	Compositor	p. d. $4.00	Post-Office	Bristol, Tenn., post-office	Clerk *a*	
Davis, John A	Va	July 21	2412	Counter	p. d. 2.80	Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Skilled helper	$626.00
Fearing, Warren G	N. C	Oct. 4	2520	Copyholder	p. d. 4.00	do	Supervising Architect	Clerk	1,200.00
Barker, Arthur E	N. Y	Nov. 14	2624	Clerk	p. d. 4.00	Navy	Supplies and Accounts	Copyist	p. d. 3.26
Denny, Miss Roxie E	D. C	Nov. 29	2652	Sewer	p. d. 1.92	Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Counter	470.00
		1900.							
Scott, Winfield	Ill	May 3	2654	Clerk	p. d. 4.25	Post-Office	Chicago, Ill., post-office	Clerk *b*	1,000.00
Harrison, Fernando	Ind	Jan. 15	2664	Compositor	p. d. 4.00	Agriculture	Weather *b*	Printer	1,000.00
		1899.							
King, R. E	N. Y	Dec. 12	2667	do	p. d. 4.00	Treasury	Auditor, War	Clerk	1,000.00
		1900.							
Paul, N. S	Ohio	Feb. 13	2772	Watchman	p. d. 2.25	Post-Office	Supply Division	do	900.00
Abbott, William R	Md	Mar. 3	2797	Compositor	p. d. 4.00	Agriculture	Weather *b*	Printer	1,000.00
Klinger, Mrs. Grace W	D. C	Mar. 29	2856	Folder	p. d. 1.83	Treasury	Engraving and Printing	Printer's assistant	p. d. 1.25
McMullen, Philander	Iowa	Apr. 11	2888	Watchman	p. d. 2.25	Interior	Secretary's	Watchman	720.00
Wilson, Miss Elizabeth T		May 2	2910	Helper	p. d. 2.00	Post-Office	Coatesville, Pa., post-office	Clerk	300.00
Prather, Lloyd	Ky	May 15	2953	Proof reader	p. d. 4.68	Interior	Secretary's	Proof reader	1,400.00

a Compositor examination. *b* Clerk examination.

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POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Under the provisions of the civil-service act of 1883 there were originally 23 post-offices placed under classification by virtue of their having 50 or more employees. By January 5, 1893, this number had grown to 53 offices which had attained a sufficient number of employees to bring them within the scope of the classification. By Presidential order of January 5, 1893, the classification was extended to all free-delivery post-offices, thus bringing in 553 additional offices. Since that time free delivery has been established at other offices, until at present (February 1, 1901) there are 878 offices whose classification has been ordered by the Department. At 19 of these offices the classification has not actually taken effect, but will be in operation by May 1, 1901. Under the first classification the Post-Office Service included 5,699 employees. At present there are more than 37,000 persons in the classified Post-Office Service. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, there were 5,250 appointments to the Post-Office Service and 2,544 separations, by removal and otherwise. The number of appointments is somewhat in excess of that of the year previous, being the probable result of increased appropriation or salary allowance for clerk hire in the larger offices. Of the appointments made, 3,931 were through examination and certification by the commission; 102 were reinstatements of persons formerly in the service; 25 of these reinstatements were veterans of the civil and Spanish-American wars, which is a decided falling off from previous years. The removals from the service show practically the same percentage as in previous years, 1.6 per cent. This would appear to be about the minimum percentage to be obtained in a practical administration of the civil-service law, and indicates that there has been little abuse of the civil-service rules in making removals from the classified Post-Office Service.

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TABLE 37.—*Showing changes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the fifty-three post-offices classified before January 5, 1893.*

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.		Transfers.		Remarks.
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Total separations.									
	Nonexcepted.																											
	Clerks.																											
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.		Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Appointments.	Separations.	To other offices.	From other offices.	
Albany, N. Y.	3	....	....	3	1	13	17	....	....	17	3	....	1	4	3	3	1	7	11	7	....	....	7	11	2	....	....	
Allegheny, Pa.	2	1	15	18	....	....	18	....	....	18	1	4	1	6	....	1	1	2	8	....	....	....	....	4	3	....	....	
Atlanta, Ga.	7	....	5	12	....	12	24	....	....	24	6	1	....	7	2	3	....	5	12	....	....	....	....	2	2	1	1	
Baltimore, Md.	38	....	24	62	....	41	103	....	1	104	5	9	9	23	3	18	4	25	48	13	....	....	13	8	....	....	2	1 detail to Philippines.
Boston, Mass.	110	....	20	130	1	42	173	....	....	173	19	21	17	57	15	25	....	40	97	7	....	4	11	....	....	1	4	23 carriers and 6 clerks brought in through consolidation of Malden post-office.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	41	....	78	119	2	72	193	....	....	193	30	12	10	52	58	26	..	84	136	3	4	....	7	13	....	1	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.	19	....	22	41	1	48	90	....	1	91	3	8	4	15	5	13	..	18	33	....	....	....	....	5	3	....	2	
Chicago, Ill.	291	2	82	375	....	115	490	7	14	511	43	183	22	248	14	28	1	43	291	64	....	....	64	....	....	12	10	"Clerk" appointments include 23 messengers, 6 clerks, and 8 carriers brought in through consolidation of Austin post-office.
Cincinnati, Ohio	12	....	17	29	4	19	52	....	2	54	1	3	3	7	10	9	1	20	27	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio	22	....	20	42	1	16	59	....	1	60	2	6	1	9	1	28	....	29	38	8	....	3	11	5	....	....	....	
Columbus, Ohio	3	....	5	8	2	....	10	....	....	10	2	3	....	5	....	1	....	1	6	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	
Dallas, Tex.	5	....	5	10	1	....	11	....	1	12	....	4	....	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	2	2	....	....	
Dayton, Ohio	4	....	6	10	....	1	11	....	....	11	....	1	....	1	1	....	1	2	3	2	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	
Denver, Colo.	9	1	3	13	1	13	27	....	....	27	3	3	....	6	3	12	....	15	21	2	....	1	3	17	17	5	2	
Des Moines, Iowa	11	....	5	16	....	3	19	....	....	19	3	4	....	7	....	1	1	2	9	1	1	....	2	3	6	....	....	
Detroit, Mich.	11	....	5	16	2	7	25	....	....	25	2	8	1	11	3	....	....	3	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	6	....	....	6	1	12	19	....	....	19	....	2	1	3	....	4	....	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Hartford, Conn.	1	....	5	6	....	7	13	....	....	13	....	2	....	2	....	5	....	5	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	
Indianapolis, Ind.	15	1	13	29	....	6	35	....	1	36	15	5	2	22	....	7	1	8	30	3	....	....	3	6	....	....	....	2 clerks brought in through consolidation of Irvington post-office.

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Jersey City, N. J	8	1	14	23	3	2	28	....	....	28	2	2	1	5	....	....	....	....	5	3	....	....	3	2	....	....	....	
Kansas City, Mo	21	2	11	34	2	16	52	....	....	52	4	12	1	17	5	8	1	14	31	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	1	
Los Angeles, Cal	10	....	1	11	2	3	16	....	....	16	5	3	....	8	2	....	....	2	10	4	....	....	4	22	20	1	....	1 detail to Philippine Islands.
Louisville, Ky	11	1	13	25	1	14	40	....	....	40	4	6	1	11	2	7	1	10	21	3	2	....	5	5	5	....	....	
Lowell, Mass	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Lynn, Mass	2	....	4	6	....	....	6	....	....	6	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	
Memphis, Tenn	4	1	1	6	....	....	6	....	....	6	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	
Milwaukee, Wis	26	....	14	40	1	4	45	1	1	47	4	4	2	10	....	3	....	3	13	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
Minneapolis, Minn	15	....	16	31	1	13	45	1	....	46	1	1	....	2	3	5	....	8	10	2	....	....	2	....	....	2	....	
Nashville, Tenn	3	....	5	8	....	7	15	....	2	17	1	1	....	2	1	6	....	7	9	1	....	....	1	9	6	1	1	
Newark, N. J	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	....	....	12	3	8	....	11	....	....	....	....	11	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	
New Haven, Conn	3	....	....	3	1	..	4	....	....	4	1	1	1	3	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	
New Orleans, La	10	2	26	38	3	4	45	....	....	45	13	8	2	23	....	4	....	4	27	....	....	....	....	17	7	....	....	
New York, N. Y	312	....	131	443	1	25	469	1	16	486	68	91	47	206	1	9	....	10	216	18	1	10	29	92	49	10	16	"Clerk" appointments include 37 porters, 1 printer, and 1 appointment under section 3, Clause C, Rule IV.
Oakland, Cal	5	....	9	14	1	7	22	....	....	22	1	3	1	5	....	1	1	2	7	3	....	3	6	....	....	....	....	
Omaha, Nebr	9	....	2	11	....	....	11	....	1	12	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	
Paterson, N. J	2	....	1	3	....	3	6	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Philadelphia, Pa	62	2	78	142	2	5	149	3	....	152	50	50	24	124	4	17	1	22	146	....	....	....	....	9	30	....	4	
Pittsburg, Pa	31	....	7	38	2	2	42	....	1	43	....	20	1	21	....	2	....	2	23	3	....	....	3	....	....	2	2	
Portland, Me	1	....	6	7	1	1	9	1	....	10	2	1	1	4	....	1	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Portland, Oreg	4	2	5	11	1	....	12	....	1	13	4	4	1	9	....	....	....	....	9	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	2 on military leave of absence; 1 detailed to Manila, P. I.
Providence, R. I	3	....	1	4	....	7	11	....	....	11	3	2	1	6	....	3	....	3	9	2	....	....	2	....	....	....	1	
Richmond, Va	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	6	1	2	....	3	....	....	....	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	
Rochester, N. Y	6	....	4	10	....	1	11	....	....	11	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	
St. Louis, Mo	82	6	17	105	2	18	125	1	2	128	15	75	5	95	8	....	....	8	103	....	....	....	....	78	75	....	1	
St. Paul, Minn	15	6	1	22	....	9	31	....	....	31	3	3	....	6	....	3	....	3	9	2	....	....	2	10	....	....	....	
San Francisco, Cal	9	....	34	43	3	6	52	2	1	55	7	17	3	27	....	5	....	5	32	5	....	1	6	....	....	3	4	2 on military leave of absence; 1 detailed to Philippines.
Scranton, Pa	3	....	8	11	....	4	15	....	....	15	....	1	....	1	....	2	....	2	3	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	
Springfield, Mass	6	....	4	10	....	8	18	....	....	18	2	7	....	9	2	1	....	3	12	7	....	....	7	8	8	....	....	
Syracuse, N. Y	2	....	1	3	....	8	11	....	....	11	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	
Toledo, Ohio	12	1	8	21	1	5	27	....	....	27	1	7	....	8	....	....	....	....	8	1	....	....	1	11	....	....	....	
Troy, N. Y	6	....	2	8	....	1	9	....	....	9	2	....	1	3	....	....	1	1	4	1	....	....	1	2	2	....	....	1 illegal temporary appointment and removal of same.
Washington, D. C	7	1	22	30	4	107	141	1	2	144	12	15	4	31	18	22	2	42	73	1	....	....	1	....	....	31	11	
Worcester, Mass	9	....	1	10	....	1	11	....	....	11	1	4	....	5	....	2	....	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total	1,327	30	777	2,134	49	708	2,891	18	51	2,960	356	629	172	1,157	164	286	18	468	1,625	177	9	23	209	357	239	73	67	

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Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.								Total separations.	Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.												
	Nonexcepted.																										
	Clerk.																										
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.		Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
Aberdeen, S. Dak		1		1			1			1																1	1
Abilene, Kans	1			1			1			1																1	1
Adams, Mass	1		1	2		2	4			4					2			2								1	1
Adrian, Mich	1	1		2			2			2		1		1				1		1			1				
Akron, Ohio	1			1		1	2			2						2		2									
Alameda, Cal			3	3	1	1	5			5		1		1		2		3		1			1			1	1
Albany, Ga	1		5	6			6			6	1	1		2				2								1	1
Albert Lea, Minn	1			1	1		2			2						1		1									
Albion, Mich			1	1			1			1																	
Albuquerque, N. Mex			2	2			2			2		1		1				1		1			1				
Alexandria, Ind																											
Alexandria, Va			1	1			1			1										1			1				
Allentown, Pa	1		5	6			6			6	2			2				2									
Alliance, Ohio	1	1		2			2			2																1	1
Alpena, Mich		1		1			1			1																	
Alton, Ill	1		1	2		1	3			3							1	1									
Altoona, Pa	2		2	4			4		1	5	1	2		3				3									
Americus, Ga	1			1			1			1	1			1				1								2	2
Amesbury, Mass		1		1			1			1		1		1				1									
Amherst, Mass		1		1			1			1		1		1				1									
Amsterdam, N. Y	1		2	3			3			3		1		1				1								1	1
Anaconda, Mont																										1	1
Anderson, Ind	2		2	4		1	5			5		2		2				2								2	2
Andover, Mass	1			1			1			1																1	1
Annapolis, Md	2			2	1		3			3							1	1								2	2
Ann Arbor, Mich	1		2	3		1	4			4												1	1			1	1
Anniston, Ala	1			1	2		3		1	4		2		2	1	1		4									
Ansonia, Conn																										1	1
Appleton, Wis	2			2			2			2		1		1				1								3	4
Arkansas City, Kans	2			2			2			2		1		1				1		1			1			1	1
Asbury Park, N. J	1			1		2	3			3		2		2	2			4									10

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Asheville, N. C.	1	1	1	3			3			3																	1	1
Ashland, Ky.																												
Ashland, Ohio	2			2			2			2		1		1				1		1			1				1	1
Ashland, Wis.																												
Ashtabula, Ohio	1		2	3			3			3																		
Aspen, Colo.					1		1			1						1		1									1	1
Astoria, Oreg.											1	2		3				3										
Atchison, Kans.	3		1	4			4			4		2		2				2										
Athens, Ga.	1		2	3			3			3																	1	2
Athol, Mass.					1		1			1						1		1										
Atlantic, Iowa	1			1			1		1	2																		
Atlantic City, N. J.	2		4	6		9	15			15		3		3	11			14									3	3
Attica, Ind.			1	1		1	2			2		1		1		1		2									1	1
Attleboro, Mass.																											3	3
Auburn, Me.																											1	1
Auburn, N. Y.	1	1		2			2			2		1		1				1										
Augusta, Ga.			1	1			1			1																		
Augusta, Me.	3			3		1	4			4	1			1				1										
Aurora, Ill.	3		1	4		1	5			5	1	2		3				3									1	1
Austin, Ill. a																												
Austin, Minn.																												
Austin, Tex.	1	1	1	3			3			3	1		1	2				2									2	
Baker City, Oreg.			4	4			4			4																		
Bakersfield, Cal.			4	4			4			4																		
Bangor, Me.	4	1	1	6			6			6		3		3				3										
Bar Harbor, Me.			5	5			5			5																		
Barre, Vt.	1			1			1			1																		1
Batavia, Ill.			1	1			1			1		1		1					1									
Batavia, N. Y.	2			2			2			2		1		1					1									1
Bath, Me.	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1									
Bath, N. Y.			4	4			4			4																		
Baton Rouge, La.						1	1			1		1		1		1		1	2									
Battle Creek, Mich.	1		2	3			3			3					1			1	1									
Bay City, Mich.	1		2	3			3			3		3		3					3								2	1
Bayonne, N. J.			2	2			2			2																	1	1
Beatrice, Nebr.	2		1	3			3			3		1		1					1									
Beaver Falls, Pa.		1	1	2			2			2																		
Belfast, Me.			1	1			1			1																		
Bellaire, Ohio																				1			1				2	1
Bellefontaine, Ohio																												
Bellefonte, Pa.	1			1			1			1																	2	1
Belleville, Ill.	1			1			1			1		1		1					1									
Bellows Falls, Vt.			4	4			4			4																		
Beloit, Wis.	1		1	2	1		3			3						1		1	1									
Belvidere, Ill.	1			1			1			1		1		1					1								1	1
Bennington, Vt.	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1								2	1
Benton Harbor, Mich.	1		1	2	1		3			3						1		1	1									
Berkeley, Cal.	3			3	0	1	4			4																		
Bethlehem, Pa.					1		1			1						1		1	1									
Beverly, Mass.																											1	

a Consolidated with Chicago, April 1, 1900.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Total separations.					Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
	Nonexcepted.				Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.		Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.				
	Clerk.																										
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.																							
Biddeford, Me		1	1	2			2			2			1	1					1							1	1
Big Rapids, Mich	2	1	4	7		2	9			9										3			3				
Binghamton, N. Y	2		3	5	1		6			6																	
Birmingham, Ala. *a*	6		3	9			9			9	2	3		5					5	2			2			10	
Bloomfield, N. J			1	1			1			1										1			1			2	2
Bloomington, Ill	1		2	3	2		5			5	1		1	2	1	3		4	6	1			1			1	1
Bloomington, Ind	2		4	6			6			6		4	1	5					5								
Bloomsburg, Pa																											
Bluffton, Ind		1	4	5			5			5		2		2					2								
Boise, Idaho												1		1					1							3	2
Boone, Iowa	1		1	2			2			2																1	1
Boulder, Colo	3		1	4			4			4		3		3					3	2			2			2	2
Bowling Green, Ky			1	1			1			1		1		1					1								
Braddock, Pa		2	3	5			5			5		2	1	3					3								1
Bradford, Pa. *b*	1		1	2			2			2										3			3				
Brattleboro, Vt	1		2	3			3			3																1	1
Brazil, Ind			3	3			3			3										2			2			1	1
Bridgeport, Conn	2	1	6	9		1	10			10		3		3	2			2	5	1			1			2	2
Bridgeton, N. J			1	1			1			1																	1
Bristol, Conn		1	2	3			3			3																	
Bristol, Tenn. *c*	2		1	3		4	7			7		1		1		4		5	5							2	2
Brockport, N. Y			5	5			5			5		1		1					1								
Brockton, Mass	1		2	3			3			3																	
Brunswick, Ga	1		1	2			2			2																1	1
Brunswick, Me					1		1			1						1		1	1								
Bucyrus, Ohio																											
Burlington, Iowa	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1							1	1
Burlington, N. J																										1	1
Burlington, Vt. *d*	2			2		4	6			6					1			1	1								
Butler, Pa			1	1			1			1		1		1					1								
Butte, Mont. *e*	7		7	14	2		16	1		17		8		8			1	1	9	3			3			15	16

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Cairo, Ill	2			2			2			2																		
Calumet, Mich	2			2			2			2		1		1					1							5	4
Cambridge, Ohio																												
Camden, N. J	2		5	7		2	9			9	1	1		2					2							1	1
Canandaigua, N. Y	1		1	2		1	3	1		4		1		1					1								
Canyon, Colo *d*	2		4	6			6			6																	
Canton, Ill			1	1			1			1																	
Canton, Ohio	1		1	2		1	3		2	5						1		1	1								
Carbondale, Pa		1		1			1			1																	
Carlisle, Pa	1			1			1			1	1			1					1								
Carthage, Mo	4		1	5			5		1	6		1		1					1								
Catskill, N. Y			5	5		1	6			6											1		1				
Cedar Falls, Iowa	1	1	2	4			4		1	5																	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	2	1	2	5	1		6			6		2	1	3		1		1	4							1	1
Central Falls, R. I																2		2	2								
Centralia, Ill			4	4			4			4																	
Chambersburg, Pa	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1							1	1
Champaign, Ill	1			1			1			1	1	1		2					2							1	
Charleston, Ill		1		1			1			1																1	1
Charleston, S. C	2		1	3			3			3	1			1					1								
Charleston, W. Va												1		1					1							1	1
Charlotte, N. C			3	3			3			3		1		1					1							1	1
Charlottesville, Va			1	1			1			1																1	
Chattanooga, Tenn	3		2	5			5			5	1	3		4					4	2			2			1	1
Chester, Pa			3	3	1		4			4						1		1	1							1	
Cheyenne, Wyo	2			2			2			2		1		1					1							1	1
Chicopee Falls, Mass																											
Chillicothe, Mo	2	1	3	6			6			6	1	4		5					5							1	1
Chillicothe, Ohio	1		2	3		6	9			9					3	3		6	6								
Chippewa Falls, Wis	1		1	2	1		3			3					1			1	1	2			2			1	1
Circleville, Ohio												1		1					1							2	
Clarksburg, W. Va																										1	1
Clarksville, Tenn		1		1			1			1		1		1					1								
Cleburne, Tex	1		5	6			6			6		1		1					1	2		1	3				
Clinton, Ill			4	4			4			4																	
Clinton, Iowa						3	3			3																	
Clinton, Mass																										1	1
Clinton, Mo		1		1		1	2			2		1		1					1								
Coatesville, Pa. *f*			4	4			4			4		1		1					1	1			1			1	1
Cohoes, N. Y	2			2			2			2																1	1
Coldwater, Mich												1		1					1								
Colorado Springs, Colo. *g*	1	2		3			3			3		1		1					1								
Columbia, Pa	1		2	3			3			3																1	1
Columbia, S. C. *h*	2	2		4		2	6			6	1	2		3		2		2	5	5			5				
Columbia, Tenn		1	1	2			2			2																1	1
Columbus, Ga	1		2	3		1	4			4		1	1	2		1		1	3							1	1
Columbus, Ind											1	1		2					2							1	

a One transfer to and 1 transfer from Chicago, Ill.
b One reassigned; returned from Cuba.
c One transfer to Washington and 1 transfer from South Dakota and 1 transfer to inspector.
d One transfer to Railway-Mail Service.
e One transfer to Galesburg, Ill.
f One transfer to District of Columbia and 1 to Westchester, Pa.
g One transfer to District of Columbia; 1 transfer to and from Houston, Tex.
h One transfer to and from Railway-Mail Service.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Total separations.	Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
	Nonexcepted.				Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.									
	Clerk.		Carrier.																								
	Male.	Female.		Total.																							
Concord, N. H. *a*	3		4	7	1	2	10			10			1	1					1								
Connellsville, Pa												1		1					1							1	
Connersville, Ind																											
Corning, N. Y	2			2		1	3			3		1		1					1								
Corry, Pa																											
Corsicana, Tex. *b*	2		2	4	1		5			5		1		1	1			1	2								
Coshocton, Ohio			4	4			4			4																	
Cortland, N. Y																											
Council Bluffs, Iowa																											
Covington, Ky	2		3	5		1	6			6	2	1		3					3	2		1	3			1	1
Cranford, N. J	1		3	4			4			4		1		1					1								
Crawfordsville, Ind																											
Creston, Iowa *c*	1		2	3			3			3		2		2					2							1	1
Cripple Creek, Colo	2		1	3	1		4			4		1		1	1			1	2								
Crookston, Minn			4	4			4			4																1	
Cumberland, Md	2			2			2			2																	
Danbury, Conn			2	2	1		3			3										1			1				
Dansville, N. Y	2		3	5	1		6			6	2			2		1		1	3							2	3
Danville, Ill	1		4	5			5			5		2		2					2	5			5			3	4
Danville, Pa																											
Danville, Va	2		1	3			3			3		2		2					2								
Davenport, Iowa	2		4	6			6			6		1		1					1	2			2				
Deadwood, S. Dak	2			2			2			2	1	2		3					3								
Decatur, Ill	1			1		1	2			2	2			2		1		1	3	1			1			2	
Decorah, Iowa	1	1	2	4			4			4		1	1	2					2							1	
Defiance, Ohio												1		1					1								
Dekalb, Ill																											
Delaware, Ohio	2		1	3		2	5			5						1		1	1								1
Denison, Tex	1	1	3	5	1		6			6	1	1		2		1		1	3			2	2			2	2
Derby, Conn					1		1			1		1		1		1		1	2								
Dixon, Ill	1		2	3			3			3																3	4

Dover, N. H.	1			1			1			1																	1	
Dowagiac, Mich	1		4	5			5			5		1		1					1									
Dubois, Pa	1			1			1			1	1			1					1								1	
Dubuque, Iowa	8		1	9			9			9	1	3		4					4	3			3				2	2
Duluth, Minn	1	1	4	6		1	7			7	1	2		3					3								1	2
Dunkirk, N. Y																												
Durham, N. C																												
East Liverpool, Ohio		1	1	2	2		4			4		2		2		1		1	3									
Easton, Pa	3		1	4		1	5			5		1	1	2					2									
East Orange, N. J	1		2	3			3			3		1	1	2					2								1	1
East Providence, R. I			2	2			2			2		1		1					1									
East St. Louis, Ill	1	2	1	4	1		5			5	1	1		2		1		1	3								2	2
Eau Claire, Wis	1		2	3		1	4			4		1		1					1									
Elgin, Ill	1			1			1			1																		
Elizabeth, N. J	1		2	3			3			3																	1	1
Elkhart, Ind	1			1			1			1																		
Elmira, N. Y *d*	3		1	4		4	8			8		1		1		1		1	2									
El Paso, Tex	2			2			2			2		1		1					1	2			2				2	3
Elwood, Ind												1		1					1									
Elyria, Ohio	1	1		2			2			2																	1	1
Emporia, Kans																												
Englewood, N. J			1	1			1			1		1		1					1								3	2
Erie, Pa	5		3	8		3	11			11	1	3	1	5	1	3		4	9	1			1					
Escanaba, Mich		2	1	3			3			3	1			1					1								1	1
Eureka, Cal																												
Evanston, Ill		1	1	2		3	5			5		1		1	1			1	2									
Evansville, Ind			1	1			1		1	2		1		1					1									
Everett, Mass	1		2	3			3			3		1		1					1	1			1					
Exeter, N. H			4	4			4			4										2			2					
Fairfield, Iowa																												
Fairmont, W. Va			5	5			5			5																		
Fall River, Mass	2	1	3	6		1	7			7	1	1		2					2									
Fargo, N. Dak	1			1			1			1										1			1					
Faribault, Minn	1		1	2		2	4			4																		
Findlay, Ohio	1			1	1		2			2		1		1		1		1	2								2	1
Fitchburg, Mass		1		1	1		2			2		1		1		1		1	2								2	1
Flint, Mich			1	1			1			1																		
Flushing, N. Y	1		2	3			3			3	1	1		2					2	1			1				4	4
Fond du Lac, Wis																												
Fort Atkinson, Wis					1		1			1		1		1					1								1	
Fort Dodge, Iowa																				1			1					1
Fort Madison, Iowa			2	2	1		3			3		3		3	1			1	4								1	1
Fort Plain, N. Y			5	5			5			5		1		1					1	2			2				1	1
Fort Scott, Kans	1			1			1			1																		
Fort Smith, Ark	5	1	1	7			7			7	1			1					1								7	6
Fort Wayne, Ind	4		1	5		3	8			8	1	2		3	1			1	4	4			4				1	1
Fort Worth, Tex	2	2	2	6		3	9			9	1	3	1	5		2		2	7								7	6
Fostoria, Ohio	1	1	1	3			3			3		1		1					1								1	1
Frankfort, Ind																												

a Two brought in through consolidation.
b One transfer to and from Fort Worth, Tex.
c One transfer to and from Chicago, Ill.
d One transfer to New York City.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Total separations.					Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
	Nonexcepted.				Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.																		
	Clerk.		Carrier.	Total.							Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.		Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.				
	Male.	Female.																									
Frankfort, Ky	1			1			1			1																1	1
Franklin, Pa			5	5			5			5		4		4					4	2			2			2	2
Fredericksburg, Va. *a*			4	4			4			4																	
Frederick, Md	1			1			1			1																1	1
Fredonia, N. Y			2	2	1		3			3		1		1		1		1	2								
Freeport, Ill	1		2	3			3			3			1	1					1							1	1
Fremont, Nebr	1		2	3			3			3	1			1					1							1	1
Fremont, Ohio																										1	1
Fresno, Cal	1		1	2			2			2	1	3		4					4	1			1			1	4
Fulton, N. Y		1		1			1			1																	
Gainesville, Tex	1			1			1		1	2		1		1					1							1	1
Galesburg, Ill	2		1	3			3			3										2			2				1
Galion, Ohio												1		1					1								
Galveston, Tex	1		4	5		1	6			6	1	3		4		1		1	5							1	2
Gardiner, Mass	1		7	8			8			8																	
Geneva, N. Y			1	1			1			1																	
Glens Falls, N. Y		1		1	1		2			2						1		1	1							1	1
Gloucester, Mass	1		1	2			2			2																	
Gloversville, N. Y. *b*	2			2			2			2																1	1
Goshen, Ind			1	1	1		2			2		1		1		1		1	2		2		2				
Grand Forks, N. Dak																										1	
Grand Island, Nebr	3			3			3			3		1		1					1	1			1			1	1
Great Falls, Mont	1		1	2			2			2																2	1
Greeley, Colo			1	1			1			1																	
Green Bay, Wis	2		3	5			5			5		2		2					2							1	2
Greenfield, Mass						1	1			1		1		1					1	2			2			1	
Greensboro, N. C	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1							1	1
Greensburg, Pa	2			2		2	4			4						1		1	1							1	1
Greenwich, Conn	1		3	4			4			4										1			1				
Greenville, Miss	2		2	4			4			4		1		1					1							2	3

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Greenville, Ohio																												
Greenville, Pa	1		4	5			5			5																		
Greenville, S. C	2			2		1	3			3		1		1					1									
Greenville, Tex		1		1			1			1		1		1					1									
Grinnell, Iowa			1	1			1			1																	1	3
Guthrie, Okla	1	1		2			2			2		2		2					2								1	
Hackensack, N. J																												
Hagerstown, Md	1			1		1	2			2					1			1	1									
Hamilton, Ohio			1	1			1			1	1			1					1									
Hammond, Ind	1			1		1	2			2										2			2				1	
Hannibal, Mo	2			2			2		1	3		2	1	3		1		1	4								5	3
Harrisburg, Pa	1		2	3			3			3	2			2	1			1	3	1			1					
Hastings, Nebr	3		2	5	3		5			8		2		2					2								1	2
Haverhill, Mass	1		3	4	1	7	12			12						2	1	3	3									
Hazleton, Pa	1		1	2			2			2																	1	1
Helena, Mont. *c*	2		1	3	1		4		2	6	2	2		4	1			1	5								1	1
Henderson, Ky												1		1					1								3	2
Herkimer, N. Y. *d*			6	6			6			6																	1	1
Hillsboro, Tex			1	1			1			1																		
Hillsdale, Mich		1		1			1			1																	1	1
Hoboken, N. J. *e*	2		2	4			4			4	3	1		4					4	5			5				3	2
Holland, Mich	1			1			1			1	1			1					1									
Holyoke, Mass	1			1		3	4			4					2			2	2								1	1
Hoosick Falls, N. Y																												
Hornellsville, N. Y	1		1	2			2			2																	1	2
Hot Springs, Ark	1		2	3	2	1	6			6					1	1		2	2	1			1					
Houston, Tex. *f*	7		2	9	1	3	13			13	1	3		4	2	1		3	7	2			2				1	4
Hudson, N. Y																												
Huntingdon, Pa	1			1			1			1																		
Huntington, Ind	2	1		3			3			3		3		3					3	1			1				5	4
Huntington, W. Va																												
Huntsville, Ala		1	1	2			2			2																	1	1
Huron, S. Dak	1		3	4	1		5		2	7											1		1					
Hutchinson, Kans	1	1		2			2			2		2		2					2									
Hyde Park, Mass			1	1			1			1																		
Ilion, N. Y	2			2			2			2		1		1					1								1	1
Independence, Iowa	2			2	1		3			3						1		1	1								1	2
Indiana, Pa						2	2			2					2			2	2									
Ionia, Mich												2		2					2									
Iowa City, Iowa *g*	1		1	2			2			2																		
Iron Mountain, Mich																												
Ironton, Ohio												1		1					1									
Ironwood, Mich	1	1		2			2			2		1		1					1									1
Ishpeming, Mich																												
Ithaca, N. Y	2	1		3			3			3		2		2					2									
Jackson, Mich	2		1	3			3			3		3		3					3								3	
Jackson, Miss	2	1	1	4			4			4		3		3					3								3	3
Jackson, Tenn						1	1			1					1			1	1									

a One transfer to Pittsburg, Pa.
b One transfer to District of Columbia.
c 1 illegal appointment.
d One transfer to Little Falls, N. Y.
e One transfer to New York.
f One transfer to and 1 from Colorado Springs, Colo.
g One transfer from Atlantic, Iowa.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office	Appointments.										Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.			Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.												
	Nonexcepted.																										
	Clerk.																										
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.	Total appointments.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Total separations.	Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
Jacksonville, Fla	1			1		2	3			3		3		3		2		2	5								
Jacksonville, Ill	2			2			2	1		3																3	3
Jamaica, N. Y	3		6	9			9			9		1		1					1								
Jamestown, N. Y	1			1	1		2			2																1	1
Janesville, Wis																											
Jefferson City, Mo	1	1		2			2			2		2		2					2								
Jeffersonville, Ind			1	1			1			1		1		1					1							2	2
Johnstown, N. Y			1	1			1			1			1	1					1								
Johnstown, Pa	5	1	2	8	1	1	10			10		1		1	1	1		2	3	1			1				
Joliet, Ill	1	1	1	3			3			3		1		1					1								
Joplin, Mo	10		4	14			14			14	1			1		1		1	2	3			3			7	6
Kalamazoo, Mich. *a*	2		2	4	2	1	7			7	1	2		3		2		2	5							1	1
Kankakee, Ill		2	2	4			4			4		1		1					1							2	1
Kansas City, Kans. *b*	4	3	3	10			10			10	2	3		5					5	2			2			3	2
Kearney, Nebr	2		1	3			3			3		1		1					1								1
Keene, N. H																											
Kenosha, Wis	4		1	5	1		6			6		1		1					1	1			1			1	1
Kenton, Ohio																										1	1
Keokuk, Iowa	1		2	3			3			3	1			1					1								
Kewanee, Ill. *c*			5	5			5			5																	
Key West, Fla	2			2	2		4			4		1		1	1	1		2	3		1		1			1	1
Kingston, N. Y	1			1			1			1																	
Kirksville, Mo	1		1	2			2			2																	
Kittanning, Pa			1	1			1			1																	
Knoxville, Tenn	1		2	3	1		4			4			2	2					2								
Kokomo, Ind	1		1	2			2			2																	
Laconia, N. H	1			1			1			1																1	1
La Crosse, Wis	1			1			1			1																	
La Fayette, Ind	1		1	2		1	3			3	1	2		3	1			1	4	1			1			2	1
Lancaster, Ohio			2	2			2			2	1			1					1	1			1			1	1
Lancaster, Pa	2			2			2			2			1	1					1								

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Lansing, Mich		1		1			1			1		1		1					1								2	2
Laporte, Ind			2	2			2			2		1		1					1								1	2
Laramie, Wyo																											1	1
Laredo, Tex											1			1					1								2	2
La Salle, Ill		1		1			1			1		1		1					1								1	2
Lawrence, Kans. *d*	1	1	2	4			4			4		2		2					2								1	2
Lawrence, Mass	2		6	8		2	10			10	2			2		1		1	3		1	2	3					
Leadville, Colo	2		2	4			4			4		1		1					1								2	1
Leavenworth, Kans	2			2			2			2																	1	1
Lebanon, Ind			5	5			5			5		1		1					1									
Lebanon, Ohio			4	4			4			4																		
Lebanon, Pa	2			2			2			2											3		3				2	2
Leominster, Mass																											1	1
Lewiston, Me						1	1			1	1			1					1									
Lewistown, Pa			5	5			5			5		1		1					1									
Lexington, Ky	1	1	1	3			3			3		1		2					1								3	4
Lima, Ohio	2		3	5			5			5		1		1		1		1	2									
Lincoln, Ill	1			1			1			1		1		1					1								1	1
Lincoln, Nebr	3		4	7			7			7	1	3	1	5		1		1	6								1	1
Little Falls, N. Y. *e*	1		2	3			3			3																		
Little Rock, Ark		2	3	5		4	9			9		3		3		2		2	5								1	1
Lock Haven, Pa	2			2			2			2			1	1					1									
Lockport, N. Y	2		3	5	1		6			6		1		1					1	1			1					
Logansport, Ind	1		3	4		3	7			7	1	1	1	3		2		2	5								1	1
Long Branch, N. J	2			2			2			2																	2	
Long Island City, N. Y	1		3	4		1	5			5	1		1	2		1		1	3								1	1
Lorain, Ohio			1	1	1		2			2																	1	1
Louisiana, Mo												1		1					1								2	2
Ludington, Mich	2		1	3			3			3		1		1					1								2	1
Lynchburg, Va	1		2	3	2		5			5		2		2		1		1	3								1	1
Macomb, Ill																											1	1
Macon, Ga	3		1	4	1	2	7			7	1	1		2					2								1	1
Madison, Ind	1			1			1			1		1		1					1								1	1
Madison, N. J			4	4			4			4																		
Madison, Wis	3			3			3			3		1		1					1									
Mahanoy City, Pa																1		1	1								1	
Malden, Mass. *f*	2		3	5		1	6			6		2		2		1		1	3								3	3
Manchester, N. H	3		10	13	2	3	18			18		1		1	2		1	3	4									
Manchester, Va																												
Manistee, Mich	2		3	5			5			5	1		1	2					2								2	
Manitowoc, Wis																												
Mankato, Minn												1		1					1									
Mansfield, Ohio	1		1	2		1	3			3		1		1					1									
Marblehead, Mass																												
Marietta, Ohio	2		2	4			4			4		1		1					1									
Marinette, Wis		1		1	1		2			2		1		1	1			1	2									
Marion, Ind	3		1	4	1		5			5																	2	2
Marion, Ohio	1		1	2			2			2	1			1					1									
Marlboro, Mass	1		1	2			2			2																	1	2

a One transfer from Monroe, Mich.
b One transfer to Kansas City, Mo.
c Two transfers to post-office inspectors.
d One transfer to and 1 from Railway-Mail Service.
e One transfer from Herkimer, N. Y.
f Consolidated with Boston, Sept. 1, 1899.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Total separations.	Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
	Nonexcepted.				Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.									
	Clerk.		Carrier.	Total.																							
	Male.	Female.																									
Marquette, Mich	1		1	2			2			2																	1
Marshall, Mich																											
Marshall, Mo																											
Marshall, Tex	1		1	2	1		3			3						1		1	1							1	2
Marshalltown, Iowa *a*	1			1		1	2			2																	1
Martinsburg, W. Va																	1	1	1								
Martinsville, Ind																											
Marysville, Cal			1	1			1			1																	
Maryville, Mo			4	4			4			4																1	
Mason City, Iowa	1			1			1			1																2	2
Massillon, Ohio			1	1			1			1																	
Mattoon, Ill. *b*	1			1			1		1	2																	
Maysville, Ky	2		1	3			3			3	1	1		2					2							1	1
Maywood, Ill			4	4			4			4																	
McKeesport, Pa		1	8	9			9			9	1	4		5					5								
Meadville, Pa	1			1			1			1																2	2
Medford, Mass	1		3	4			4			4		2		2					2								
Media, Pa			2	2			2			2	1	3		4					4							3	3
Medina, N. Y																											
Melrose, Mass		1	1	2		2	4			4						1		1	1								
Menominee, Mich	1		1	2			2			2																1	
Merchantville, N. J	1		4	5			5			5																	
Meriden, Conn		1	1	2		16	18			18	2			2		18		18	20								
Meridian, Miss	1			1			1			1																	
Michigan City, Ind																										1	1
Middleboro, Mass			1	1			1			1																	1
Middletown, Conn	2			2			2			2		1		1					1							1	1
Middletown, N. Y. *c*	1	1		2			2			2																	
Middletown, Ohio																											
Milford, Mass		2	3	5			5			5		1		1					1	1			1				
Millville, N. J		1		1			1			1		1		1					1								

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Milton, Pa																												
Missoula, Mont		2	3	5			5			5		1		1					1								2	2
Mitchell, S. Dak																												
Moberly, Mo. *d*	1			1			1			1																	3	4
Mobile, Ala	1	2	3	6		1	7			7	1	3		4	1			1	5								11	5
Moline, Ill	1			1		3	4			4		3		3					3									
Monmouth, Ill	1		1	2			2			2																		
Monroe, Mich	1			1		1	2			2			1	1					1									
Montclair, N. J			1	1			1			1																		
Montgomery, Ala	1		3	4			4			4		2		2					2									
Montpelier, Vt	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1									
Morristown, N. J	1		2	3			3			3	1			1					1									1
Moundsville, W. Va			6	6			6			6		1		1					1								1	
Mount Clemens, Mich			4	4			4			4																		
Mount Pleasant, Iowa	1			1			1			1																		
Mount Vernon, N. Y	5		1	6			6			6		2	1	3					3									
Mount Vernon, Ohio																												
Muncie, Ind. *e*	4		6	10		3	13			13	2	2		4	1	2		3	7		1		1					
Muscatine, Iowa			2	2			2			2		1		1					1	2			2				2	2
Muskegon, Mich	1	1	1	3		1	4			4		1		1					1									
Moorestown, N. J			4	4			4			4																		
Nanticoke, Pa																												
Napa, Cal	1		1	2			2			2																	1	2
Nashua, N. H	1		1	2			2			2																		
Natchez, Miss			1	1	1		2			2			1	1		1		1	2								1	1
Natick, Mass			1	1			1			1																		
Nebraska City, Nebr					1		1			1						1		1	1								1	1
Neenah, Wis	1		6	7			7			7																		
Nevada, Mo	3			3			3			3		3		3					3								1	1
New Albany, Ind								1		1	1	3		4					4									
Newark, N. Y	1		1	2			2			2	1	1		2					2								4	2
Newark, Ohio		1		1			1			1		1		1					1	3			3				1	1
New Bedford, Mass	4		3	7		3	10			10		2		2		2	1	3	5								2	2
Newbern, N. C			4	4			4			4																		
New Brighton, N. Y																											3	1
New Britain, Conn	2			2			2			2	1			1					1									
New Brunswick, N. J					1		1			1					1			1	1									
Newburg, N. Y					1		1			1			1	1		1		1	2									
Newburyport, Mass																												
Newcastle, Pa	2		3	5			5			5		1		1					1									
New London, Conn	4		3	7	1		8			8		1		1	1			1	2								1	1
New Philadelphia, Ohio			4	4	1		5			5		1		1					1									
Newport, Ky	1			1		1	2			2		1		1		1		1	2								1	
Newport, R. I	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1									
Newport News, Va	4			4			4		1	5	1	1		2					2								1	1
New Rochelle, N. Y			3	3			3			3		1		1					1								1	2
Newton, Iowa																												
Newton, Kans	1		2	3			3			3	1	2		3					3								1	1
Newton Center, Mass	1		5	6			6			6	1	1		2					2									

a One transfer to Walla Walla, Wash.
b One transfer to and from Anaconda, Mont.
c One transfer to and from New York.
d One transfer to St. Louis, Mo.
e One transfer to Railway-Mail Service.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.								Total separations.	Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.												
	Nonexcepted.																										
	Clerk.																										
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.		Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
New Whatcom, Wash		1	2	3	1		4			4		2		2	1			1	3							1	1
Niagara Falls, N. Y. *a*	2		2	4		3	7			7					2			2	2								
Norfolk, Va	4		4	8			8			8	2	3		5					5								
Norristown, Pa	1		1	2		1	3			3																	
North Adams, Mass	2			2			2			2																	
Northampton, Mass	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1								
North Attleboro, Mass		1		1			1			1																	
North Tonawanda, N. Y. *b*		1	1	2		1	3		1	4		1		1		1		1	2								
Norwalk, Conn	1			1			1			1																2	
Norwalk, Ohio												1		1					1							1	1
Norwich, Conn	2		2	4		2	6			6		1		1					1							2	2
Norwich, N. Y	1		2	3	1		4			4						1		1	1							1	1
Norwood, Mass			6	6			6			6																	
Nyack, N. Y. *c*			1	1			1			1											1		1				
Oak Park, Ill. *d*	1	1	3	5			5			5		1		1					1							2	2
Oberlin, Ohio																										1	1
Ocean Grove, N. J		2		2			2			2		1		1					1								
Ogden, Utah	1		3	4	1		5			5		1		1		1		1	2								
Ogdensburg, N. Y	1			1			1			1	2			2					2								
Oil City, Pa		1	1	2			2			2										1			1				
Oklahoma, Okla	1	1	2	4			4			4	1	1		2					2							2	1
Olean, N. Y	2			2			2			2		1		1					1							1	1
Olneyville, R. I		1		1			1			1																	
Olympia, Wash	1		1	2			2			2	1	1		2					2	3			3			5	5
Oneida, N. Y			2	2			2			2		1		1					1	1			1				
Oneonta, N. Y																										1	1
Orange, Mass	2			2			2			2		1		1					1		1		1			1	
Orange, N. J	1		1	2	1		3			3					1			1	1							1	
Oshkosh, Wis	1			1			1			1		1		1					1								
Oskaloosa, Iowa			2	2			2			2		1		1					1							2	1
Oswego, N. Y			1	1			1			1		1		1					1							1	2

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Ottawa, Ill																												
Ottawa, Kans	1			1			1			1																1	1	
Ottumwa, Iowa	1		1	2		2	4			4																		
Owego, N. Y																										1	1	
Owensboro, Ky	1			1			1			1																1	1	
Owosso, Mich	1		1	2			2			2		1		1				1										
Paducah, Ky	1		1	2			2			2									1			1				2	2	
Painesville, Ohio			2	2	1		3			3		1		1				1								1	1	
Palestine, Tex																												
Palmyra, N. Y. *e*			3	3			3			3																		
Paris, Ill			1	1			1			1		1		1				1										
Paris, Tex												1		1				1								2	1	
Parkersburg, W. Va			1	1			1			1																		
Parsons, Kans	1			1			1			1																		
Pasadena, Cal	4		1	5			5			5		3		3				3								2	2	
Passaic, N. J			4	4			4			4		1		1				1								2	2	
Pawtucket, R. I	1		3	4			4			4		3		3				3	1			1						
Peabody, Mass			2	2			2			2																		
Peekskill, N. Y	1		1	2			2			2																		
Pekin, Ill	1	1		2			2			2	1			1				1								2	2	
Penn Yan, N. Y	1		5	6		1	7			7		1		1	1			1	2									
Pensacola, Fla	2			2	1		3			3		1		1			2	2	3							1	1	
Peoria, Ill	2	1		3		1	4			4		2	2	4					4							2	2	
Perth Amboy, N. J					1		1			1	1	1		2		1		1	3									
Peru, Ind	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1	1		1				1	1	
Petersburg, Va	1		1	2		1	3			3			1	1		1		1	2							1	1	
Petoskey, Mich	2		1	3			3			3		1		1					1							2	2	
Phillipsburg, N. J	1		1	2	1		3			3		2		2					2							2	2	
Phoenix, Ariz	3	1		4			4			4		2		2					2							2	2	
Phoenixville, Pa		1		1			1			1																		
Pine Bluff, Ark	1		1	2			2			2		1		1				1								3	4	
Piqua, Ohio	3			3			3			3		2		2					2							1	1	
Pittsburg, Kans	2			2			2			2	1	1		2					2									
Pittsfield, Mass	2			2	1		3			3						1		1	1									
Pittston, Pa																												
Plainfield, N. J			4	4			4			4		1		1					1	2		2						
Plattsburg, N. Y	4			4			4			4		3		3					3							1		
Plymouth, Mass																												
Pomona, Cal		2		2		4	6			6	1	2		3		1		1	4								1	
Pontiac, Ill			1	1			1			1		1		1		1		1	2							2	1	
Pontiac, Mich					1		1			1					1	1		2	2							1	1	
Port Chester, N. Y			1	1	1		2			2					1			1	1							1		
Port Huron, Mich	2		3	5			5			5		1		1					1									
Port Jervis, N. Y			1	1			1			1		1		1					1								1	
Portsmouth, N. H	1		1	2			2			2																1	1	
Portsmouth, Ohio						1	1			1																		
Portsmouth, Va. *f*	1		2	3		1	4			4						1		1	1								2	
Port Townsend, Wash																												

a One transfer to District of Columbia.
b One transfer to Buffalo, N. Y.
c One transfer to District of Columbia.
d One transfer to Centralia, Ill; 1 transfer to and 1 from Chicago.
e Three transfers to District of Columbia and New York.
f One transfer to Navy Department.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.								Total separations.	Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.												
	Nonexcepted.																										
	Clerk.																										
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.		Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
Potsdam, N. Y	1			1			1			1																	1
Pottstown, Pa	1		1	2			2			2																	
Pottsville, Pa	2	1		3			3			3	1		1	2					2	2			2				
Poughkeepsie, N. Y						2	2			2		1		1		1		1	2							1	1
Prescott, Ariz			2	2			2			2										1			1				
Princeton, N. J	2		1	3			3		1	4	1	2		3					3							1	2
Pueblo, Colo	3		3	6			6			6	1			1					1							3	2
Quincy, Ill	4		2	6			6			6		2	1	3					3	1			1				1
Quincy, Mass	2		1	3		2	5			5		1		1		1		1	2								
Racine, Wis	2		1	3		2	5			5						2		2	2								
Rahway, N. J			1	1		1	2			2																1	2
Raleigh, N. C	1		1	2			2			2																1	1
Reading, Pa			3	3			3			3																	
Red Bank, N. J													1	1					1								
Redlands, Cal																											
Red Oak, Iowa			1	1		1	2			2		2		2		1		1	3								
Red Wing, Minn	1			1			1			1																1	1
Reno, Nev			3	3			3			3		2		2					2							1	
Richmond, Ind			1	1	1		2			2		1		1	1			1	2								
Ridgway, Pa			3	3			3			3																	
Riverside, Cal																											
Roanoke, Va																											
Rochester, Minn					1		1			1						1		1	1								
Rockford, Ill	1			1			1			1																	
Rock Island, Ill	1	1	1	3	1		4			4	1	1		2		1		1	3							2	3
Rockland, Me																											
Rockville, Conn																											
Rome, Ga	4		1	5			5		1	6		1		1					1								1
Rome, N. Y	1		1	2			2			2	1			1					1							1	1
Rutherford, N. J			1	1			1			1																	
Rutland, Vt	2		2	4			4			4		1		1					1								

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Sacramento, Cal	4		7	11	1	1	13			13		7		7	1	1		2	9							1	
Saginaw, Mich		2	1	3		2	5			5		1		1					1								
Saginaw West Side, Mich			1	1		2	3			3		1		1					1								
St. Albans, Vt	3		2	5			5			5																4	4
St. Augustine, Fla	1		1	2			2			2																4	5
St. Cloud, Minn	1		1	2			2			2																	
St. Johnsbury, Vt			1	1			1			1						1		1	1							1	
St. Joseph, Mich		1	1	2			2			2																	
St. Joseph, Mo	1		5	6	1	2	9			9		2		2					2								
Salem, Mass	3		4	7			7			7	1	1		2					2							4	2
Salem, Ohio		1		1			1			1																	
Salem, Oreg		1		1			1			1																1	1
Salina, Kans		1	1	2			2			2		1		1					1							2	2
Salt Lake City, Utah	6	1	11	18		2	20			20		3		3		2		2	5	1		1	2				
San Antonio, Tex	1		2	3			3			3		4		4					4							8	5
San Bernardino, Cal	1		2	3	1		4			4	2			2		1		1	3								
San Diego, Cal. *a*	1	1		2			2			2		1		1					1							1	1
Sandusky, Ohio	4		2	6			6			6		2		2					2							2	1
San Jose, Cal	3		4	7		1	8			8		1	2	3					3			1	1			1	1
Santa Ana, Cal			1	1			1			1		1		1													
Santa Barbara, Cal	1		1	2	1	1	4			4		1		1					1							1	
Santa Cruz, Cal	1		1	2			2			2																1	1
Santa Rosa, Cal	4		1	5	1		6			6																	
Saratoga Springs, N. Y																										1	1
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich						1	1			1		2		2					2							1	
Savannah, Ga	5		5	10		1	11		2	13	1	5	2	8	1			1	9	4			4				
Schenectady, N. Y	2		5	7			7			7		1	1	2					2								
Seattle, Wash. *b*	8	1	6	15		4	19			19	1			1	3	1		4	5	6		3	9			7	8
Sedalia, Mo																											
Selma, Ala	2			2	1	1	4		1	5	1			1					1							2	4
Seneca Falls, N. Y	1			1	1		2			2					1			1	1							3	3
Seymour, Ind. *c*			2	2		1	3			3																	
Shamokin, Pa	1			1			1			1		1		1					1								
Sharon, Pa											1			1					1							2	
Sheboygan, Wis			2	2		2	4			4		1		1					1								
Shelby, Ohio *d*			5	5	1		6			6		1		1					1								
Shelbyville, Ind					1		1		1	2		1		1					1								
Shenandoah, Pa																											
Sherman, Tex																											
Shreveport, La	1		4	5	2		7			7		1		1		2		2	3	3			3			2	2
Sidney, Ohio	1		2	3			3			3		1		1					1							2	2
Sing Sing, N. Y	1		2	3			3			3		1		1					1							4	5
Sioux City, Iowa	2		2	4		1	5			5		2		2					2	1	1		2				1
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2		3	5	1		6			6		2		2		1		1	3	1			1				
Sistersville, W. Va	1	1	2	4			4			4		1		1					1							1	1
Somerville, N. J			4	4			4		1	5		1		1					1								
South Bend, Ind	4		3	7		2	9			9		2		2					2							2	2
South Bethlehem, Pa												1		1					1								
South Framingham, Mass	2		1	3			3			3		1		1					1								

a One transfer to Railway-Mail Service.
b One transfer each from Chicago and Denver.
c One transfer to District of Columbia.
d One transfer to Brooklyn, N. Y.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.		Total appointments.	Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Total separations.	Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
	Nonexcepted.				Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.		Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations	Deaths.	Total.									
	Clerk.																										
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.																							
South Norwalk, Conn	1			1			1			1		1		1		1		1	2								
South Omaha, Nebr	6			6			6			6	1	1		2					2							1	1
South Orange, N. J			4	4			4			4																	
Spartanburg, S. C. *a*	1			1			1			1																	1
Spokane, Wash. *b*	8	1	6	15	1	1	17			17	1	5	2	8		2		2	10	2			2			7	7
Springfield, Ill	2	1	1	4	1	3	8		1	9	3			3		3		3	6	2			2				
Springfield, Mo	1		2	3			3			3		1		1					1								
Springfield, Ohio	1		4	5		2	7			7			1	1					1								
Stamford, Conn	1		1	2			2			2																	
Staunton, Va	1			1			1			1																	
Steelton, Pa												1		1					1								
Sterling, Ill			1	1			1			1		1		1					1							1	1
Steubenville, Ohio																										1	1
Stevens Point, Wis																											
Stillwater, Minn			1	1			1			1		1		1					1								
Stockton, Cal	1		1	2	1	1	4			4					1	1		2	2								
Streator, Ill	1			1			1			1		1		1					1							1	1
Summit, N. J. *a*			3	3			3			3																	
Sunbury, Pa		1		1			1			1										3			3				
Tacoma, Wash	4		2	6		10	16		2	18	1	8		9	1	5		6	15	5			5			4	4
Tampa, Fla			1	1		3	4			4	1			1		4		4	5								
Tarrytown, N. Y			1	1			1			1																2	2
Taunton, Mass	1		3	4		2	6			6					1			1	1	1			1				
Temple, Tex	1		1	2			2			2	1	2		3					3							4	3
Terre Haute, Ind. *c*	1		1	2			2			2																1	1
Texarkana, Ark	1			1			1			1																1	1
Tiffin, Ohio					1		1			1		1		1					1							1	
Titusville, Pa		1	2	3			3			3	1	3		4					4							1	1
Tonawanda, N. Y			6	6			6			6																	
Topeka, Kans	2	1		3			3			3																	
Torrington, Conn			1	1			1			1										1			1				

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Towanda, Pa					1		1			1		1		1					1								
Traverse City, Mich	1			1			1			1																	1
Trenton, N. J	3		5	8	2		10			10		1	2	3					3								
Trinidad, Colo						1	1			1		1	1	2		1		1	3		1		1			2	2
Troy, Ohio																				1			1				
Tucson, Ariz	1	1		2	1	1	4			4	1			1					1							4	5
Tyler, Tex	2			2			2			2																	
Tyrone, Pa			1	1			1			1																	
Uniontown, Pa	1			1			1			1																1	
Urbana, Ill																										1	1
Urbana, Ohio	1		2	3			3			3	2	2		4					4							2	1
Utica, N. Y	1		4	5		2	7			7			1	1	2	1		3	4								
Vallejo, Cal. *d*	1		5	6			6			6		1		1					1								
Valparaiso, Ind																										1	1
Van Wert, Ohio	1			1			1			1																2	1
Vicksburg, Miss			1	1		1	2			2		1		1					1								
Victor, Colo. *e*	3			3			3			3		3		3					3							1	1
Vincennes, Ind	1		1	2			2			2																2	2
Vineland, N. J			1	1			1			1																	
Wabash, Ind		1		1			1			1																1	1
Waco, Tex	3		2	5			5			5										3			3			3	5
Wakefield, Mass	2		1	3	1		4			4						1		1	1								
Walla Walla, Wash	2	1	5	8		1	9			9		4		4					4	3			3				
Wallingford, Conn																											
Waltham, Mass											1			1					1								
Warren, Ohio	1			1			1			1																1	1
Warren, Pa						1	1			1																	
Warrensburg, Mo	1			1			1			1																	
Washington, Ind											1			1					1								
Washington C. H., Ohio	1		1	2			2			2		1		1					1							3	3
Washington, N. J	1			1			1			1																1	1
Washington, Pa	2		2	4			4			4		2		2					2							1	1
Waterbury, Conn	2			2		1	3			3		1		1					1								
Waterloo, Iowa																											
Watertown, Mass	1		3	4		2	6			6																	
Watertown, N. Y			2	2		1	3	1		4		2		2		1		1	3								
Watertown, S. Dak. *f*			4	4			4			4																	
Watertown, Wis	1		1	2			2			2	1	1		2					2							2	1
Waterville, Me	1		1	2			2			2		2		2					2	1			1			2	1
Waukegan, Ill	1		1	2			2			2	1			1					1							1	1
Waukesha, Wis			1	1			1			1		1		1					1							3	3
Wausau, Wis		1		1			1			1		1	1	2					2								
Waverly, N. Y	1	1	1	3			3			3																2	5
Wayne, Pa. *g*			3	3	1		4			4		1		1		1		1	2								
Waynesboro, Pa																											
Weatherford, Tex			4	4			4			4																	
Webster City, Iowa	1		3	4			4			4		1		1					1	1		1	2			6	3
Wellington, Kans																											

a One transfer to District of Columbia.
b One transfer from Railway-Mail Service.
c One transfer to Martinsville, Ind.
d One transfer to San Francisco, Cal.
e One transfer to Chattanooga, Tenn.
f One transfer to Bristol, Tenn.
g Two transfers to Philadelphia, Pa.

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TABLE 38.—*Showing changes during fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, in the service of the 750 post-offices classified on or since January 5, 1893*—Cont'd.

Post-office.	Appointments.										Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
	Original appointments.							Reinstatements.			Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.												
	Nonexcepted.																										
	Clerk.																										
	Male.	Female.	Carrier.	Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Total.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.	Total appointments.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Total separations.	Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through certification.	Separations of persons appointed through certification.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of persons appointed without examination.
West Bay City, Mich																											
Westboro, Mass			1	1			1			1		1		1					1							1	1
West Chester, Pa. *a*											1			1	1			1	2								
Westerly, R. I			1	1			1			1										1			1				
Westfield, Mass	3		2	5			5			5		1		1					1	2			2			1	2
West Hoboken, N. J	1		2	3			3			3		1		1					1								
West Medford, Mass		1		1			1			1																	
West New Brighton, N. Y																										1	1
West Superior, Wis	1		3	4			4		1	5																	
West Troy, N. Y			1	1			1			1																1	1
Wheeling, W. Va	1			1			1			1	1			1					1							1	1
White Plains, N. Y	2			2		1	3			3		1		1	1			1	2	1			1			1	1
Wichita, Kans																											
Wilkesbarre, Pa	2		1	3			3			3			1	1		1		1	2							2	2
Williamsport, Pa	4		1	5			5			5										1			1				
Willimantic, Conn	2		1	3		1	4			4		1		1		1		1	2							1	1
Wilmington, Del											1		2	3		1		1	4								
Wilmington, N. C	4	1	3	8		1	9			9		2	1	3					3	6			6			1	1
Winchester, Mass	1			1			1			1																	
Winchester, Va			1	1			1			1																	
Winfield, Kans	1		2	3			3			3		2		2					2							2	2
Winona, Minn	1		2	3			3			3		1		1					1								
Winsted, Conn			1	1			1			1																	
Winston-Salem, N. C	1	1	7	9			9			9										1			1			1	1
Woburn, Mass. *b*	1		1	2			2			2			1	1					1	1			1			2	1
Woonsocket, R. I													1	1					1								
Wooster, Ohio	3	1		4			4			4		2		2					2							1	1
Wyandotte, Mich			4	4			4			4																	
Xenia, Ohio		1		1			1			1																2	

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Yankton, S. Dak	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
Yonkers, N. Y	2	....	6	8	1	....	9	....	....	9	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
York, Pa	1	....	2	3	....	....	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Youngstown, Ohio	1	....	....	1	....	2	3	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	1	....	....	1	....	....	....
Ypsilanti, Mich	....	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Zanesville, Ohio	2	....	5	7	1	4	12	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	708	128	961	1,797	108	252	2,157	7	26	2,190	124	502	53	679	76	157	7	240	919	167	14	13	194	....	563	538

a One transfer from Coatesville Pa.

b One transfer to Boston, Mass.

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TABLE 39.—*Persons appointed in unclassified post-offices shortly afterwards classified by the establishment of free delivery thereat, and within six months thereafter transferred to other positions in the classified service, from March 1, 1900, to February 9, 1901.*

[See pages 511-512, Sixteenth Report, for similar cases during the period from October 15, 1897, to February 28, 1900.]

Name.	Post-office in which appointed.	Date appointed.	Date classified.	Date of request for transfer.	Date and number of transfer certificate.	Date transferred.	Office to which transferred.
Mrs. Bessie R. Parke	West Hoboken, N. J	Jan. 25, 1899	Mar. 1, 1899	Jan. 18, 1900	2729, Jan. 18, 1900	Dec. 16, 1899	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Miss Grace S. Sanders	Merchantville, N. J	Jan. 19, 1900	Mar. 1, 1900	Mar. 1, 1900	2799, Mar. 2, 1900	Mar. 1, 1900	Do.
Miss Sallie T. Carr	do	Dec. 25, 1899	do	Mar. 3, 1900	2802, Mar. 3, 1900	Mar. 16, 1900	Do.
John G. Cowie	Moorestown, N. J	Feb. 24, 1900	do	Mar. 2, 1900	2810, Mar. 6, 1900	Mar. 6, 1900	Naval station, Key West, Fla.
Wilmer T. Hannum	Coatesville, Pa	Dec. 11, 1899	do	Mar. 9, 1900	2836, Mar. 14, 1900	Mar. 20, 1900	Westchester, Pa., post-office.
Miss Grace W. McPherson	Moorestown, N. J	Feb. 15, 1900	do	Mar. 3, 1900	2838, Mar. 16, 1900	Aug. 31, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
James W. Brady	Centralia, Ill	Dec. 11, 1899	do	Mar. 13, 1900	2853, Mar. 24, 1900	Mar. 24, 1900	Austin, Ill., post-office.
John Hoynes	do	do	do	do	2854, Mar. 24, 1900	Mar. 13, 1900	Oakpark, Ill., post-office.
Mrs. Mary F. Weir	Fredericksburg, Va	July 15, 1899	Sept. 1, 1899	Mar. 21, 1900	2855, Mar. 24, 1900	Apr. 16, 1900	Pittsburg, Pa., post-office.
Mrs. Laura B. Wunder	Coatesville, Pa	Feb. 6, 1900	Mar. 1, 1900	Mar. 31, 1900	2868, Mar. 31, 1900	Mar. 31, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Frank M. Page	Palmyra, N. Y	Feb. 1, 1900	Apr. 2, 1900	Apr. 3, 1900	2874, Apr. 3, 1900	Apr. 3, 1900	Do.
Miss Katherine K. Clark	Fort Plain, N. Y	Dec. 15, 1899	Feb. 1, 1900	Apr. 14, 1900	2906, Apr. 23, 1900	May 1, 1900	Fredonia, N. Y., post-office.
H. Clay Graff	Palmyra, N. Y	Feb. 7, 1900	Apr. 2, 1900	Apr. 23, 1900	2908, Apr. 23, 1900	Apr. 30, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Miss Elizabeth T. Wilson	Coatesville, Pa	Jan. 18, 1900	Mar. 1, 1900	Apr. 24, 1900	2910, Apr. 24, 1900	May 2, 1900	Government Printing Office.
Frank M. King	Palmyra, N. Y	Jan. 22, 1900	Apr. 2, 1900	Apr. 23, 1900	2917, Apr. 26, 1900	Apr. 30, 1900	New York, N. Y., post-office.
Samuel G. Simpson	Wayne, Pa	Oct. 1, 1899	Dec. 16, 1899	Apr. 26, 1900	2927, Apr. 30, 1900	May 1, 1900	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.
James O'Connell	Bakersfield, Cal	Apr. 23, 1900	May 1, 1900	May 1, 1900	2932, May 2, 1900	May 3, 1900	San Francisco, Cal., post-office.
Miss Anneta Hale	Somerville, N. J	Apr. 24, 1900	do	May 2, 1900	2933, May 2, 1900	May 7, 1900	Brooklyn, N. Y., post-office.
Miss Arletta V. Harris	Monroe, Mich	Jan. 16, 1900	Feb. 15, 1900	Apr. 26, 1900	2938, May 3, 1900	May 9, 1900	Kalamazoo, Mich., post-office.
Henry A. Machen	Bakersfield, Cal	Apr. 23, 1900	May 1, 1900	May 8, 1900	2947, May 8, 1900	July 1, 1900	San Jose, Cal., post-office.
Lunie H. Grant	Newbern, N. C	Dec. 1, 1899	do	do	2950, May 9, 1900	May 14, 1900	Asheville, N. C., post-office.
Samuel A. Susong	Watertown, S. Dak	Apr. 2, 1900	do	do	2952, May 11, 1900	May 13, 1900	Bristol, Tenn., post-office.
Mrs. Georgiana Baldwin	Ridgway, Pa	Feb. 10, 1900	Mar. 1, 1900	Apr. 26, 1900	2970, May 17, 1900	June 26, 1900	Interior Department.
Miss Harriet Smith	Cranford, N. J	May 12, 1900	May 16, 1900	May 22, 1900	2980, May 22, 1900	June 4, 1900	New York, N. Y., post-office.
J. S. Brewster	Bakersfield, Cal	Apr. 6, 1900	May 1, 1900	May 17, 1900	2982, May 23, 1900	June 1, 1900	San Francisco, Cal., post-office.
Charles E. Baker	Somerville, N. J	Apr. 24, 1900	do	May 23, 1900	2988, May 26, 1900	June 16, 1900	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.
C. E. McGowan	Summit, N. J	Apr. 20, 1900	May 16, 1900	do	2994, May 28, 1900	July 2, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Mrs. Alice E. White	Centralia, Ill	Feb. 1, 1900	Mar. 1, 1900	Apr. 20, 1900	2996, May 31, 1900	July 1, 1900	Treasury Department.
Herman C. Davis	Summit, N. J	May 4, 1900	May 16, 1900	May 17, 1900	3027, June 18, 1900	June 18, 1900	Post-Office Department.
Miss Charlotte Madden	do	Apr. 20, 1900	do	June 19, 1900	3058, June 28, 1900	June 27, 1900	Do.
Mary G. Conley	Wyandotte, Mich	Dec. 29, 1899	Feb. 1, 1900	June 25, 1900	3062, June 30, 1900	July 2, 1900	Detroit, Mich., post-office.
Geo. M. James	Tonawanda, N. Y	Mar. 1, 1900	May 16, 1900	July 6, 1900	3078, July 10, 1900	July 6, 1900	New York, N. Y., post-office.
Katherine N. Tyner	Columbia, Mo	June 15, 1900	July 1, 1900	July 9, 1900	3079, July 10, 1900	July 16, 1900	Chicago, Ill., post-office.
Mrs. E. L. Berrett	Westminster, Md	June 1, 1900	July 5, 1900	do	3080, July 10, 1900	do	Boston, Mass., post-office.
Warren L. Simons	Naugatuck, Conn	do	July 2, 1900	July 11, 1900	3093, July 13, 1900	Aug. 1, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
William Zierle	Somerville, N. J	Apr. 24, 1900	May 1, 1900	July 3, 1900	3094, July 13, 1900	July 16, 1900	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.
Ridgeley D. Wright	Weehawken, N. J	June 1, 1900	July 1, 1900	July 11, 1900	3131, July 27, 1900	Oct. 1, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Alfred W. Durante	Maywood, Ill	Mar. 15, 1900	May 16, 1900	Aug. 2, 1900	3158, Aug. 7, 1900	Aug. 14, 1900	Oakpark, Ill., post-office.
Miss Edith Baird	Arlington, N. J	July 18, 1900	July 16, 1900	Aug. 21, 1900	3182, Aug. 22, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900	Camden, N. J., post-office.
Edward H. Merritt	Homestead, Pa	July 12, 1900	do	Aug. 17, 1900	3183, Aug. 22, 1900	Aug. 15, 1900	Grand Rapids, Mich., post-office.

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G. E. Barnard	.....do	.....do	.....do	July 20, 1900	3184, Aug. 22, 1900	Aug. 14, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Chas. E. Clark	Somerville, N. J	June 16, 1900	May 1, 1900	Aug. 23, 1900	3187, Aug. 23, 1900	July 16, 1900	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.
Alexander Reid	Westminster, Md	June 1, 1900	July 5, 1900	July 11, 1900	3189, Aug. 25, 1900	.....do	New York, N. Y., post-office.
Mrs. C. A. Handy	Naugatuck, Conn	May 21, 1900	July 2, 1900	Aug. 23, 1900	3192, Aug. 27, 1900	Aug. 31, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office.
Edgar H. Bellis	Haddonfield, N. J	June 16, 1900	July 16, 1900	.....do	3195, Aug. 29, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900	Philadelphia, Pa., post-office.
Thos. P. McGovern	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	3196, Aug. 29, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900	Do.
Henry Hood	Niles, Mich	Aug. 24, 1900	Sept. 1, 1900	Oct. 5, 1900	3261, Oct. 6, 1900	Oct. 6, 1900	Washington, D. C., post-office
Emmet A. Bromley	Durango, Colo	Aug. 3, 1900	Sept. 4, 1900	Oct. 1, 1900	3262, Oct. 6, 1900	Oct. 10, 1900	Denver, Colo., post-office.
Alice B. Rand	Reading, Mass	June 1, 1900	Oct. 1, 1900	Oct. 19, 1900	3294, Oct. 23, 1900	Oct. 31, 1900	Boston, Mass., post-office.
Chas. Mansur	Dedham, Mass	Sept. 4, 1900	.....do	.....do	3295, Oct. 23, 1900	Nov. 1, 1900	Do.
Miss Ethel M. Potter	.....do	June 1, 1900	.....do	.....do	3296, Oct. 23, 1900	.....do	Do.
Adelina Bull	Reading, Mass	Sept. 15, 1900	.....do	Oct. 10, 1900	3279, Oct. 13, 1900	Oct. 21, 1900	Jersey City, N. J., post-office.
Wm. C. Earle	Dedham, Mass	July 20, 1900	.....do	Nov. 19, 1900	3367, Dec. 11, 1900	Dec. 14, 1900	Boston custom-house.
Miss Nellie G. Terry	Wellsville, N. Y	Sept. 1, 1900	.....do	Nov. 27, 1900	3371, Dec. 14, 1900	Dec. 17, 1900	Pension Office.
John F. Gardner	Bristol, R. I	Nov. 21, 1900	Dec. 15, 1900	Jan. 19, 1901	3447, Jan. 24, 1901	.....	Providence, R. I., post-office.
R. M. Fulton	Cripplecreek, Colo	June 1, 1897	Feb. 1, 1898	Dec. 30, 1897	1562, Jan. 26, 1898	Jan. 26, 1898	To the position of post-office inspector.
Raleigh Hosford	Kewanee, Ill	June 1, 1899	Aug. 1, 1899	Jan. 12, 1900	2817, Mar. 7, 1900	Mar. 7, 1900	Do.
Isaac S. T. Gregg	Canon City, Colo	Ma 1, 1899	Sept. 1, 1899	Jan. 24, 1900	2829, Mar. 9, 1900	Mar. 10, 1900	Do.
E. H. Thorp	Niles, Ohio	Oct. 26, 1900	Dec. 1, 1900	Dec. 11, 1900	3420, Jan. 9, 1901	Jan. 11, 1901	Do.

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TABLE 40.—*Showing changes in the Post-Office Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900. (Summary of Tables 37 and 38.)*

APPOINTMENTS.

Clerks:		
Male		2,035
Female		158
Total clerks		2,193
Carriers		1,738
Total nonexcepted appointments		3,931
Appointments to excepted places		157
Appointments to unclassified places		960
Total original appointments		5,048

REINSTATEMENTS.

Veterans	25	
Civilians, within year from separation	49	
Third proviso, Rule IX	28	
Total reinstatements		102
Aggregate number of appointments		5,150

SEPARATIONS.

From nonexcepted places:		
Removals	480	
Resignations	1,131	
Deaths	225	
Total separations, nonexcepted places		1,836
From excepted and unclassified places:		
Removals	240	
Resignations	443	
Deaths	25	
Total separations, excepted and unclassified places		708
Aggregate number of separations		2,544

TABLE 41.—*Showing removals from the Post-Office Service by years.*

	Number of removals in excepted, competitive, and unclassified positions.	Number of persons in the classified competitive service.
June 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887	451	10,500
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	376	11,767
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	460	12,966
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	664	13,097
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	703	14,909
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	716	17,500
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	649	23,058
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	1,420	a 24,000
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	1,217	a 25,000
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	700	26,316
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	561	a 28,000
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	1,306	31,000
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	884	35,650
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	720	37,000
Total	10,097	.....

a Estimated.

Removals from competitive positions:

July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	375, or 1.34 per cent.
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	535, or 1.7 per cent.
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	507, or 1.42 per cent.
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	480, or 1.3 per cent.

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TABLE 42.—*Separations from the Free-Delivery Service.*

Four hundred and forty-six letter carriers were separated from the service during the year, the causes of separation being as follows:

For intoxication	65
For arrest and violations of postal laws and regulations	23
For gross violations of postal laws and regulations	92
For physical disability	8
Carriers deceased	116
Carriers resigned	142
Total	446

The following comparative statement shows the percentage of separations in all grades, including deaths and resignations, for the past seven years, or since the operation of the civil-service law was extended to all free-delivery offices:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1893-94	6.3	1897-98	2.9
1894-95	4.9	1898-99	3
1895-96	3.7	1899-1900	2.9
1896-97	2.5		

Removals for cause during the same period are summarized as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1893-94	4	1897-98	1.32
1894-95	3	1898-99	1.27
1895-96	2.1	1899-1900	1.17
1896-97	1.06		

It will be seen from this statement that the discipline in the Free-Delivery Service continues to improve. The gradual decrease in the number of removals is evidence not only of the improvement in the personnel of the carrier force, but also of strict enforcement of the civil-service law and rules by this Department.—(Extract from Report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.)

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TABLE 43.—*Showing number and percentage of separations from the seven largest post-offices.*

Post-office and period.	Competitive.								Excepted and unclassified.		Aggregate.	Per cent of whole number of employees.
	Removed.		Resigned.		Died.		Total.		Total.			
	Number.	Per cent of force.	Number.	Per cent of force.	Number.	Per cent of force.	Number.	Per cent of force.	Number.	Per cent of force.		
New York:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	57	1.67	65	2	35	1	157	4.67	32	10	189	5.2
July, 1897, to June, 1898	69	2	64	2	43	1.3	176	5.3	27	9	203	5.6
July, 1898, to June, 1899	61	1.9	87	2.6	49	1.5	197	6	7	2.13	204	5.6
July, 1899, to June, 1900	68	2	89	2.6	47	1.3	204	6	10	3.25	214	5.6
Chicago:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	53	2	61	2.5	23	1	137	5.5	38	13.67	175	6.1
July, 1897, to June, 1898	32	1.5	92	3.3	18	.67	142	5.5	78	28	220	7.6
July, 1898, to June, 1899	36	1.4	95	3.6	19	.7	150	5.7	48	17.2	198	6.9
July, 1899, to June, 1900	42	1.5	183	6	22	.75	248	8.25	43	15.12	290	8
Philadelphia:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	33	2	14	1	18	1	65	4	29	10	85	4.9
July, 1897, to June, 1898	126	8	37	2.25	17	1	180	11.25	151	76	331	17.8
July, 1898, to June, 1899	48	3.3	55	3.6	12	.8	115	7.7	53	26.5	168	9.2
July, 1899, to June, 1900	50	3.5	50	3.5	24	1.5	124	8.5	22	11	146	8
Brooklyn:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	10	1.1	15	1.5	8	.8	33	3.5	37	20.75	70	6.9
July, 1897, to June, 1898	27	3	7	.7	9	1	43	4.7	131	73	154	14.3
July, 1898, to June, 1899	29	3.2	13	1.4	8	.8	50	5.5	41	23	91	8.3
July, 1899, to June, 1900	30	3.3	12	1.3	10	1	52	5.6	84	42	136	13
St. Louis:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	16	2	24	3.5	2	.25	42	5.62	14	20	56	7.6
July, 1897, to June, 1898	6	.9	22	3.2	6	.9	34	5	43	61	77	10.6
July, 1898, to June, 1899	20	3	21	3.1	2	.3	43	6.4	4	5.7	47	6.3
July, 1899, to June, 1900	27	4	77	10	7	1	111	15	6	7.25	117	15
Boston:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	3	.2	14	1	14	1	31	2.2	24	16.17	55	3.6
July, 1897, to June, 1898	10	.75	28	2	13	1	51	3.75	40	27	91	6
July, 1898, to June, 1899	5	.4	15	1.1	13	1	33	2.5	51	47.17	84	5.5
July, 1899, to June, 1900	19	1.3	21	1.5	17	1.5	57	4	40	27	97	6
Baltimore:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	3	.5	6	1	6	1	15	2.5	11	8.2	26	2.6
July, 1897, to June, 1898	3	.5	5	.9	5	.9	13	2.3	6	4.2	19	2.8
July, 1898, to June, 1899	6	1	12	2	5	.9	23	3.9	27	21.6	60	8.8
July, 1899, to June, 1900	5	.8	9	1.5	9	1.5	23	3.8	25	17.8	48	7

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CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Under the civil-service act of 1883 all customs districts having as many as 50 employees were embraced within the classification. This included 11 ports. On November 2, 1894, by Executive order the classification was extended to all districts having as many as 20 employees, bringing the number of classified ports to 48. On May 6, 1896, by direction of the President, all districts with five or more employees were classified, bringing in 93 ports, and on July 27, 1897, an Executive order was issued classifying all customs districts, so that the number of ports now under the rules is 153. The original classification included 2,573 employees. The extension of May 6, 1896, brought this number to 4,933; the order of July 27 added 73 employees, bringing the number to 5,103, which has been increased by growth of the service to 5,219 on June 30, 1900. By the amendments to the rules of July 27, 1897, 386 positions were excepted from competitive examination, and since that time the Department has designated additional positions as being entitled to exception under the rules. At present [January, 1901] there are 419 positions in the Customs Service which are excepted from competitive examination. The rules, however, require that appointments to these positions shall be subject to an examination to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, equivalent to examinations held by the Commission for positions of a like grade. Under paragraph 8 of Rule III, there are 115 positions excluded in part from the classification, leaving subject to competitive examination 4,675 positions.

The administration of the civil-service law in the Customs Service within the past year has, with few exceptions, been satisfactory to the Commission. At nearly all of the larger ports there is a strict observance of the rules, and the necessity for systematic regulation in regard to appointments is realized. It is mainly at the smaller ports, where there is less system, that complaints arise. At the port of New York, regulations for promotion, based on merit, have been in existence since prior to the passage of the civil-service act in 1883. A history of these promotion regulations will be found at page 190 of the Fourteenth Report. There are also in effect general promotion regulations applying to all customs ports except New York, which are treated under the heading "Promotion regulations."

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TABLE 44.—*Showing changes in the Custom-House*

Custom-house.	Appointments.																							
	Original appointments.																							
	Nonexcepted.																							
	Clerk.		Jun'r clerk.																					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Day inspector.	Night inspector.	Assistant weigher.	Opener and packer.	Messenger.	Examiner.	Watchman.	Sampler.	Foreman.	Stitch counters.	Polariscoplst.	Attendant.	Inspectress.	Chemist.	Assayer.	Assistant cashier.	Laborer.	Total.	Excepted.	Unclassified.
Pembina, N. Dak																							3	
Pensacola, Fla	1				1																	2	1	
Perth Amboy, N. J																							1	
Petersburg, Va																								
Philadelphia, Pa	2						1	2				4								2		11	3	57
Pittsburg, Pa					1																	1		
Plattsburg, N. Y					2																	2	1	
Port Huron, Mich																								
Portland, Me											1											1		
Portland, Oreg									1												1	2		2
Portsmouth, N. H																								
Port Townsend, Wash						2													1			3		1
Providence, R. I					1																	1		
Richmond, Va																								
Rochester, N. Y																							1	
St. Augustine, Fla																								
St. Louis, Mo											1										1	2	2	
St. Paul, Minn	1																					1	1	1
Salem, Mass																								
San Diego, Cal																								
Sandusky, Ohio																								
San Francisco, Cal	1	1		1	5			1								2	3					14	1	1
Savannah, Ga																								
Shieldsboro, Miss																							3	
Suspension Bridge, N. Y					2																	2		
Tampa, Fla	1					1																2	2	1
Toledo, Ohio																								
Waldoboro, Me																							5	1
Washington, D. C																								
Wilmington, Del																								
Wilmington, N. C																							1	
Total	30	3	18	1	36	16	19	8	23	9	10	15	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	7	210	62	118

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Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Appointments.			Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
Reinstatements.			Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.												
Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.	Total appointments.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Total separations.	Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Temporary appointments through examination.	Separations of same.	Temporary appointments without examination.	Separations of same.
		1	1			1					1								
			1			1					1								
3		10	3	3	3	9		1		1	10								
				1		1					1								
		1	1			1					1								
2		29	3	4	10	17		2	2	4	21								
		2		3		3					3							1	1
	3	4	3	1	1	5					5								
		8			1	1					1								
		2					3			3	3							1	1
1		14			1	1	1	4	1	6	7								
		2					2			2	2								
1		4	2			2	1	1		2	4								
		2	1	1		2					2								
		4	1			1	1	2		3	4								
	1	6	2			2			1	1	3								
		4		1		1		1	2	3	4								
		1		1		1					1	1			1			1	
		2			1	1			1	1	2							3	2
								1		1	1							3	2
			1			1	2			2	3							9	8
		1					1			1	1								
		1						1		1	1							1	
							1			1	1								
		1					1			1	1					2	2	1	1
			2	1		3					3							1	
1		1																	
		7	2		1	3	1	1		2	5							3	
		1																	
		5		1		1		1	1	2	3							1	1
				1		1		1		1	2							2	2
1		1		1		1					1								
		3						1		1	1								
		1																2	2
		2																2	2
1		1	2			2					2								
1		5	1	1		2			1	1	3								
		4			1	1		1		1	2								
7	9	154	19	27	33	79	14	15	7	36	115	3			3				
			2			2					2								
		3	1	1		2	1		1	2	4							1	1
1		2		1		1		1		1	2								

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TABLE 45.—*Showing removals from the Custom-House Service, by years, from July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1900.*

	Number of removals in excepted, competitive, and unclassified positions.	Number of persons in the classified competitive service.
July 1, 1886, to June 30, 1887 *a*	46	2,573
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	242	2,598
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889 *a*	87	*b* 2,800
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	184	3,257
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	171	3,372
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	180	3,420
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	116	3,514
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	541	3,625
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	250	3,756
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	146	4,550
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	178	4,933
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	560	4,933
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	331	5,024
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	140	5,115
Total	3,172	.....

a Incomplete. *b* Estimated.

Removals from competitive positions:
- July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897 ..... 150, or 3¼ per cent.
- July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898 ..... 283, or 6.1 per cent.
- July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899 ..... 211, or 4.6 per cent.
- July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900 ..... 80, or 1.6 per cent.

TABLE 46.—*Showing number and percentage of separations from the six largest custom-houses each year, 1896 to 1900.*

Custom-house and period.	Nonexcepted.								Excepted and unclassified.		Aggregate.	Per cent.
	Removed.		Resigned.		Died.		Total.		Total.			
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.		
New York:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	48	2.67	23	1.25	31	1.67	102	5.67	13	20	115	5
July, 1897, to June, 1898	79	4.44	25	1.4	27	1.5	131	7.33	146	35	277	12.5
July, 1898, to June, 1899	50	2.81	30	1.67	39	2.17	119	6.67	30	7.33	149	6.67
July, 1899, to June, 1900	19	1	27	1.33	33	1.69	79	3.67	36	7.50	115	5
Philadelphia:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	16	4.71	3	.86	2	.59	21	6.14	11	13.4	32	7.4
July, 1897, to June, 1898	2	.59	6	1.71	2	.59	10	2.86	58	66	68	15
July, 1898, to June, 1899	43	12.33	13	4	4	1.14	61	17.5	19	22.7	80	18
July, 1899, to June, 1900	20	6	5	1.67	4	.....	32	.....	27	30.6	59	13
Boston:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	2	.5	4	1	3	.75	9	2.25	....	.....	9	2.09
July, 1897, to June, 1898	3	.75	4	1	11	2.75	18	4.5	2	5.55	20	4.5
July, 1898, to June, 1899	....	.....	1	.25	10	2.5	11	2.75	....	.....	11	2.25
July, 1899, to June, 1900	3	.75	4	1	10	2.5	17	4.25	4	11.25	21	4.50
Baltimore:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	6	3.75	2	1.25	2	1.25	10	6.25	4	11	14	7
July, 1897, to June, 1898	2	1.25	....	.....	1	.75	3	2	8	22	11	5.5
July, 1898, to June, 1899	16	10	6	3.75	3	1.85	25	15.62	20	55.55	45	22.5
July, 1899, to June, 1900	3	1.75	3	1.75	3	1.85	9	5.25	1	2.67	10	5
San Francisco:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	9	3.5	3	1	2	.67	14	5	1	5	15	5
July, 1897, to June, 1898	27	10	14	5	3	1	44	16	2	10	46	15
July, 1898, to June, 1899	18	7	9	3.5	2	.67	29	11.25	4	20	33	11
July, 1899, to June, 1900	2	.67	3	1	2	.67	7	2.33	8	40	15	5
New Orleans:												
July, 1896, to June, 1897	4	2.5	1	.67	2	1.33	7	4.67	3	9	10	5.67
July, 1897, to June, 1898	....	.....	8	5.33	3	2	11	7.33	3	9	14	7.5
July, 1898, to June, 1899	14	9.5	9	5.5	5	3.25	28	18.25	27	87	55	31
July, 1899, to June, 1900	....	.....	3	2	4	2.67	7	4.67	5	15	12	6

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Whole number of classified and excepted and unclassified employees.

Custom-house.	Classified employees.	Excepted and unclassified.
New York	1,808	417
Philadelphia	350	83
Boston	395	37
Baltimore	161	36
San Francisco	277	19
New Orleans	146	31

TABLE 47.—*Showing number appointed from competitive examinations in the New York custom-house during each fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1883, and the number removed of those so appointed during the same period.*

Position.	1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.
Clerk	13		22		49	1	81	2	94		110	7
Inspector	7		11	1	27		67	3	45		44	1
Sampler			3		13	1	2		7		1	1
Assistant weigher			3			1	3		27		25	1
Messenger												
Junior clerk												
Night inspector	8		4		22	1	23	1	14		12	
Opener and packer					26	2	7	1	15		8	3
Watchman			1				6		2			
Attendant							1					
Foreman												
Laborer												
Inspectress							9		6		2	
Examiner			4		25	1	10		5		12	
Assistant gauger			4		2	5						
Total appointed	28		52		164		209		215		214	
Total removed				1		12		7				13

Position.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.
Clerk	19	7	42	7	32	18	29	6	39	2	43	8
Inspector	4	9	16	8	25	3	6		8		7	2
Sampler		4	2		6	3	3	1	1		7	
Assistant weigher	3	16	1	1	12	6	7	2	2		15	2
Messenger											5	
Junior clerk											2	
Night inspector	3	14	23	14	3		6		12		14	
Opener and packer		12	5		4	7			6		7	
Watchman						1					2	
Attendant												
Foreman												
Laborer												
Inspectress		10										1
Examiner	10	4	2	5	5	1	1		1		8	
Assistant gauger					1		1					
Total appointed	39		91		88		53		69		110	
Total removed		76		35		39		9		2		14

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TABLE 47.—*Showing number appointed from competitive examinations in the New York custom-house during each fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1883, and the number removed of those so appointed during the same period*—Continued.

Position.	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.		Total.	
	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.	Appointed.	Removed.
Clerk	18	.....	3	2	7	8	27	3	12	4	640	75
Inspector	16	4	.....	8	1	1	12	3	1	.....	297	43
Sampler	3	1	4	.....	1	.....	14	1	11	1	78	13
Assistant weigher	31	1	2	7	22	5	10	13	17	3	173	58
Messenger	24	3	7	.....	11	.....	16	.....	16	2	79	5
Junior clerk	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	29	1	18	.....	53	1
Night inspector	13	1	.....	5	3	.....	4	1	6	2	170	39
Opener and packer	12	.....	6	1	5	1	20	1	5	1	126	29
Watchman	8	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	1	6	4	28	7
Attendant	5	.....	1	1	1	.....	9	.....	1	.....	18	1
Foreman	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Laborer	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Inspectress	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	13
Examiner	12	1	2	.....	2	2	4	3	10	.....	103	18
Assistant gauger	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5
Total appointed	143	.....	27	.....	60	.....	153	.....	103	.....	1,818	.....
Total removed	.....	11	.....	25	.....	19	.....	27	.....	17	.....	207

INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

On May 7, 1895, an Executive order was issued classifying clerks, storekeeper-gaugers, and gaugers in the Internal-Revenue Service, and on May 6, 1896, this was followed by an order extending the civil-service rules to all officers and employees in that service above mere laborers and below officers subject to confirmation by the Senate. Under the first order deputy collectors were not classified, and their omission made the application of the rules to this service largely nugatory. The second order had the effect of classifying the entire service within the limits fixed by the civil-service act. These orders brought into the classified service 2,939 employees. By the amendments to the rules of November 2, 1896, and July 27, 1897, the following positions were excepted from competitive examination:

1. One employee in each district to act as cashier or chief deputy or assistant collector.

2. One deputy collector in each district in which the number of employees in the office of the collector exceeds four.

3. One deputy collector in each stamp agency or branch office.

Under the amendment of July 27, 1897, it was required that appointments to such positions should be made subject to a noncompetitive examination, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and not disapproved by the Commission, equal to the examination held by the Commission for positions of like grades, such examinations to be

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conducted by the Commission in accordance with its regulations. On May 29, 1899, the President excepted from competitive examination the following additional classes of employees:

1. Deputy collectors who are borne on the rolls as such, and the allowance for whose salaries is approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. Storekeepers and gaugers whose compensation does not exceed $3 per day when actually employed, and whose aggregate compensation shall not exceed $500 per annum.

3. All positions in Alaska.

This amendment further provided that appointments to the above-enumerated positions should be subject to an examination, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, equivalent to the examination held by the Commission for positions of like grade, such examinations to be conducted by the Civil Service Commission. Since the promulgation of this order over 700 persons have been appointed in the Internal-Revenue Service, subject to noncompetitive examination. The Commission has been able to examine but 11 of the persons so appointed.

The Internal-Revenue Service now contains approximately 3,200 classified positions, embracing 1,324 that are excepted from competitive examination. Of these, 349 are storekeepers and gaugers, 955 deputy collectors, and 20 employees excluded in part under paragraph 8 of Rule III, leaving 1,876 competitive positions. The stability of the service in the competitive class as against the noncompetitive is illustrated by the fact that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, there were reported to the Commission 214 separations and 694 appointments in the noncompetitive service, while there were only 128 separations and 107 appointments in the competitive portion. It is probable that the reports of separations from excepted positions is incomplete, but the number of appointments to such positions was six times as great as the number in the competitive positions. Of the 107 appointments to competitive positions, only 80 were through examination and certification, the remaining 27 being reinstatements under Rule IX, 23 of which were reinstated under the military clause and 4 were civilians. The Commission has been unable to hold all the noncompetitive examinations required under Rule VI. Of 801 persons appointed in the classified Internal-Revenue Service during the fiscal year, 91 entered through competitive or noncompetitive examination.

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TABLE 48.—*Showing changes in the Internal-Revenue*

Office.	Appointments.											
	Original appointments.									Reinstatements.		Total appointments.
	Nonexcepted.						Excepted deputy collectors.	Excepted storekeepers and gaugers.	Total excepted.	Soldiers and sailors.	Civilians.	
	Clerks.		Storekeepers.	Gaugers.	Storekeeper-gaugers.	Total.						
	Male.	Female.										
Albany, N. Y							2	1	3			3
Alexandria, Va.a					1	1	9	41	50			51
Asheville, N. C					6	6		125	125		1	132
Atlanta, Ga							4	9	13			13
Austin, Tex							3		3			3
Baltimore, Md				1	5	6	3	4	7			13
Birmingham, Ala												
Boston, Mass					2	2						2
Brooklyn, N. Y	1					1	10		10			11
Burlington, Iowa							1		1			1
Camden, N. J												
Chicago, Ill												
Chillicothe, Ohio							4	2	6			6
Cincinnati, Ohio							6		6	5		11
Cleveland, Ohio							12	2	14			14
Columbia, S. C												
Covington, Ky			2			2	3	5	8	2		10
Dallas, Tex								2	2			2
Danville, Ky			3			3	1	17	18			21
Denver, Colo												
Detroit, Mich							1		1	3		4
Dubuque, Iowa												
East St. Louis, Ill												
Grand Rapids, Mich							3		3			3
Hartford, Conn							2		2			2
Helena, Mont							2		2			2
Jacksonville, Fla							1		1			1
Kansas City, Mo								9	9			9
Knoxville, Tenn								7	7			7
Lancaster, Pa							2	16	18			18
Lawrenceburg, Ind								5	5			5
Leavenworth, Kans							1	4	5			5
Lexington, Ky								7	7	1		8
Little Rock, Ark								9	9			9
Louisville, Ky					36	36	5	14	19		3	58
Madison, Wis												
Milwaukee, Wis												
Nashville, Tenn					1	1	2	8	10	1		11
Newark, N. J												
New Orleans, La							1	2	3			3
New York, second district							3		3			3
New York, third district	1					1	13		13			14
Omaha, Nebr							1		1			1
Owensboro, Ky								9	9			9
Parkersburg, W. Va							2	4	6			6
Peoria, Ill					7	7				6		13
Petersburg, Va								6	6			6
Philadelphia, Pa					2	2	5		5	2		9
Pittsburg, Pa							3	4	7	1		8
Portland, Oreg				1		1						1
Portsmouth, N. H							3		3			3
Raleigh, N. C							8	211	219			219
Rochester, N. Y								1	1	1		2
Sacramento, Cal							4		4			4
St. Louis, Mo				1		1	10	5	15			16
St. Paul, Minn							2	2	4			4
San Francisco, Cal							8		8	1		9
Santa Fe, N. Mex								1	1			1
Scranton, Pa							3	5	8			8
Springfield, Ill								2	2			2
Syracuse, N. Y							2		2			2
Terre Haute, Ind					8	8	6		6			14
Toledo, Ohio					2	2	2	2	4			6
Total	2		5	3	70	80	153	541	694	23	4	801

a One transfer from Treasury Department.

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Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.

Separations.									Selected, not appointed.				Temporary.			
Nonexcepted.				Excepted and unclassified.				Total separations.	Declined.	Failed to qualify.	Failed to report.	Total.	Through certification.	Separations of same.	Without certification.	Separations of same.
Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.	Removals.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Total.									
....	....	....	....	2	....	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	17	8	....	25	26	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	5
....	2	2	4	83	1	2	86	90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	3	1	5	2	....	....	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	5	1	10	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	4	3	....	7	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	2	1	5	2	1	....	3	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	5	....	....	5	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	2	1	1	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	3	2	9	1	1	....	2	11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	3	....	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	2	2	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	2	....	1	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	....	....	4	1	....	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	2	1	8	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	2	4	....	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	1	1	39	1	....	....	1	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	11	1	12	1	1	1	3	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	2	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	1	5	2	....	7	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	3	....	1	....	1	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	2	2	1	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	2	....	5	....	5	....	5	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	2	....	4	....	1	....	1	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	1	2	1	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1
....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	3	1	....	4	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	3	....	3	11	....	....	11	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	5	....	....	5	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	....	....	2	....	3	....	3	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	1	....	1	1	1	1	3	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	2	....	2	2	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	2	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
73	55	12	140	158	56	7	221	361	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	13

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TABLE 49.—*Appointments by reinstatement, by transfer, and by examination in the various branches of the competitive classified service, by fiscal years.*

DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE AT WASHINGTON.

Year.	Number of competitive positions.	By examination.	By reinstatement.	Appointed through examination of those reinstated.	By transfer.
1890	8,436	557	229	27	141
1891	9,560	1,152	107	18	147
1892	.....	478	98	33	77
1893	10,048	365	99	37	75
1894	10,604	366	136	45	157
1895	11,776	410	133	52	220
1896	12,831	291	167	41	84
1897	(a)	262	394	32	180
1898	(a)	420	389	60	328
1899	(a)	640	254	72	207
1900	(a)	819	186	52	284
Total	.....	5,780	2,192	469	1,895

a Approximately the same as in 1896.

ENTIRE DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.

[The Railway-Mail and Indian services are included for each year, although they did not become a part of the departmental service until May 6, 1896.]

1895	18,348	1,173	207	95	220
1896	50,273	1,185	271	79	178
1897	46,972	1,150	780	72	257
1898	46,972	*c* 4,336	791	99	403
1899	*b* 40,000	*c* 6,040	479	115	327
1900	*b* 40,000	*c* 5,282	442	146	438
Total	.....	19,116	2,970	606	1,818

b Approximation; the amendments of the rules of May 29, 1899, excluded from classification in part a number of positions, and reports showing the number of persons affected have not been obtained.

c The great increase in the number of appointments through examination during the past three years is due largely to appointments made from noneducational registers prepared by local boards of examiners.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING SERVICE.

[Classification went into effect August 1, 1895.]

1896	2,736	177	182	.....	.....
1897	2,816	151	137	2	18
1898	2,816	245	54	1	30
1899	2,816	245	112	17	6
1900	2,816	236	391	21	14
Total	.....	1,054	876	41	68

POST-OFFICE SERVICE.

1895	25,000	3,348	92	.....	55
1896	26,316	3,148	87	.....	19
1897	28,000	1,570	93	.....	2
1898	31,000	2,758	182	.....	8
1899	35,650	2,584	71	.....	18
1900	37,000	3,931	102	.....	4
Total	.....	17,339	627	.....	106

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TABLE 49.—*Appointments by reinstatement, by transfer, and by examination in the various branches of the competitive classified service, by fiscal years*—Continued.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.

Year.	Number of competitive positions.	By examination.	By reinstatement.	Appointed through examination of those reinstated.	By transfer.
1895	3,756	272	61		2
1896	4,933	460	75		
1897	4,933	100	57		
1898	5,103	202	100		3
1899	5,200	351	79		5
1900	5,200	210	51		2
Total		1,595	423		12

INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.

[Classified August 3, 1895.]

1895	3,168	116	28		1
1896					
1897	3,168	76	39		
1898	3,168	229	207		1
1899	1,876	168	27		
1900	1,876	80	41		
Total		669	342		2

ENTIRE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

1895	53,800	4,793	360		277
1896	87,108	5,086	642		198
1897	85,501	3,047	1,106		277
1898	89,059	7,870	1,334		445
1899	86,334	9,388	768		356
1900	83,737	9,689	1,027		458
Total		39,873	5,238		2,006

The number of positions are approximated, but are believed to be nearly correct in each instance.

The number of persons appointed by transfer as shown in this table is much less than the number of certificates issued, from the fact that transfers for which certificates were issued were never consummated, and transfers of persons in the post-office service in exchange of positions are not included as actual transfers, as there is no change in the number of employees in that branch of the service caused thereby.

In the Post-Office and Custom-House services the first column of figures shows the total number of classified employees, including those excepted under Rule VI, but the number of excepted positions is so small that the proportion is not materially affected.

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TABLE 50.—*Showing the number of temporary appointments, by branches of the service, departments, bureaus, etc., approved or authorized during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Department and service.	Number.	Total.
Treasury:		
Custodian	52	
Marine-Hospital	27	
Bureau of Immigration	19	
Steamboat-Inspection	9	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	13	
Subtreasury	12	
Mint and Assay	16	
Light-House	13	
Bureau Engraving and Printing	77	
Supervising Architect	18	
Superintendent of Public Buildings	5	
Special Agents' Division	4	
Life-Saving	47	
Department proper	12	
		324
Interior:		
Surveyor-General	21	
United States land offices	29	
Indian	160	
Geological Survey	9	
Pension agencies	18	
Department proper	6	
		243
Navy:		
Navy-yards	105	
Department	11	
		116
War:		
Engineer	68	
Ordnance	70	
Quartermaster-General	97	
Department	4	
		239
Post-Office Department:		
Railway-Mail	7	
Department	3	
		10
Agriculture	17	
Commission of Fish and Fisheries	2	
Justice	4	
Smithsonian Institution	3	
Interstate Commerce Commission	1	
Government Printing Office	152	
Internal-Revenue	9	
Custom-houses	50	
Post-offices	641	
		879
Total, all services		1,811

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TABLE 51.—*Showing the number of positions in the different branches of the classified service filled by original appointment, by transfer, and by reinstatement, whether in Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, with the general educational requirements for original entrance to such positions.*

Requirements of entrance examination and manner of entrance of appointees.	Branch of classified service.						Total.
	In Washington, D. C.		Outside Washington, D. C.				
	Departmental.	Government Printing.	Departmental.	Custom-House.	Internal-Revenue.	Post-Office.	
Positions filled which require no more than a common-school education for entrance examination:							
By competitive examination..	a 410	234	1,138	197	80	3,923	5,982
By transfer—							
With noncompetitive examination	66	2	47	.....	.....	.....	115
Without noncompetitive examination	197	12	51	2	.....	3	265
By reinstatement	168	390	101	51	.....	102	812
Total	841	638	1,337	250	80	4,028	7,174
Positions filled which require, in addition to a common-school education, some technical skill or special training:							
By competitive examination..	132	1	278	.....	.....	8	419
By transfer—							
With noncompetitive examination	3	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	26
Without noncompetitive examination	9	.....	8	.....	.....	1	18
By reinstatement	1	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	37
Total	145	1	345	.....	.....	9	500
Positions filled which require a college education or special technical training:							
By competitive examination..	71	.....	144	13	.....	.....	228
By transfer—							
With noncompetitive examination	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Without noncompetitive examination	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	7
By reinstatement	2	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	16
Total	78	.....	165	13	.....	.....	256
Positions filled under the registration system without educational tests:							
By competitive examination..	206	.....	2,854	.....	.....	.....	3,060
By transfer—							
With noncompetitive examination	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Without noncompetitive examination	2	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	13
By reinstatement	15	1	105	.....	.....	.....	121
Total	225	1	2,962	.....	.....	.....	3,198
Grand total	1,289	640	4,809	263	80	4,037	11,128

a 293 were printers' assistants.

In the Internal-Revenue Service there were 694 appointments and in the Custom-House Service 62 appointments, subject to noncompetitive examinations, which require only common-school education.

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TABLE 52.*—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, the temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901.*

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Acton, Samuel G	Conductor and messenger.	New York, assay	Oct. 17, 1898	Oct. 28, 1899
Adams, Kate	Clerk	Post-office inspector in charge.	Nov. 15, 1898	Aug. 26, 1899
Adams, W	Mechanic	War, Ordnance	May 13, 1898	May 23, 1900
Ailes, Eugene E	Clerk	Mint Bureau	Apr. 26, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Aimard, Rene	Attendant	Cleveland, Marine-Hospital	.....	Jan. 13, 1900
Allen, Edward S	Electrician and canceling-machine expert.	Washington, D. C., post-office.	Mar. 15, 1899	July 29, 1899
Allen, Harry	Attendant	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Marine-Hospital.	May 1, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Allen, H. J	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office	July 7, 1897	July 23, 1899
Allen, Josiah M	Clerk	Columbus, Ohio, pension agency.	Sept. 1, 1898	July 21, 1899
Allyn, Frank H	Draftsman	Cheyenne, Wyo., surveyor-general's.	Oct. 4, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Ambrose, Thomas A	Examiner	New York, Customs	June 9, 1898	July 21, 1899
Annelly, Bertha G	Clerk	Philadelphia subtreasury	Apr. 29, 1899	Sept. 20, 1899
Arden, Gustav	Messenger	Subsistence	July 9, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Armstrong, Julia M	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Feb. 6, 1899	Do.
Arrott, William P	Assistant draftsman.	League Island, Pa., Navy	Jan. 16, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Ashford, W. F	Compositor	Government Printing Office	Dec. 5, 1898	July 15, 1899
Aspril, J. L	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 23, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Austin, A. Y	Overseer	Medical	Nov. 28, 1898	Do.
Avis, B. D	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 16, 1898	Do.
Babbitt, E. G	Stenographer	.....do	June 23, 1898	Do.
Babcock, S. E	Clerk	.....do	June 6, 1898	Do.
Badger, John D	.....do	.....do	June 1, 1898	Do.
Badger, Wm. O	Special laborer	New York, Navy	June 13, 1898	Dec. 3, 1900
Baege, Ludwig	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Dec. 8, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Bagott, Burnetta W	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Bailey, Artie	Laundress	Indian	May 8, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Bailey, J. H	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	May 29, 1899	May 15, 1900
Bailey, T. S	Draftsman	Elizabeth, N. J., Navy	Jan. 17, 1899	Jan. 4, 1900
Bailhache, John M	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 15, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Bain, Alice	Book typewriter	Interior	May 19, 1899	July 24, 1899
Baird, James W	Clerk	Pay	Sept. 15, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Baker, Ed	Attendant	Cincinnati, Marine-Hospital.	Jan. 9, 1897	Jan. 13, 1900
Baker, Edward E	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	July 20, 1899
Baker, Frederick W	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 4, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Baker, J. H	.....do	.....do	July 14, 1898	Do.
Baker, W. E	.....do	.....do	Feb. 21, 1899	Do.
Barker, George S	.....do	Subsistence	Aug. 22, 1898	Do.
Barnes, C. W	.....do	Quartermaster's	June 16, 1898	Do.
Barnett, Maud A	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Barnum, G. C	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 9, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Barr, J. Carroll	Draftsman	Engineer	Sept. 6, 1896	Feb. 6, 1900
Barry, Thomas	Attendant	Cairo, Ill., Marine-Hospital.	May 10, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Bartholemew, M. E	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Barton, Robert G	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 18, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Bassett, William	Attendant	Savannah, Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Bates, Waller	Watchman	Ordnance	May 7, 1898	May 23, 1900
Bauer, L. A	Expert in terrestrial magnetism.	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	May 1, 1899	July 15, 1899
Baylor, Theo. P	Inspector of boots and shoes.	Quartermaster's	June 27, 1898	Nov. 23. 1899
Bealle, Mary E	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Bean, Orison E	Engineer	Nez Perces Indian Agency.	June 5, 1898	July 6, 1899
Beatty, Agnes Rose	Stenographer and typewriter.	Quartermaster's	May 6, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Beck, H. M	Clerk	.....do	May 11, 1899	Do.
Beers, William F	Superintendent of construction.	.....do	July 29, 1898	Do.
Beller, George E	Blacksmith	.....do	July 1, 1898	Do.
Benjamin, L. N	Driller	Ordnance	Nov. 22, 1898	May 23, 1900
Berdeen, John C	Stenographer and typewriter.	Bangor, Me., Customs	Jan. 28, 1899	Aug. 26, 1899
Berkeley, George T	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	July 20, 1899

* This table supersedes Table 15 A, beginning at page 412 of the Sixteenth Report. The Commission approved the permanent appointment, on November 23, 1899, of some employees in the Quartermaster's Department at large who did not receive such appointment, and their names have been dropped in the revision of this table.

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Bernard, Delight	Attendant	Mobile, Ala., Marine-Hospital.	June 27, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Biddle, W. J	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 23, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Biggar, John	Clerk	do	Oct. 5, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Bird, Peter E	Machinist	Philadelphia mint	Oct. 10, 1898	May 15, 1900
Black, James L	Stamper	Rome, Ga., post-office	Nov. 5, 1898	Aug. 3, 1899
Bland, G. A., jr	Clerk	Subsistence	Sept. 13, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Blewett, F. M	Nurseryman	Chilocco, Okla., Indian	July 1, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Bloomfield, P. J	Copyist	Quartermaster's	do	Nov. 23, 1899
Bloomfield, Stephen	Messenger	do	May 12, 1898	Do.
Blumfeld, F. C	Storekeeper	do	Oct. 20, 1898	Do.
Bobe, M. G	Conductor	New Orleans mint	Mar. 15, 1899	May 15, 1900
Bodin, W. J	Attendant	Portland, Me., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Boner, Mary E	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Dec. 1, 1898	May 15, 1900
Boonstra, Jurien H	Storekeeper	Omaha, Customs	May 3, 1899	June 7, 1900
Bootes, Harry V	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Nov. 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Borland, Hugh	Draftsman	Boston, Navy	May 3, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Bourquin, Kate	Clerk	Post-Office	May 28, 1898	July 15, 1899
Bowes, T. J	Private secretary	Philadelphia mint	Mar. 21, 1899	July 14, 1900
Bowlet, L. E	Storekeeper	Quartermaster's	May 23, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Boyd, Samuel C	Inspector of boots and shoes.	do	Oct. 6, 1898	Do.
Barton, Harry C	Inspector of tents	do	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Brantley, John S	Levelman	Engineer	May 9, 1899	Jan. 24, 1900
Brayton, C. E	Copyist	Pay	June 3, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Brenner, O. G	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 20, 1898	Do.
Bretland, A. E	Third assistant melter.	Seattle, assay	July 26, 1898	Jan. 12, 1901
Brice, John G	Clerk	Philadelphia pension agency.	Mar. —, 1899	July 21, 1899
Briggs, Benjamin T	Inspector of customs.	Newport, R. I., Customs	Mar. 18, 1899	July 15, 1899
Briggs, Richard S	Superintendent of construction.	Quartermaster's	Jan. 23, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Brigham, Frank H	Examiner of surveys.	General Land	July 28, 1897	Aug. 23, 1899
Bristow, W	Clerk	Post-Office	Mar. 2, 1899	July 15, 1899
Brixen, J	do	Pay	June 27, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Brooks, Thomas J	do	Quartermaster's	May 14, 1898	Do.
Brown, A. M	do	do	Aug. 30, 1898	Do.
Brown, Augustus M	do	Ordnance	Sept. 17, 1898	Do.
Brown, Barnard	do	Quartermaster's	Oct. 26, 1898	Do.
Brown, C. E	do	do	May 12, 1898	Do.
Brown, C. E	Veterinary surgeon.	do	July 15, 1898	Do.
Brown, C. H	Blacksmith	do	Aug. 25, 1898	Do.
Brown, Charles E	First assistant engineer.	Louisville, Ky., custodian	Dec. 13, 1897	Sept. 21, 1899
Brown, E. B	Wheelwright	Quartermaster's	July 22, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Brown, Frank L	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office	Dec. 9, 1898	July 23, 1899
Brown, Howard W	Clerk	Subsistence	May 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Brown, Kate	Clerk and typewriter.	Medical	July 16, 1898	Do.
Brown, Mary J	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Browne, H. P	Assistant draftsman.	Washington, D. C., Navy	Jan. 6, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Brunnell, George	Plumber	Quartermaster's	Nov. 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Brunson, Eugene	Attendant	Mobile, Ala., Marine-Hospital.	Jan. 1, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Bryan, W. M	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 9, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Bryant, Andrew S	Watchman	Carson, Nev., mint	Jan. 1, 1899	May 15, 1900
Bryant, Frank W	Clerk	Subsistence	May 5, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Buckler, George	do	Pay	Nov. 10, 1898	Do.
Burbank, E. P	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	May 5, 1899	May 15, 1900
Burks, Henry E	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Burns, A. E	Overseer	Engineer, Yellowstone Park.	May 1, 1899	Dec. 20, 1899
Burns, Emma	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Apr. 17, 1899	May 15, 1900
Burton, Herbert	Assistant draftsman.	Washington, D. C., Navy	Dec. 9, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Bunch, Edith R	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Bunn, Charles W	Sampler	Philadelphia, Customs	Feb. 16, 1899	July 15, 1899
Butler, H. C	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Byrd, James S	do	Subsistence	June 6, 1898	Do.
Byrne, Samuel A	do	Medical	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Caffrey, Anna M	Assistant cook	Indian	Apr. 1, 1899	July 25, 1899
Caldwell, A. W	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Caldwell, W. C	Attendant	Cairo, Ill., Marine-Hospital		Jan. 13, 1900
Campbell, E. C	Clerk	Pay	Oct. 10, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Campbell, Edwin F	Plate printer's helper.	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	May 25, 1899	Sept. 12, 1899
Campbell, George H	Attendant	Boston, Marine-Hospital	May 13, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Canby, Samuel L	Baker	Indian	May 1, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Cannon, James B	Attendant	Detroit, Marine-Hospital	Aug. 21, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Cannon, Thomas C	do	do	Sept. 1, 1897	Do.
Carbaugh, J. H	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Sept. 15, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Carbonell, Luis Gay	Observer	Agriculture	Feb. 3, 1899	Sept. 11, 1899
Carlson, Anton	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Carpenter, Howard	do	do	Aug. 8, 1898	Do.
Carpenter, John E	Master	Quartermaster's launch Pleasanton.	May 12, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Carroll, Dennis W	Clerk	Subsistence	July 11, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Carson, Robert J	do	do	Oct. 26, 1898	Jan. 11, 1901
Carter, Elwood F	Telegraph operator	Signal	May 26, 1899	Jan. 2, 1901
Carter, Thomas I	Clerk	Subsistence	Jan. 23, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Case, L. M	Copyist	Quartermaster's	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
Caulfield, George W	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office	Mar. 17, 1898	July 23, 1899
Chambers, E. P	Draftsman	Elizabeth, N. J., Navy	Oct. 16, 1898	Jan. 4, 1900
Champlin, A. B	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Nov. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Chapel, Ike	Attendant	Cairo, Ill., Marine-Hospital.	May 8, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Chapin, Seward B	Clerk	Florida, surveyor-general's.	May 17, 1899	Dec. 20, 1899
Chaplin, George	do	Quartermaster's	May 7, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Charlton, Robert	Assistant inspector of miscellaneous supplies.	do	July 23, 1898	July 20, 1900
Charters, Arthur J	Opener and packer	New York, Customs	Oct. 18, 1898	July 1, 1899
Chase, R. D	Clerk	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	May 18, 1899	Oct. 23, 1899
Chisholm, Alfred	Quartermaster's agent.	Quartermaster's	Jan. 3, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Church, Edwin S	Superintendent of machinery.	Philadelphia mint	Dec. 31, 1897	May 15, 1900
Church, Thomas F	Clerk	Subsistence	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Clark, J. Wilson	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	July 20, 1899
Clark, Louis J	Clerk	Ordnance	May 26, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Clarkson, John F	Pressman	Engraving and Printing	July 11, 1898	Feb. 21, 1900
Clayton, R. B	Clerk	Pay	Dec. 19, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Clements, George W	Elevator conductor	Detroit, custodian	Jan. 5, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Clements, Mary E	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Clifford, Jack E	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Nov. 25, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Clous, Henry H	do	do	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
Coates, Lizzie G	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Sept. 20, 1898	May 15, 1900
Cobb, Edward B	Melter	do	Jan. 3, 1899	June 22, 1900
Cobbey, James W	Helper	Denver mint	Mar. 6, 1899	Aug. 7, 1899
Coe, Dwight B	Clerk	Milwaukee pension agency.	July 14, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Coffin, Charles W	do	Quartermaster's	Apr. 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Cole, H. I	Draftsman	Boston, Navy	Mar. 28, 1899	Dec. 8, 1899
Collison, William B	do	New York, Navy	Feb. 1, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Conkey, C. H	Clerk	La Grande, Oreg., Land	Jan. 1, 1899	Dec. 20, 1899
Conry, Thomas J	do	Quartermaster's	Dec. 13, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Cook, T. H	Inspector of tableware.	do	Apr. 21, 1898	May 15, 1900
Coolidge, F. A	Copyist-draftsman	League Island, Pa., Navy	Mar. 14, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Cooney, William S	Assistant inspector, stenographer, and typewriter.	Bridgeport, Conn., Navy	Nov. 12, 1898	Aug. 7, 1899
Cooper, H. C	Assistant draftsman.	Boston, Navy	May 9, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Coster, Royden R	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 12, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Cotter, Peter	Storekeeper	Syracuse, Customs	Mar. 10, 1898	Nov. 10, 1899
Cowell, David A	Assistant assayer	Denver mint	May 15, 1898	Aug. 7, 1899
Cox, W. P	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Feb. 9, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Coyner, Edward	Attendant	Cleveland, Marine-Hospital	Nov. 4, 1896	Jan. 13, 1900
Craig, W. A	Watchman	St. Louis Assay		May 15, 1900
Cranston, Alex. W	Clerk	Medical	Nov. 3, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Crawford, Nancy J	Laundress	Indian	May 1, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Crawford, T. M	Inspector	Immigration	Apr. 21, 1898	Feb. 8, 1900
Creegor, Morton C	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Feb. 11, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Creighton, B. D	do	do	May 18, 1898	Do.
Creighton, J. C	do	do	June 1, 1898	Do.
Creney, John D	do	Pay	Oct. 13, 1898	Oct. 4, 1900
Crockett, E. W	do	Quartermaster's	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Cross, Frank H	Assistant draftsman.	Norfolk, Va., Navy	Dec. 10, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Crossland, D. F	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 4, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Crow, Hubert	Farmer	Indian	May 1, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Croxson, Samuel Q	Clerk	Little Rock, Ark., post-office	May 15, 1899	Oct. 5, 1899
Cumbers, Ethel L	do	Roseberg, Oreg., Land	Nov. 9, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Cummings, Elmore D	Draftsman, junior engineer.	St. Paul, Minn., Engineer	May 2, 1899	Aug. 5, 1899
Cunes, S. A	Clerk	Pay	July 22, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Cunningham, Lillian	Laundress.	Indian	Apr. 1, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Curran, C. M	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Nov. 29, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Cushing, John P	Night inspector	Tampa, Fla., Customs	May 4, 1899	July 19, 1899
Daly, Walter F	Clerk	Subsistence	June 6, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Dapray, Thomas B	do	Quartermaster's	May 28, 1898	Do.
Dare, L. D	do	do	June 10, 1898	Do.
Darnall, Mary J	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Davey, Charles E	Assistant engineer	Detroit, custodian	Dec. 13, 1897	Aug. 23, 1899
Davis, Della C	Adjuster and reviewer.	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Davis, W. B	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Mar. 16, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Davis, W. C	do	do	Jan. 3, 1899	Do.
Daughton, J. B., jr	do	do	June 10, 1898	Do.
Deakins, Phillip A	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	July 20, 1899
Della, J. L	Inspector of tents.	Quartermaster's	July 22, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Dellett, R. A	Clerk	do	June 27, 1898	Do.
De Ment, Henry D	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office	June 23, 1898	July 23, 1899
Dempsey, Edward P	Inspector of boots and shoes.	Quartermaster's	Apr. 11, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Dennis, Wm. D	Clerk	do	June 13, 1898	Do.
Denson, James F	Draftsman	Interior	Jan. 26, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Derbro, Daisy C	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Apr. 17, 1899	May 15, 1900
Deval, Joseph	Attendant	New Orleans, Marine-Hospital.	May 6, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Dey, Linden D	Clerk	Subsistence	May 4, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Dickey, Joseph M	Shipping commissioner.	New York	Dec. 9, 1897	Sept. 20, 1899
Dickinson, J. H	Inspector of boots and shoes.	Quartermaster's	Jan. 16, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Dirkes, Henry H	Opener and packer	New York, Customs	Aug. 27, 1898	July 1, 1899
Dishman, S. Rowland	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 15, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Donaldson, J. C	do	Post-Office, inspector in charge.	June 23, 1898	Aug. 26, 1899
Donn, J. W	Extra observer	Coast and Geodetic Survey	June 12, 1898	July 15, 1899
Donoho, T. A	Attendant	Memphis, Marine-Hospital	Oct. 1, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Doran, Chas. L	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office	Aug. 30, 1898	July 23, 1899
Doran, James	Clerk	Medical	June 17, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Dorwart, Margaret E	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Doty, C. M	Blacksmith	Quartermaster's	June 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Douglas, George	Clerk	Subsistence	Aug. 19, 1898	Do.
Douglas, John, jr	do	do	Dec. 22, 1898	Do.
Douglas, J. T	do	Quartermaster's	May 1, 1898	Do.
Dowsing, J. E	Stenographer and typewriter.	New York, Customs	Dec. 24, 1898	July 21, 1899
Doyas, William	Interpreter	Baltimore, Immigration	Apr. 16, 1899	June 26, 1899
Drew, Claire	Clerk	Land	June 28, 1898	July 21, 1899
Duane, Stella	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Apr. 25, 1899	May 15, 1900
Duffield, Glenn B	Assistant melter	Denver mint	May 1, 1899	July 21, 1899
Dungan, Jessie D	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Apr. 17, 1899	May 15, 1900
Dunker, Henry	Attendant	Baltimore, Marine-Hospital	July 5, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Dunn, Mrs. W. A	Cook	Indian	Apr. 1, 1899	July 20, 1899
Dunscomb, J. L	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 7, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Dyar, H. M	Junior civil engineer.	do	Apr. 21, 1898	Do.
Dyer, H. H	Clerk	do	Feb. 8, 1899	Do.
Earle, Gertrude S	do	Philadelphia pension agency.	Mar., — 1899	July 21, 1899
Eastman, Wm. E., jr	do	Quartermaster's	July 6, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Easton, E. Eugene	Private secretary	Interior	July 10, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Eccleston, Richard	Statistician	San Francisco, Immigration	Nov. 14, 1898	Feb. 8, 1900
Ecker, Charles A	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Feb. 7, 1899	July 20, 1899
Eckert, Clara B	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Edsall, Henry M	Opener and packer	New York, Customs	Sept. 1, 1898	July 1, 1899
Edens, William G	Assistant superintendent.	Post-Office	Nov. 5, 1897	July 20, 1899
Eddy, Lewis	Clerk	Woodward, Okla., Land	May 16, 1899	Dec. 20, 1899
Elgin, R. R	do	Quartermaster's	May 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Elkin, Miss Wordie B	Record clerk	Lexington, Ky., post-office	Sept. 1, 1898	Dec. 8, 1899
Elliott, Alexander	Foreman	Government Printing Office	Apr. 18, 1898	July 22, 1899

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Ellis, Albert T	Clerk	Pay	June 6, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Ellison, J. S	Storekeeper	Quartermaster's	Apr. 20, 1898	Do.
Emery, Frank D	Clerk	Land	Dec. 29, 1898	July 21, 1899
Emsley, John B	Superintendent of station.	Philadelphia post-office	May 16, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Ensey, Robert F	Superintendent	Engineer	May 9, 1898	Apr. 19, 1900
Eslick, M. C	Watchman	Quartermaster's	Mar. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Estill, James B	Clerk	Subsistence	July 18, 1898	Dec. 15, 1900
Etter, Jennie G	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Dec. 1, 1898	May 15, 1900
Evans, John T	Attendant	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 18, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Evans, William D	Blacksmith	Indian	Apr. 4, 1899	July 24, 1899
Ewry, Ray C	Assistant draftsman.	Elizabeth, N. J., Navy	May 4, 1899	Jan. 19, 1900
Exley, Clarence M	Clerk	Pay	July 26, 1898	Oct. 4, 1900
Eyman, H. H	do	do	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Falvey, Henry	do	Quartermaster's	June 1, 1898	Do.
Farnham, J. J	do	Subsistence	Aug. 25, 1898	Do.
Farquier, R. M	do	Quartermaster's	June 1, 1898	Do.
Faust, William H	Sampler	Philadelphia, Customs	Feb. 16, 1899	July 15, 1899
Favier, Frank C	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Ferguson, O. W	Extra observer	Treasury	May 16, 1899	Oct. 23, 1899
Few, George W	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Finley, Harry L	do	Topeka, Kans., pension agency.	May, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Finnegan, Dennis	do	Medical	Oct. 24, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Finney, Russell P	do	Quartermaster's	July 28, 1898	Do.
Fisher, Carrie S	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Fisher, Charles W	Post-Office inspector.	Post-Office	Jan. 29, 1898	July 23, 1899
Fisk, Ellen W. A	Cook	Indian	Apr. 5, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Fitzgerald, William G	Draftsman	Sparrows Point, Md., Navy	Nov. 12, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Flaharty, Susie R	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	May 10, 1899	May 15, 1900
Fleckinstein, John	Attendant	Cincinnati, Marine-Hospital	Sept. 5, 1897	Jan. 13, 1900
Fletcher, John B	Storekeeper	Quartermaster's	July 23, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Flint, Samuel C	Clerk	Roseberg, Oreg., Land	Jan. 23, 1897	Aug. 23, 1899
Flower, Frederick	Fireman-watchman.	Detroit, custodian		Do.
Floyd, J. H	Attendant	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 18, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Flynn, Thomas F	Clerk	Subsistence	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Fontini, A. E	Carpenter	New Orleans mint	Mar. 1, 1899	May 15, 1900
Foote, Frank H	Clerk	Medical	June 10, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Forbes, E. E	do	Pay	May 27, 1898	Oct. 4, 1900
Forsyth, C. E	Compositor	Government Printing Office	Dec. 13, 1898	July 15, 1899
Fox, David W	Assistant engineer	Detroit, custodian		Aug. 23, 1899
Frame, George A	Machinist	Quartermaster's	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Franklin, Thomas A	Pressman	Philadelphia mint	Nov. 16, 1898	June 22, 1900
Frost, E. D	Clerk	Engraving and Printing	July 2, 1898	Feb. 21, 1900
Galvin, Patrick A	Clerk	Medical	May 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Ganaline, Anna B	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Gardner, W. R	Blacksmith	Quartermaster's	Aug. 8, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Garges, Margaret E	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Garner, Robert F	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Jan. 29, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Garrett, T. J	Draftsman	Richmond, Va., Navy	Apr. 11, 1899	Do.
Gartland, John	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
Gausig, C. V	do	do	Feb. 15, 1899	Do.
Geary, Lillian	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Dec. 1, 1898	May 15, 1900
Geddings, Richard M	Observer	Agriculture	Jan. 9, 1899	Sept. 2, 1899
Gibbons, Susie	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Gibbs, Warner A	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Gifford, W. O	do	do	May 4, 1899	Do.
Gilfillan, Robert	Cutter	Philadelphia mint	Dec. 9, 1898	May 15, 1900
Gillilan, Ethel	Seamstress	Absentee Shawnee, Oklahoma, Indian.	Apr. 6, 1899	June 23, 1899
Gilliss, C. J	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Gilmore, John A	Inspector of wools and manufacturing textiles.	do	Feb. 25, 1899	Do.
Gilson, Albert N	Copyist-draftsman	Norfolk Va., Navy	Nov. 23, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Gladden, Wendall	Attendant	Mobile, Ala., Marine-Hospital.	Aug. 8, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Glasbrenner, Frederick	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Glasser, Harry W	Stamper	Dubuque, Iowa, post-office	Apr. 1, 1899	July 1, 1899
Gleason, A. J	Clerk	Subsistence	June 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Gleeson, James J	Messenger	Quartermaster's	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 23, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Glenn, S. A	Immigrant inspector.	Tampa, Fla., Customs	Apr. 24, 1899	June 23, 1899
Golden, Charles E	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 15, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Gollan, John	Assistant inspector	do	July 16, 1898	Do.
Gooch, C. J	Clerk	do	June 16, 1898	Do.
Goodman, J. B	do	Medical	Dec. 13, 1898	Do.
Goodyear, Beckie L	Assistant seamstress.	Indian	May 16, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Gould, S. A	Attendant	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Marine-Hospital.	May 10, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Gourley, Thomas M	Inspector of customs.	Saluria, Tex., Customs	May 2, 1899	July 5, 1900
Graham, D. D	Farmer	Indian	Mar. 18, 1899	Aug. 28, 1899
Graham, E. H	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Sept. 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Graham, L. A	do	do	Oct. 1, 1898	Do.
Grahame, Susan C	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Gray, W. P	Assistant draftsman.	Norfolk, Va., Navy	Mar. 17, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Graylund, C. W	Clerk	Pay	July 8, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Green, Charles	Draftsman	Boston, Navy	Oct. 10, 1898	Dec. 14, 1899
Greer, J. B	Attendant	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 18, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Greenhalge, Oscar	Chinese inspector.	Special agents, Treasury	Dec. 1, 1897	May 11, 1900
Grieb, Fred	Attendant	Cincinnati, Marine-Hospital	July 13, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Groedell, Louis	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Oct. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Grose, A. W	do	do	June 15, 1898	Do.
Gyger, Chas. L	do	Subsistence	May 30, 1898	Do.
Gubbins, P. W	Copyist	Quartermaster's	Aug. 23, 1898	Do.
Guillimet, Adrian	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	May 5, 1899	May 15, 1900
Habegger, J. A	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Apr. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Haddock, Frank R	do	Subsistence	May 1, 1899	Do.
Hagans, M. H. P	do	Quartermaster's	Feb. 21, 1899	Do.
Hahn, Frederick	do	Ordnance	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Hahs, Adelaide M	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Haines, Ira S	Clerk	Ordnance	Sept. 17, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Halden, George R	do	Quartermaster's	Jan. 10, 1899	Do.
Hale, Henry	do	Land	Apr. 24, 1899	July 21, 1899
Hall, Sarah D	Laundress	Kickapoo, Kans., Indian	Apr. 22, 1899	Aug. 9, 1899
Hallam, M. S	Stenographer and typewriter.	Quartermaster's	Nov. 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Halpin, John	Pilot	New York, Immigration	June 16, 1898	Aug. 20, 1900
Halstead, E. W	Attendant	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Marine-Hospital.	May 21, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Hamilton, Edw. J	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	July 20, 1899
Hand, Fannie I	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Hanish, Leo	Stenographer	Quartermaster's	Apr. 23, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Harkness, Mary	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Harlan, Harietta E	Clerk	Philadelphia pension agency.	Mar. —, 1899	July 21, 1899
Harper, Charles M	Stamper	Rome, Ga., post-office	Jan. 1, 1899	Aug. 3, 1899
		Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Harrington, Cassie C	Counter			
Harris, Florence K	Cylinder-press feeder.	do	do	Do.
Harper, Robert F	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	May 5, 1899	May 15, 1900
Harris, Robert H	Copyist	Quartermaster's	Aug. 24, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Harris, Thomas	Attendant	San Francisco, Marine-Hospital.	June 10, 1897	Jan. 13, 1900
Harry, James W	Night watchman	Seattle, Wash., assay	July 16, 1898	June 13, 1900
Hart, John V	Copyist	Quartermaster's	Apr. 23, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Hayes, Mary H	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Head, Nace	Attendant	Cincinnati, Marine-Hospital	July 3, 1897	Jan. 13, 1900
Healey, Charles	Assistant gauger	New York, Customs	Jan. 13, 1899	Dec. 20, 1899
Healy, William F	Watchman	Immigration	Apr. 8, 1899	Sept. 2, 1899
Heisler, F	Messenger	Pay	Oct. 7, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Henderson, E. C	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 31, 1898	Do.
Hennessy, Minnie	do	Surveyor-General	Jan. 1, 1899	July 21, 1899
Hensley, Henry B	do	Perry, Okla., Land	Feb. 10, 1898	Oct. 30, 1900
Herb, William	Attendant	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Marine-Hospital.	May 5, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Herzog, Hilda M	Book typewriter	Interior	Aug. 30, 1898	July 24, 1899
Hicks, James	Attendant	Detroit, Marine-Hospital	Jan. 12, 1897	Jan. 13, 1900
Higgins, W. E	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 7, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Hill, A. B	do	Pay	Oct. 28, 1898	Oct. 4, 1900
Hill, Leah Y	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Hillis, Robert H	Stenographer and typewriter.	New York, Ordnance	Aug. 3, 1898	Jan. 10, 1900

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Hindman, T. A	Additional farmer	Indian	Apr. 16, 1898	July 26, 1899
Hinman, William D	Attendant	Baltimore, Marine-Hospital	Oct. 14, 1896	Jan. 12, 1900
Hitchcock, M. M	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 22, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Hodges, George T	do	do	May 12, 1898	Do.
Hoerenhoff, Albert	do	do	July 10, 1898	Do.
Hoffman, G. E	Inspector of forage	do	June 28, 1898	Do.
Hoffman, Louis	Interpreter	Immigration	Mar. 29, 1899	June 26, 1899
Hoffman, William S	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 14, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Hogan, Frank J	do	Medical	July 25, 1898	Do.
Hogan, W. E	Chief steward	Subsistence	May 1, 1899	Do.
Holcomb, Thomas	Clerk	Pay	Mar. 25, 1899	Do.
Holmes, Thomas	Attendant	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 18, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Holmes, Thomas	Fireman - watchman.	Detroit, custodian	Jan. 3, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Holmes, W. D	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Dec. 24, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Hook, Philip	do	do	Apr. 7, 1899	Do.
Hoole, Harry	Shipping clerk	do	July 1, 1898	Do.
Hope, Charles W	Fireman	do	May 1, 1899	Do.
Hopkins, R. D	Clerk	Pay	Dec. 21, 1898	Do.
Horine, James	Attendant	Mobile, Ala., Marine-Hospital.	Dec. 1, 1896	Jan. 13, 1900
Hough, Frances R	Cataloguer	Government Printing Office	Feb. 20, 1899	Aug. 4, 1899
Howard, C. V	Clerk	Pay	Nov. 7, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Howard, D. B	Fireman	Quartermaster's	Feb. 25, 1899	Do.
Howard, John J	Immigrant inspector.	Miami, Fla., Immigration	May 1, 1899	June 27, 1899
Hoyt, Clinton B	Assistant assayer	Helena, Mont., assay	Apr. 20, 1898	July 16, 1900
Humphrey, Albert	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Sept. 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Humphries, Bettie A	Cylinder - press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Hungerford, William E	Attendant	Baltimore, Marine-Hospital	Apr. 11, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Hunter, George	Engineer	Indian	May 1, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Hunter, John	Helper	Philadelphia mint	Oct. 22, 1898	June 22, 1900
Hurst, Casper	Clerk	Subsistence	Aug. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Hurst, Charles F	Assistant custodian-janitor.	Detroit, custodian		Aug. 23, 1899
Hurst, Thomas	Elevator conductor	do	Feb. 4, 1898	Do.
Hutchins, E. R., jr	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.
Hutchins, Richard	do	Subsistence	Aug. 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Iverson, O. B	Draftsman	Olympia, Wash., surveyor-general's.	Apr. 7, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
James, Lizzie	Assistant laundress.	Carlisle, Pa., Indian	Mar. 1, 1897	Aug. 9, 1899
Janes, Clarence E	Clerk	Detroit pension agency	Feb. 14, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Jardine, C. E	do	Quartermaster's	Apr. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Jefferson, S. P	Carpenter	do	Apr. 21, 1898	July 20, 1900
Jennings, Charles H	Clerk	do	June 15, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Jensen, Christian	Attendant	Boston, Marine-Hospital	May 9, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Jerdone, W. P	Stenographer and typewriter.	Pay	Jan. 6, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Jewell, Eugene P	Clerk	Ordnance	Mar. 24, 1898	Do.
Johanson, Eric	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	July 12, 1898	May 15, 1900
Johnson, A. L	Helper	Seattle, Wash., assay	July 7, 1898	Jan. 12, 1901
Johnson, Arthur L	Attendant	Cairo, Ill., Marine-Hospital	Aug. 8, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Johnson, Bennett L	Copyist	Quartermaster's	Mar. 9, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Johnson, Charles W	Inspector of boots and shoes.	do	June 17, 1898	Do.
Johnson, Edward D	Pressman	Engraving and Printing	July 11, 1898	Feb. 21, 1900
Johnson, Henry	Attendant	Portland, Me., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Johnson, J	Watchman	Quartermaster's	May 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Johnson, Peter	Engineer	Tampa, Fla., Customs	May 16, 1899	July 15, 1899
Jones, John W	Deputy collector	Jacksonville, Fla., Customs	Mar. 14, 1898	Mar. 1, 1900
Jones, J. S	Warrant clerk	New Orleans, mint	May 22, 1899	May 15, 1900
Jones, M. Hunter	Architectural draftsman.	Washington, D. C., Navy-Yard.	Sept. 8, 1898	Jan. 4, 1900
Jordan, Anthony A	Sampler	Philadelphia Customs	Feb. 16, 1899	July 15, 1899
Jordan, L. F	Plumber	Quartermaster's	Oct. 18, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Joubert, Louis J	Bookkeeper	New Orleans subtreasury	May 5, 1899	Nov. 20, 1899
Judson, Ben F	Draftsman	Treasury	May 29, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Justice, Arthur	Attendant	Baltimore, Marine-Hospital	Aug. 10, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Kalischer, Alex. S	Assistant teller	New York subtreasury	Apr. 12, 1899	Sept. 20, 1899
Kean, Charles E	Clerk	Medical	Aug. 12, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Kearney, James	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office.	Feb. 6, 1899	July 20, 1899
Kearns, S. A	Stenographer	Subsistence	June 10, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Keenan, John E	Assistant engineer	New Orleans, custodian	Apr. 17, 1899	Dec. 15, 1899

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Kelly, Charles F	Opener and packer	New York, Customs	Aug. 25, 1898	July 1, 1899
Kempinsky, Isador	Clerk	Newton, Kans., post-office	Apr. 1, 1899	Aug. 8, 1899
Kerney, Mary B	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Kerr, Edwin T	Copyist-draftsman	San Francisco, Navy	Mar. 21, 1899	Jan. 15, 1900
Kerwin, John H	Clerk	St. Paul, Minn., surveyor-general's.	Mar. 24, 1899	Aug. 28, 1899
Kilpatrick, Carrie R	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
King, John D	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office	Oct. 15, 1897	Sept. 27, 1899
Kinney, John E	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 11, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Kirk, H. C	do	Pay	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.
Kleinhaus, Lindley	Messenger	Medical	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
Knight, Catharine B	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Knowles, Charles R	Pay-roll clerk	do	Mar. 15, 1898	Do.
Knox, A. W	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 18, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Knox, Stella R	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Kral, Albert	Bookbinder	New York, Customs	Jan. 13, 1899	Dec. 20, 1899
Kreidler, Sophie B	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Laird, M. E	Stenographer and typewriter.	Quartermaster's	May 8, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Lake, T. H	Quartermaster's agent.	do	Apr. 26, 1898	Do.
Lamon, Elizabeth W	Copyist	Fish Commission	May 25, 1899	Oct. 23, 1899
Landes, Delmer	Attendant	Baltimore, Marine-Hospital	May 22, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Lane, Edward	do	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 18, 1899	Do.
Larmour, Maud	Clerk	Battle Creek, Mich., post-office.	Mar. 27, 1899	July 17, 1899
Laurence, Charles D	Stenographer and typewriter.	New York, Customs	Mar. 27, 1898	July 21, 1899
Leahy, Catharine	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Le Blanc, Alexis	Electrical engineer	War	July 5, 1898	July 26, 1899
Leckert, John T	Machinist	New Orleans mint	Mar. 1, 1899	July 16, 1900
Lee, John F	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 29, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Lee, William E	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 6, 1898	July 20, 1899
Lehane, James	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Jan. 18, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Lehman, H	do	do	July 1, 1898	Do.
Lehners, Carl F	Local inspector of boilers.	Sitka, Alaska, Steamboat Inspection.	May 7, 1898	June 27, 1899
Leigh, William C	Clerk	Subsistence	May 3, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Lemon, Clyde	Observer	Agriculture	Mar. 2, 1899	Sept. 2, 1899
Leonard, M. L	Clerk	Pay	June 24, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Leonard, P	Watchman	Quartermaster's	Dec. 9, 1898	Do.
Leow, Oscar	Expert in chemical physiology of plants.	Agriculture	Dec. 1, 1898	Sept. 27, 1899
Leviness, C. F	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Lewis, Ella C	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Lewis, Julius H	Clerk	Chicago Indian warehouse.	Apr. 25, 1899	Dec. 8, 1899
Lieutard, Maurice R	Pressman	Engraving and Printing	July 13, 1898	Feb. 21, 1900
Lindsey, William	Inspector of customs.	Saluria, Tex., customs district.	May 1, 1899	July 5, 1900
Linley, William J	Acting assistant surgeon.	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 18, 1899	July 31, 1900
Linley, W. J	Attendant	do	do	Jan. 13, 1900
Little, James A	do	Cairo, Ill., Marine-Hospital	Dec. 11, 1898	Do.
Locke, John T	do	Detroit, Marine-Hospital	Nov. 16, 1897	Do.
Lopez, Nina	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Losey, C. E	Clerk	Subsistence	Sept. 23, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Love, Jennie E	do	Land	Dec. 23, 1898	July 21, 1899
Lovett, F. O	do	Quartermaster's	Oct. 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Lovejoy, M. B	do	do	May 1, 1898	Do.
Lower, James K	Assistant draftsman.	League Island, Pa., Navy	Feb. 7, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Lownes, William H	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Sept. 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Lukens, Effie R	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Lumb, Charles E	Assistant draftsman.	New York, Navy	Dec. 27, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Luminet, Joseph	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	May 9, 1898	May 15, 1900
Lutz, R	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Mar. 18, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Lyman, R. F	do	do	Feb. 15, 1899	Do.
Lyon, Alice	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Apr. 17, 1899	May 15, 1900
McCarty, E. N	Saddler	Quartermaster's	July 28, 1898	July 20, 1900
McCaskey, Harry E	Engineer	New Orleans mint	Feb. 11, 1899	July 16, 1900
McChesney, A. G	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
McClane, Thomas	do	Subsistence	Nov. 9, 1898	Do.
McCleur, George	Attendant	Washington, D. C., Marine-Hospital.	May 1, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
McClure, Catharine G	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
McComas, Eugene	Clerk	Chicago Indian warehouse	Apr. 25, 1899	Dec. 8, 1899
McCrary, J. A	Draftsman	Washington, D. C., Navy	Apr. 12, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
McCullough, Frank	Messenger	Quartermaster's	Mar. 7, 1899	Do.
McCullough, Frank J	Watchman	Carson, Nev., mint	Dec. 1, 1899	May 15, 1900
McDonald, A. A	Attendant	Detroit, Marine-Hospital	Nov. 1, 1897	Jan. 13, 1900
McDonald, Donald M	Assistant to inspector of powder.	Ordnance	May 27, 1898	Oct. 5, 1899
McDowell, Mary F	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
McDowell, W. B	Clerk	Louisville, Ky., pension agency.	June 2, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
McFarland, Alex	Copyist	Quartermaster's	May 13, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
McGinnis, W. J	Post-office inspector.	Post-Office	May 4, 1897	Oct. 20, 1899
McGowan, W. C	Copyist-draftsman	Richmond, Va., Navy	Nov. 28, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
McGuinn, Edward	Laborer	Navy	July 1, 1897	Nov. 21, 1899
McIntosh, L. L	Watchman	Quartermaster's	May 15, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
McIntyre, David M	Assistant inspector	Ordnance	Mar. 3, 1898	Sept. 11, 1899
McKee, Joel S	Attendant	Cincinnati, Marine-Hospital		Jan. 13, 1900
McKee, S. W	Engineer	Quartermaster's	Nov. 14, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
McKeon, John	.....do	Medical	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
McKewen, W. A	Clerk	Pay	Dec. 21, 1898	Do.
McKinley, William F	Chief engineer	Louisville, Ky., custodian	Dec. 5, 1898	Sept. 21, 1899
McLeod, Miss Lulu	Adjuster	San Francisco mint	Mar. 1, 1898	Jan. 14, 1901
McMichael, Lucius M	Assistant draftsman.	League Island, Pa., Navy	Jan. 5, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
McMullen, A. M	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 24, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
McSchooler, George I	Messenger	.....do	July 5, 1898	Do.
McVean, D. Malcolm	Clerk	.....do	Oct. 12, 1898	Do.
Mack, John	Watchman	.....do	May 12, 1898	Do.
Mack, M. L	Stenographer and typewriter.	.....do	May 26, 1899	Do.
Macarty, Mary K	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Apr. 22, 1899	Mar. 21, 1900
Maguire, Hugh	Blacksmith	Quartermaster's	Dec. 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Maguire, U. L	Assistant inspector	.....do	Oct. 24, 1898	Do.
Maher, James A	Clerk	Knoxville, Tenn., pension agency.	Feb. 1, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Mahoney, J	.....do	Quartermaster's	June 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Mallory, S. T	.....do	Subsistence	June 6, 1898	Sept. 25, 1900
Malyhan, Paul H. E	Assistant engineer	Indian	May 1, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Mandel, Charles F	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Feb. 7, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Manger, Lillian V	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Mannelly, W. J	Clerk	Sidney, Nebr., Land	May 24, 1899	Oct. 30, 1900
Manson, F. L	.....do	Quartermaster's	Oct. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Mantle, Chloe D	Stenographer	General Land	Jan. 28, 1899	Aug. 29, 1899
Markel, William H	Second assistant engineer.	Louisville, Ky., custodian	Dec. 5, 1898	Sept. 21, 1899
Markham, John E	Clerk	Ordnance	June 13, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Martin, Cecilia R	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Sept. 23, 1898	May 15, 1900
Martin, George E	Inspector of boots and shoes.	Quartermaster's	June 23, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Martin, John	Attendant	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Martis, E. H	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Mar. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Marvin, K. D	.....do	Subsistence	Sept. 10, 1898	Do.
Masterson, J. J	Watchman	Quartermaster's	Apr. 1, 1898	Do.
Matthews, J. C	Clerk	Pay	Nov. 1, 1898	Do.
Maul, Charles G	Copyist	Quartermaster's	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.
Maull, T. Russell	Stenographer and typewriter.	.....do	Jan. 2, 1899	Do.
Maupin, Chapman W	Clerk	Justice, Solicitor of the Treasury.	Dec. 15, 1898	July 17, 1899
Mawhiny, W. J	Watchman	Quartermaster's	Mar. 10, 1899	May 15, 1900
Maxwell, W. G	.....do	Ordnance	Mar. 22, 1898	May 23, 1900
Mayne, Edgar S	Typewriter	Quartermaster's	Oct. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Mealiff, Mary	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Means, Walter E	Saddler	Quartermaster's	Nov. 1, 1898	July 20, 1900
Meek, W. W	Copyist-draftsman	Newport News, Va., Navy	Oct. 17, 1898	Jan. 4, 1900
Meeks, Odell	Cook	Fort Lapwai, Indian	Apr. 11, 1899	Sept. 1, 1899
Meiklejohn, Darwin E	Clerk	Medical	Jan. 26, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Mellette, Josiah E	.....do	Springfield, Mo., Land	Aug. 7, 1898	Dec. 20, 1899
Merguson, J. F	Helper	Seattle, Wash., assay	July 7, 1898	Jan. 12, 1901
Mercer, John J	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Apr. 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Mercer, M. Bartow	.....do	War—Department of the Gulf.	Apr. 28, 1898	Sept. 12, 1899
Merhoff, George R	Fireman	Louisville, Ky., custodian	Dec. 28, 1897	Sept. 21, 1899
Merriam, Alvin O	Chief clerk	Chicago pension agency	Mar. 25, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Merritt, Lillian A	Book typewriter	Interior	May 19, 1899	July 24, 1899
Metcalf, Charles E	Inspector of hats	Quartermaster's	Nov. 29, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Metcalf, Herman C	Clerk	do	May 24, 1898	Do.
Meyer, John	do	do	Dec. 25, 1898	Do.
Miller, C. E	Inspector of clothing.	do	Aug. 21, 1898	Do.
Miller, E. S	Clerk	do	Aug. 12, 1898	Do.
Miller, Howard G	Observer	Agriculture	May 4, 1899	Sept. 2, 1899
Miller, Mary E	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Miller, Martin	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	July 20, 1899
Miller, P. Compton	Clerk	Subsistence	May 14, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Mills, Roger C	do	Quartermaster's	June 23, 1898	Do.
Milstead, W. A	do	Pay	Apr. 1, 1899	Do.
Miner, Mrs. A. L	Industrial teacher	Lower Brule, S. Dak., Indian Agency.	May 1, 1899	July 15, 1899
Minor, Roberta	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Mitchell, L. H	Additional farmer.	Indian	Mar. 2, 1899	July 24, 1899
Moore, Henry W	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Oct. 3, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Moore, Percy	do	do	Dec. 13, 1898	Do.
Moore, William O	Cataloguer	Government Printing Office	Feb. 20, 1899	Aug. 4, 1899
Moriarty, Kate	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Morris, J. J	Attendant	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 18, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Morris, John A	Day watchman	Seattle, Wash., assay	Apr. 1, 1899	July 14, 1900
Morrison, James	Distribution inspector and expert.	Agriculture	Feb. 1, 1899	Sept. 27, 1899
Morse, David S	Clerk	Chicago, Indian warehouse	Apr. 25, 1899	Dec. 8, 1899
Morse, H. G	Inspector	Subsistence	Nov. 23, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Moulton, W. H	Assistant	Philadelphia mint	Oct. 16, 1897	May 15, 1900
Moulton, W. L	Clerk	Subsistence	Aug. 24, 1898	July 20, 1900
Muelhausen, Curt	do	do	June 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Muir, James M	Vault watchman	Baltimore subtreasury	May 8, 1899	Sept. 20, 1899
Muller, Annie	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Murphy, Edward	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 5, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Murphy, T. E	do	do	Mar. 18, 1899	Do.
Murray, Fred G	do	Pay	Sept. 15, 1898	Do.
Muse, Alverda L	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Musgrave, Charles J	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Nov. 15, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Mustin, Elizabeth P	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Myers, C. J	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 22, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Myers, Emma O	Book typewriter	Interior	May 19, 1899	July 24, 1899
Myers, Ralph	Clerk	Subsistence	May 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Nairn, Charles J	Saddler	Quartermaster's	July 5, 1898	July 20, 1900
Nalls, B. W	Clerk	do	June 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Nash, James R	Engineer	Quartermaster's launch Pleasanton.	May 12, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Neely, Joseph A	Mason	Haskell Institute, Kansas, Indian.	July 1, 1898	Aug. 8, 1899
Nevins, J	Inspector	Quartermaster's	Jan. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Newhouse, John W	Engineer	Indian	Mar. 12, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Niles, John T	Fireman	Louisville, Ky., custodian	Jan. 10, 1898	Sept. 21, 1899
Nolan, William P	Assistant inspector of boilers.	Steamboat-Inspection	May 22, 1899	Sept. 20, 1899
Nordeman, F. A	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Mar. 16, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Norris, Albert A	Chief clerk	Philadelphia mint	Dec. 19, 1898	July 14, 1900
Norton, De Witt C	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 6, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Nourse, A. H	Draftsman	Sparrows Point, Md., Navy	Mar. 20, 1899	Jan. 4, 1900
Nyman, Edgar A	Sampler	Boston, appraiser's	Apr. 4, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899
Oberteuffer, William G.	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Ogden, W. E	do	do	Jan. 27, 1899	Do.
Oliver, B. F	Blacksmith	do	Dec. 17, 1898	Do.
Olson, Egil T	Steward	Marine-Hospital	June 18, 1898	Sept. 2, 1899
O'Neal, E. C	Blacksmith's helper.	New Orleans mint	Apr. 11, 1899	May 15, 1900
Opdahl, Anna H	Cook and laundress.	Grace, S. Dak., Indian School.	Mar. 1, 1899	Aug. 26, 1899
Osgood, Edwin P	Clerk	Subsistence	Jan. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Osmar, P	do	Quartermaster's	Feb. 6, 1899	Do.
O'Sullivan, John P	Draftsman	Washington, D. C., Navy	July 26, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Otto, Walter Scott	Clerk	New Orleans, Steamboat-Inspection.	Apr. 20, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Overton, J	Typewriter	Quartermaster's	Sept. 12, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Owen, F. D	Draftsman	Washington, D. C., Navy	May 4, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Owen, William O	Examiner of surveys.	General Land	Apr. 4, 1899	Aug. 29, 1899
Owens, Ed. L	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 27, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Owens, W	Messenger	Pay	Apr. 7, 1898	Do.

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Oxley, Mabel S	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Padmore, Arthur A	Clerk	Pay	Mar. 1, 1899	Oct. 4, 1900
Page, Nelson M	Doorkeeper	New York, assay	Jan. 3, 1899	Oct. 28, 1899
Pallas, Mary E	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Parker, Leo G	Clerk	Subsistence	May 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Parker, M. C	Stamper	Rome, Ga., post-office	Sept. 1, 1898	Aug. 3, 1899
Parker, S. G	Clerk	Pay	June 8, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Parker, Thomas D	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Parsons, S. H	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Jan. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Paschel, Philip P	do	Subsistence	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
Paskett, Adah	do	Erie, Pa., post-office	Sept. 5, 1898	Sept. 2, 1899
Patterson, F. M	Assistant draftsman.	League Island, Pa., Navy	Jan. 3, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Patterson, George W	Examiner of surveys.	General Land	Feb. 16, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Paul, Alexander	Classified laborer	New Orleans mint	Feb. 6, 1899	June 27, 1900
Paulhamus, F. B	Subinspector	New York, Navy	Sept. 3, 1898	Jan. 4, 1900
Payne, Jennie	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Peairs, Alice C	Matron	Indian	May 15, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Pedlar, Frank A	Weigher	San Francisco mint	Aug. 16, 1898	May 15, 1900
Perdue, Walter	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Apr. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Perrin, Earl B	Attendant	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Marine-Hospital.	May 21, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Peters, William	do	do	May 5, 1899	Do.
Pfeifer, H. G	Assistant Inspector C. and E.	Quartermaster's	June 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Phillips, John C	Industrial teacher	Indian	May 1, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Pinerho, Anthony A	Sampler	Boston, appraiser's	Apr. 5, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899
Pollard, J. A	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 6, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Pollard, L. B	Wheelwright	do	Feb. 1, 1899	Do.
Pool, Grant C	Clerk	Subsistence	May 1, 1899	Do.
Poorman, N	Blacksmith	Quartermaster's	July 21, 1898	Do.
Posey, M. A	Clerk	Pay	Nov. 7, 1898	Do.
Putnam, F. F	do	Quartermaster's	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
Pyemont, George E	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 15, 1898	July 20, 1899
Quinn, Charles	Attendant	Cairo, Ill., Marine-Hospital.	May 5, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Radley, John W	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Jan. 19, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Ralston, J. Banks	Assistant disciplinarian.	Carlisle, Pa., Indian	May 16, 1899	July 15, 1899
Ramsey, Miss Ellen P	Secretary and stenographer.	Dayton, Ohio, post-office	Feb. 15, 1899	Dec. 12, 1899
Randall, George W	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 27, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Randall, W. A	do	Pay	Aug. 24, 1898	Do.
Ranzy, Aud	Attendant	Savannah, Ga., Marine-Hospital.	May 10, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Rawls, S. A	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Dec. 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Read, Henry	do	do	Oct. 17, 1898	Do.
Rector, Ada B	Telegraph operator	Post-Office	Aug. 23, 1897	Aug. 14, 1899
Redford, O. P	Assistant draftsman.	Norfolk, Va., Navy	Dec. 10, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Reilley, Archie	Machinist	Philadelphia mint	Oct. 8, 1898	June 22, 1900
Reinberg, Louis G	Expert index clerk	State	June 3, 1898	July 1, 1899
Reinhard, Carry C	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Reiwald, Berthold	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 14, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Reynolds, E. W	do	do	July 14, 1898	Do.
Reynolds, George	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Feb. 6, 1899	July 20, 1899
Reynolds, James	Messenger	Subsistence	July 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Rhodes, Harry W	Draftsman	Coast and Geodetic Survey.	Dec. 5, 1898	July 15, 1899
Riggs, A. J	Inspector C. and E.	Quartermaster's	Sept. 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Ringer, Peter	Attendant	New Orleans, Marine-Hospital.	July 1, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Robb, Bamford A	Chief clerk	Surveyor-general's	Nov. 2, 1897	Aug. 8, 1899
Roberts, John	Watchman	Yerba Buena, Cal., Light-House.	Apr. 1, 1898	Feb. 19, 1900
Robinson, Rufus	Attendant	Wilmington, N. C., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Rogan, W. E	Assistant Inspector C. and E.	Quartermaster's	Oct. 27, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Rogers, Adelaide	Stenographer	Medical	Jan. 13, 1899	Do.
Roney, Mary	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Rose, William F	Clerk	Subsistence	May 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Ross, Sterling P	Attendant	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Marine-Hospital.	May 23, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Rosseau, Ida V	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Apr. 17, 1899	May 15, 1900
Rothfus, Charles	Mason	Chilocco, Okla., Indian	May 16, 1899	July 6, 1899

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Roundsville, L	Stamper	West Bay City, Mich., post-office.	Feb. 1, 1897	Aug. 4, 1899
Rowland, W. C	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Feb. 3, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Rudolph, John E	do	do	Nov. 5, 1898	Do.
Rupp, George W	do	do	Oct. 8, 1898	Do.
Rusk, Harry	Attendant	New Orleans, Marine-Hospital.	Feb. 18, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Rust, R. S	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 3, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Ryer, Andrew G	do	Subsistence	Aug. 8, 1898	Do.
Salladay, J. W	Assistant Inspector C. and E.	Quartermaster's	Nov. 3, 1898	Do.
Sands, Andrew L	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	July 12, 1898	May 15, 1900
Sands, George A	Attendant	Port Townsend, Wash., Marine-Hospital.	July 2, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Sanner, Edith M	Copyist	Quartermaster's	June 2, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Satterland, Hilda	Clerk	Bismarck, surveyor-general's.	Jan. 9, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Satterly, May	do	Chicago, Indian warehouse.	May 1, 1899	May 19, 1900
Sauer, Charles L., jr	do	Buffalo, N. Y., post-office	Dec. 2, 1898	Aug. 9, 1899
Saurman, Leonora M	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Apr. 17, 1899	May 15, 1900
Saville, James R	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Sept. 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Saylor, Charles F	Special agent	Agriculture	May 10, 1897	Sept. 27, 1899
Scanlan, James F	Clerk	Subsistence	June 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Schall, John W	do	Quartermaster's	Mar. 25, 1899	Do.
Scheurman, H. A	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	July 20, 1899
Schillinger, Leopold	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Scholfield, Eleanor P	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Scott, George C	Examiner	Philadelphia, Customs	Apr. 5, 1899	July 17, 1899
Scott, John	Assistant engineer	Quartermaster's	Oct. 24, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Scott, Patrick	Clerk	Subsistence	Nov. 23, 1898	Sept. 14, 1900
Scully, W. T	do	Quartermaster's	Aug. 22, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Seals, S. J	do	do	Aug. 1, 1898	Do.
Selliger, Lillian	do	do	May 1, 1898	Do.
Sellman, M. L	Blacksmith	do	May 23, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Settle, J. A	Clerk	do	Apr. 20, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Shaffer, W. H	Janitor	Seattle, Wash., assay	July 19, 1898	Jan. 12, 1901
Shanks, Milo	Compositor	Government Printing Office	Dec. 15, 1898	July 15, 1899
Shattuc, W. P	Inspector of woolens.	Quartermaster's	Aug. 9, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Shea, Richard	Clerk	do	May 19, 1898	Do.
Shepherd, Edwin A	do	Ordnance	May —, 1898	Do.
Shepherd, J. W	do	Land	Mar. 12, 1899	July 21, 1899
Sheridan, John B	Opener and packer	New York, Customs	Nov. 9, 1898	July 1, 1899
Sherman, C. E. *a*	Assistant engineer	Engineer, Yellowstone Park	June 10, 1899	Dec. 20, 1899
Sigg, Paul	Elevator conductor.	New Orleans mint	Apr. 10, 1899	May 15, 1900
Sigismund, William, jr.	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Oct. 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Signor, J. I	Wheelwright	do	June 28, 1898	Do.
Silva, V. M. C	Clerk	Subsistence	June 1, 1898	Do.
Simmons, John C	Fireman-laborer	Savannah, Ga., custodian	Apr. 5, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Simon, Susie	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Simpson, J. H	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Simson, Pat	Attendant	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Marine-Hospital.	May 5, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Simson, Thomas	do	Detroit, Marine-Hospital	Apr. 20, 1898	Do.
Siner, William R	Machinist	Philadelphia mint	Mar. 23, 1899	June 22, 1900
Singer, Emory	Watchman	Quartermaster's	Mar. 9, 1899	May 15, 1900
Sink, Mary A	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	Do.
Sitter, Joseph	Inspector of customs.	Saluria, Tex., customs district.	May 1, 1899	July 5, 1900
Slacker, Henry J	Special mechanical employee.	New Orleans mint	Aug. 4, 1898	Aug. 3, 1899
Smalley, W. M	Painter	Indian	Oct. 12, 1898	July 20, 1899
Smith, Delos H	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 21, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Smith, G. W	do	do	May 10, 1898	Do.
Smith, H. C	do	do	July 22, 1898	Do.
Smith, Helena A	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Smith, J. Willard	Typewriter	Quartermaster's	May 10, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Smith, Wilber C	Clerk	do	July 28, 1898	Do.
Smith, William J	Inpsector	Subsistence	Dec. 15, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Smyth, James	Inspector of supplies.	Quartermaster's	Mar. 14, 1899	Do.
Snyder, John H	Wheelwright	do	Dec. 2, 1898	Do.

a C. E. Sherman and Ernest Tivendall were employed while the work of improving the Yellowstone National Park was under the direction of the Department of the Interior. The work, which is carried on in the summer months only, was transferred to the Engineer Department at large on March 13, 1899, and Messrs. Sherman and Tivendall were treated as employees on furlough until assigned to duty on the dates given.

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Somers, Annie E	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Spahr, Howard H	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 7, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Spencer, D. W	Watchman	Subsistence	Sept. 1, 1898	May 17, 1900
St. Claire, Felix L	Clerk	do	Dec. 15, 1898	Jan. 3, 1901
Steele, William S	Assistant	Philadelphia mint	May 29, 1899	May 15, 1900
Steigelman, Fred	Clerk	Pay	Mar. 25, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Steil, William U	Attendant	Detroit, Marine-Hospital	May 3, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Stephan, Albert	Superintendent of construction.	Quartermaster's	May 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Steven, Archibald D	Inspector of customs.	St. Louis, Mo., Customs	May 4, 1899	Sept. 27, 1899
Stevens, W. E	Clerk	Pay	Jan. 16, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Stewart, J	Superintendent of pier.	Quartermaster's	Dec. 5, 1898	Do.
Stewart, Janey B	Counter	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Stewart, R. S	Assistant draftsman.	Mare Island, Cal., Navy	Feb. 9, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Still, George A	Clerk	Ordnance	May 6, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Stilling, H. H	Pilot	Quartermaster's	Apr. 24, 1898	Do.
Stillwell, Winslow	Carpenter and plumber.	do	Nov. 15, 1898	Do.
Stinson, E. D	Inspector	do	May 14, 1899	Do.
Stocking, G. S	Driller	Ordnance	Sept. 2, 1898	May 23, 1900
Stoney, Thomas D	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Storrow, J. McK	Chief inspector	do	June 16, 1898	Do.
Stowell, George	Draftsman	Alaska, Surveyor-General's	Aug. 20, 1898	Dec. 20, 1899
Stowell, Irving M	Clerk	Land	Apr. 1, 1899	July 21, 1900
Strader, C. M	do	Quartermaster's	June 9, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Strale, Allen	Draftsman	Chicago, Engineer	Feb. 1, 1899	Aug. 15, 1900
Stratford, Edward D	Examiner of surveys.	General Land	Oct. 10, 1898	Aug. 23, 1900
Stroh, Edwin B	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Feb. 6, 1899	July 20, 1900
Stuart, J. R	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Oct. 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Sturtevant, G. W	do	do	Nov. 15, 1898	Do.
Sullivan, W. A	do	do	Dec. 1, 1898	Do.
Sutton, R. C	do	Pay	Apr. 5, 1899	Do.
Swan, D. N	do	Quartermaster's	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
Swan, J. H	do	Pay	June 17, 1898	Do.
Swanson, Joseph T	do	Quartermaster's	Sept. 13, 1898	Do.
Swartz, Joseph G	do	do	Apr. 24, 1898	Do.
Swygert, G. H	Assistant draftsman.	Navy	May 29, 1898	Jan. 4, 1900
Tate, W. J	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Taylor, Charles G	Assistant draftsman.	Washington, D. C., Navy-Yard.	Jan. 18, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Taylor, D. Irving	Storekeeper	Quartermaster's	July 16, 1898	Nov. 29, 1899
Taylor, Emma M	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Taylor, Warren H	Melter	Seattle, Wash., assay	July —, 1898	Jan. 12, 1901
Terreter, Andrew	Attendant	Portland, Me., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Thatcher, Charles E	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Sept. 26, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Thibadeau, L. M	do	Pay	June 21, 1898	Oct. 4, 1900
Thomas, Abbott	do	Quartermaster's	Dec. 9, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Thomas, James F	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	May 5, 1899	May 15, 1900
Thomas, R. H	Clerk	Quartermaster's—S. S. Meigs.	Aug. 8, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Thomas, W. O	do	Pay	June 17, 1898	Do.
Thompson, George W	do	Ordnance	Sept. 17, 1898	Do.
Thompson, Lazarus D	Workman	New Orleans mint	Feb. 3, 1899	July 16, 1900
Thompson, Michael	Opener and packer.	New York, Customs	Aug. 23, 1898	July 1, 1899
Thomson, Samuel F	Draftsman	West Point Military Academy.	May 24, 1898	Aug. 28, 1899
Thorne, Mary E	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Thornton, Francis	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Thornton, Mina	Laundress	Indian	Apr. 1, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Thumm, William	Draftsman	Washington, D. C., Navy-Yard.	July 6, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Tibbetts, G. H	Farmer	Indian	May 17, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Tibbils, Annie	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Tindall, J. N	Attendant	Fort Stanton, N. Mex., Marine-Hospital.	May 15, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Tingley, Franklin T	Observer	Agriculture	July 15, 1898	Sept. 2, 1899
Tivendall, Ernest *a*	Clerk	Engineer, Yellowstone Park	June 3, 1899	Dec. 20, 1899
Toms, Frank P	do	Quartermaster's	July 22, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899

a See note preceding for Tivendall and Sherman.

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Towers, John W	Observer	Agriculture	July 15, 1898	Sept. 2, 1899
Townsend, Duncan C	Messenger	Subsistence	Nov. 11, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Townsend, P. C	Clerk	do	Sept. 27, 1898	Do.
Tremaine, Barclay E. L	do	do	Sept. 8, 1898	Do.
Trevor, J. B	Electrician and engineer.	Quartermaster's	May 20, 1898	Do.
Tripp, George L	Clerk	Subsistence, Matanzas, Cuba	Feb. 25, 1895	July 16, 1900
Tunder, Thomas	Attendant	Portland, Me., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Turner, James F	Plumber	Quartermaster's	Dec. 11, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Turrettin, Robert C	Teacher	Indian	Apr. 3, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
Udall, John	Attendant	Portland, Me., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1898	Do.
Vanderpool, A. C	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Jan. 17, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Van Deventer, U. L	Inspector	do	May 30, 1898	Do.
Van Stone, C. F	Assistant draftsman.	League Island, Pa., Navy	Dec. 13, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Velasco, Anthony	Attendant	New Orleans, Marine-Hospital.	Nov. 5, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Velasco, Edward	do	Key West, Fla., Marine-Hospital.	Jan. 29, 1898	Do.
Vester, Miss Addie	Record clerk	Nashville, Tenn., post-office	May 29, 1899	Jan. 26, 1900
Vidor, W. S	Clerk	Pay	June 24, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Vincent, R	Fireman	Ordnance	Jan. 27, 1899	May 23, 1900
Volz, Albert	Assistant analyst	New York, Customs	Feb. 27, 1898	July 21, 1899
Von Kurowskey, Paul	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Aug. 22, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Waddey, William S	Elevator conductor.	State, War, and Navy building.	Dec. 22, 1898	July 15, 1899
Wagnon, E. G	Watchman	Quartermaster's	June 14, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wakefield, George H	Clerk	do	May 19, 1898	Do.
Walker, C. L	Assistant draftsman.	League Island, Pa., Navy	Dec. 8, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Walker, Walter J	Storekeeper	Quartermaster's	Nov. 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Walker, William M	Clerk	do	Feb. 11, 1899	Do.
Wall, J. H	do	do	May 21, 1898	Do.
Wallace, J. F	do	Subsistence	Aug. 21, 1898	Jan. 7, 1901
Walsh, Edward F	do	Roseberg, Oreg., Land	Nov. 1, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Walsh, John T. K	Watchman	Medical	June 12, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Walters, Thomas F	Attendant	New Orleans, Marine-Hospital.	Sept. 21, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Warburton, Lulu A	Seamstress	Indian	May 1, 1899	Aug. 2, 1899
Ward, Henry L	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Jan. 6, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Wardell, I. F	do	do	Feb. 16, 1899	Do.
Ware, C. H	do	Subsistence	Feb. 13, 1899	Do.
Warnock, H. S	do	Quartermaster's	Sept. 30, 1898	Do.
Watson, Sue C	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 22, 1899
Watts, E. M	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 9, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Watts, Frederick	do	Subsistence	Oct. 30, 1898	Jan. 11, 1901
Wead, W. S	Watchman	Seattle, Wash., assay	July 16, 1898	Jan. 12, 1901
Weand, John S	Clerk	Quartermaster's	May 6, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Webber, John	Attendant	Portland, Me., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 19, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Weber, Bertha	Cook	Indian	Mar. 8, 1899	Do.
Webster, John N	Clerk	Frankford, Arsenal, Ordnance.	Oct. 3, 1898	Sept. 18, 1899
Webster, O. N	do	Quartermaster's	Aug. 6, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Webster, Simeon G	Carrier	Savannah, Ga., post-office	May 27, 1899	Nov. 14, 1899
Weedon, T. L	Watchman	Quartermaster's	June 27, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Weighall, J. T., jr	Draftsman	Engineer	May 1, 1899	Jan. 24, 1900
Wells, John A	Clerk	Quartermaster's	July 10, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Welsh, E. G	do	Alva, Okla., Land	Nov. 9, 1897	Oct. 30, 1900
Welsh, John H	Inspector of customs.	Key West, Fla., Customs	Jan. 1, 1899	Sept. 27, 1899
Wentrup, H. P. C	Attendant	Detroit, Marine-Hospital	May 1, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
West, W. H	Draftsman	Leage Island, Pa., Navy	Jan. 10, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Wethers, David S	Skilled laborer	New Orleans mint	May 5, 1899	May 15, 1900
Werner, Josephine	Cylinder-press feeder.	Engraving and Printing	July 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wernhardt, Charles W.	Assistant custodian and janitor.	New Orleans, custodian	May 8, 1899	Oct. 5, 1899
Wheate, Miss Nannie	Clerk	New Orleans, surveyor-general's.	Mar. 1, 1899	Aug. 23, 1899
White, A. S	do	Subsistence	Aug. 8, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
White, George K	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Feb. 6, 1899	July 20, 1899
White, William H	Opener and packer	New York, Customs	Nov. 9, 1898	July 1, 1899
Whitfield, William F	Clerk	Medical	Nov. 1, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Whitehead, J. W	Bookbinder	Government Printing Office	Dec. 10, 1898	July 20, 1899

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TABLE 52.—*Showing, by names of persons and positions, temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901*—C't'd.

Name.	Position.	Department, office, or service.	Date of temporary appointment.	Date of approval of permanent appointment.
Whitehouse, F. C	Draftsman	New York, Navy	Dec. 23, 1898	Apr. 3, 1900
Whiting, Edward	Clerk	Subsistence	Aug. 28, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wiggins, Mrs. Ella	Stewardess	Chilocco, Okla., Indian	May 1, 1899	July 6, 1899
Wilcoxson, Edward	Clerk	Quartermaster's	June 2, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wilder, Mary	do	Knoxville, Tenn., pension agency.	Nov. 10, 1898	Aug. 23, 1899
Wilkins, John A	do	Quartermaster's	Aug 31, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wilkinson, W. G	Inspector of textiles.	do	Apr. 21, 1898	May 15, 1900
Williams, C. J	Clerk	do	July 25, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Williams, Florence	Music teacher	Flandreau, S. Dak., Indian	Dec. 15, 1898	July 17, 1899
Williams, Mary E	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Williams, W. C	Inspector	Quartermaster's	Dec. 16, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Williamson, Ada C	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Willson, Fred W	Attendant	New Orleans, Marine-Hospital.	Sept. 24, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Wilson, Carrie E	Clerk	Surveyor-General's	July 12, 1897	July 21, 1899
Wilson, C. C	Storekeeper	New Orleans mint	May 22, 1899	May 15, 1900
Wilson, Errol	Clerk	Subsistence	May 16, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Wilson, Grace E	Adjuster and reviewer.	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Wilson, J. W	Levelman	St. Augustine, Fla., Engineer.	Irregular employment.	Aug. 15, 1899
Wilson, Samuel D	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Nov. 5, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wilson, W. S	do	do	Nov. 8, 1898	Do.
Wing, E. J	Wheelwright	do	Mar. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Winter, Bessie R	Adjuster	Philadelphia mint	Aug. 15, 1898	May 15, 1900
Wise, Emeline S	Adjuster and reviewer.	do	do	Do.
Wisnon, Jennie	Adjuster	do	Apr. 17, 1899	Do.
Withrow, James J	Clerk	Quartermaster's	Dec. 25, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wolf, Jennie	Assistant laundress.	Carlisle, Pa., Indian	July 1, 1896	Aug. 9, 1899
Wollper, D. A	Draftsman	League Island, Pa., Navy	May 26, 1899	Apr. 3, 1900
Woodring, Thomas	Copyist	Quartermaster's	Feb. 1, 1899	Nov. 23, 1899
Wooley, George E	Clerk	Salt Lake City, Land	Feb. 22, 1899	Oct. 30, 1900
Workman, J. L	Blacksmith	Quartermaster's	Dec. 10, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wray, A	Clerk	Pay	Jan. 1, 1899	Do.
Wright, A. O	Supervisor of schools.	Indian	Aug. 16, 1898	Nov. 6, 1899
Wright, Edward B	Clerk	Ordnance	July 7, 1898	Nov. 23, 1899
Wright, F. A	do	Pay	Dec. 28, 1898	Do.
Wright, J. Eliot	do	Quartermaster's	May 20, 1898	Do.
Wright, W. B	do	do	Nov. 30, 1898	Do.
Wunsch, Edward E	Attendant	New Orleans, Marine-Hospital.	Feb. 2, 1899	Jan. 13, 1900
Wygant, P	Weigher	Quartermaster's	Nov. 14, 1898	July 20, 1900
Yearian, Cora E	Cook and laundress.	Lemhi, Indian	Mar. 4, 1899	Aug. 28, 1899
Young, J. A. B	Attendant	Port Townsend, Wash., Marine-Hospital.	Apr. 14, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900
Young, Lewis T	Sampler	Philadelphia, Customs	Feb. 16, 1899	July 15, 1899
Zehler, William	Attendant	Cincinnati, Marine-Hospital	Sept. 1, 1898	Jan. 13, 1900

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TABLE 53.—*Summary, by Departments and branches of the service, of temporary appointments made permanent under section 15 of Rule VIII, from May 29, 1899, to January 24, 1901.*

Department of State		1
Treasury Department proper	2	
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	28	
Coast and Geodetic Survey	5	
Custodian and janitor service	15	
Customs Service	33	
Immigration Service	7	
Light-House Service	1	
Marine-Hospital Service	74	
Mint and assay service	108	
Shipping commissions	1	
Special agents	1	
Steamboat-Inspection Service	3	
Subtreasury Service	4	
Total		282
War Department proper	1	
Engineer Department at large	10	
Headquarters of the Army	1	
Medical Department at large	17	
Military Academy	1	
Ordnance Department at large	20	
Pay Department at large	39	
Quartermaster's Department at large	[1]297	
Signal Service at large	1	
Subsistence Department at large	57	
Total		444
Navy Department proper	2	
Outside Navy Department proper	41	
Total		43
Post-Office Department proper	14	
Post-Office Service	16	
Total		30
Interior Department proper	6	
General Land Office	5	
Indian service	44	
Land service	16	
Pension agency service	11	
Surveyor-General's offices	10	
Total		92
Department of Justice		1
Department of Agriculture proper	2	
Outside Department proper	7	
Total		9
Government Printing Office		22
Fish Commission		1
State, War, and Navy Department building		1
Grand total		926

[1] The number of temporary appointments made permanent in the Quartermaster's Department at large is given as 374 in the Sixteenth Report. It was impossible at the time to obtain for formal approval a list of the temporary appointments due to the Spanish-American war emergency, but the Assistant Secretary of War, on October 20, 1899, wrote to the Commission, transmitting the names of temporary employees who were in the service on May 29, 1899, and were still serving, and requested the Commission to approve their permanent appointments. This list included the names of 374 employees in the Quartermaster's Department at large, and the Commission approved their permanent appointments on November 23, 1899. A subsequent list from the War Department of "all persons who have received permanent appointments in the Quartermaster's Department at large" materially reduced this number, not all who were included in the first list having actually received permanent appointment.

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TABLE 54.—*Showing the number of certificates issued for reinstatement in the different branches of the classified service under the different provisions of Rule IX for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

Branch of service.	Within one year from date of separation.	Honorably discharged soldiers of civil and Spanish-American wars.	Honorably discharged sailors of civil and Spanish-American wars.	Widows of soldiers or sailors of the civil and Spanish-American wars.	Persons separated by discontinuance of free delivery.	Persons separated by necessary reduction of force, specifically required by law.	Persons separated upon charges reinvestigated and proved untrue.	Total.
Departmental	221	76	6	6	.....	18	22	349
Railway Mail	32	14	1	.....	.....	.....	6	53
Indian	69	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	76
Government Printing	202	11	.....	3	.....	.....	173	389
Post-Office	65	23	3	.....	2	.....	29	122
Custom-House	5	39	4	.....	.....	.....	4	52
Internal Revenue	10	29	1	.....	.....	.....	1	41
Total	604	196	15	9	2	18	238	1,083

TABLE 55.—*Showing action taken by the Commission on claims filed for preference in appointment under section 1754, Revised Statutes, during the year ended June 30, 1900.*

[Section 1754, Revised Statutes, provides that "Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices."]

	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Total.
Claims based on discharge from the military service	169	186	355
Claims based on discharge from the naval service	32	43	75
Total	201	229	430

TABLE 56.—*Showing number of competitive positions in the different parts of the classified service, the number and percentage of removals from the classified service, and the number of removals from excepted positions, positions excluded in part, and unclassified, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900.*

[The number of positions unclassified, excepted, and excluded in part, and percentage of removals therefrom, can not be given, for the reason that reports from several of the Departments are lacking or incomplete. It is shown, however, from reports made by the Interior Department, that during the year ended June 30, 1900, more than 10 per cent of removals were made in the unclassified, excepted, and excluded force of that Department, not including removals from Presidential positions. The number of positions given for the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments and their branches are from official reports of the date of June 30, 1896. The number of positions is greater now on account of natural growth of the service, but the Commission has no official information showing the extent of this growth.]

	Competitive service.			Removals in unclassified, excepted, and excluded in part positions.a
	Number of positions.	Number of removals.	Percentage of removals.	
Departmental Service at Washington, D. C.:				
State	79	1	1.2	.....
Treasury	4,122	62	1.5	28
War	2,536	9	.4	.....
Navy	416	3	.7	.....
Post-Office	1,057	8	.8	1
Interior	3,277	24	.7	35
Agriculture	568	9	1.6	.....
Justice	96	.....	.....	.....
Labor	95	.....	.....	.....
Smithsonian Institution	227	4	1.8	1
Interstate Commerce Commission	117	.....	.....	.....

a Removals of persons appointed by the President without confirmation by the Senate are not included.

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	Competitive service.			Removals in unclassified, excepted, and excluded in part positions. a
	Number of positions.	Number of removals.	Percentage of removals.	
Departmental Service at Washington, D. C.—Cont'd.				
Fish Commission	179			
Civil Service Commission	57	1	1.8	
State, War, and Navy building	117	1	.9	
Total	12,943	122	.9	65
Government Printing Service	2,816	b 195	6.9	
Services outside Washington, D. C., or not in the Departmental Service proper:				
Treasury—				
Navigation	54	2	3.7	4
Custodian	704	66	9.3	76
Public buildings under construction	212	8	3.8	
Immigration	161	8	5	2
Light-House	1,625	32	2	
Life-Saving	1,992	239	12	
General Appraisers	56			
Special Agent's Division	350	7	2	1
Subtreasury	260	2	.8	
Steamboat Inspection	151	7	4.6	
Mint	828	8	.9	
Agriculture	1,423	29	2	
Justice	78	3	3.8	1
War—				
Ordnance Department	c 1,389	234	16.1	
Quartermaster's Department	600	24	4	
Navy	775	19	2.4	
Post-Office—Railway-Mail	8,400	54	.6	5
Interior—				
Land	218	1	.4	1
Indian	1,890	33	1.7	3
Pension Agency	416	5	1.2	
Architect of the Capitol	30			
Freedmen's Hospital	12			5
Government Hospital for Insane	281	16	5.7	
Total	21,905	797	3.5	98
Total of the above	37,664	1,114	2.9	
Other services outside Washington, D. C.:				
Post-Office	35,783	480	1.3	240
Custom-House	4,697	80	1.7	60
Internal-Revenue	1,844	73	3.9	158
Grand total	79,988	1,747	2.2	621

a Removals of persons appointed by the President without confirmation by the Senate are not included.

b Many of the removals from the Government Printing Office were made on account of necessary reduction of force at the adjournment of Congress.

c The number was much greater than here shown, on account of the increased force necessary due to the war with Spain. The percentage is therefore inaccurate.

It is impracticable to give figures for the following branches of the service, for the reason stated:

Executive office: No reports received.

Marine-Hospital Service: On account of the large number of appointments necessary in managing epidemics it has not been possible to maintain a proper distinction between temporary, emergency, and regular employees, no registers existing at many stations where a considerable number of employees have been located.

War Department, Engineer Department at large: Many officers reported all separations as discharges instead of furloughs, or under the term "laid off," which has since been adopted. An honorable discharge was equivalent to a furlough. Many persons discharged in this manner were reemployed immediately, and for this reason figures would mean nothing if given.

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TABLE 57.—*Showing, for all branches of the classified service, the number examined, the number that failed, and the per cent of failures; the number that passed, the number appointed, and the per cent appointed of those that passed, during the several periods covered by the reports of the Commission.*

Branches of service and period covered.	Examined.	Failed.	Per cent of failures.	Passed.	Appointed.	Per cent appointed of those that passed.
DEPARTMENTAL SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to Jan. 15, 1884	784	325	41.5	459	48	10.5
Jan. 16, 1884, to Jan. 15, 1885	2,276	938	41.2	1,338	432	32.3
Jan. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886	1,754	716	40.8	1,038	239	23
Jan. 16, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1887	2,304	721	31.3	1,583	392	24.7
Jan. 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887	2,023	629	31.1	1,394	155	11.1
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	2,699	963	35.7	1,736	352	20.2
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	3,697	1,515	41	2,182	387	17.7
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	3,751	1,634	43.5	2,117	557	26.3
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	5,251	1,885	35.9	3,366	1,152	34.2
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	3,919	1,315	33.5	2,604	478	18.3
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	2,446	782	31.6	1,664	365	21.8
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	3,532	1,166	33	2,366	386	16.2
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	3,231	1,388	42.6	1,843	409	22.2
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	3,443	1,419	41.2	2,024	442	21.7
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	12,098	5,264	43.5	6,834	666	9.7
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	17,323	5,188	29.9	12,135	3,526	29
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	25,281	6,073	24	19,208	5,217	27.2
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	17,165	4,344	25.3	12,821	4,416	34.4
Total	112,977	36,265	32.1	76,712	19,619	25.5
RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.						
May 1, 1889, to June 30, 1889	2,236	434	19.4	1,802	125	6.9
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	4,463	1,334	29.8	3,129	1,400	44.7
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	3,706	1,118	30.2	2,588	1,062	41
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	4,597	1,648	35.8	2,949	1,199	40.6
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	3,555	1,239	34.8	2,316	993	42.9
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	4,267	1,147	26.7	3,120	718	23
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	4,641	1,534	33	3,107	643	20.7
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	5,113	1,986	38.8	3,127	655	21.9
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	6,431	1,721	26.8	4,710	381	8.1
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	4,799	971	20.2	3,828	698	18.2
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	5,220	901	17.3	4,319	774	17.9
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	4,488	644	14.3	3,844	736	19.1
Total	53,516	14,677	27.4	38,839	9,384	24.1
INDIAN SERVICE.						
Oct. 13, 1891, to June 30, 1892	158	64	40.5	94	10	10.6
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	471	187	39.7	284	141	49.7
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	431	141	32.7	290	166	57.3
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	695	370	53.2	325	121	37.2
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	615	228	37.1	387	88	22.7
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	724	354	48.9	370	103	28
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	503	207	41.2	296	212	71.6
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	412	178	43.2	234	218	93.1
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	586	263	44.9	323	280	83.6
Total	4,595	1,992	43.4	2,603	1,339	51.4
CUSTOM-HOUSE SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to Jan. 15, 1884	817	351	43	466	69	14.8
Jan. 16, 1884, to Jan. 15, 1885	838	297	35.4	541	119	22
Jan. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886	1,735	692	39.9	1,043	169	16.2
Jan. 16, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1887 / Jan. 17, 1887, to June 30, 1887	4,058	1,511	37.2	2,547	641	25.2
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	2,479	979	39.5	1,500	340	22.7
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	2,425	1,046	43.2	1,379	331	24
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	3,587	1,790	49.9	1,797	375	20.8
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	1,579	587	37.2	992	320	32.3
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	1,624	662	40.7	962	161	16.7
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	2,491	1,221	49	1,270	287	22.6
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	3,372	1,360	40.3	2,012	280	13.9
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	3,031	1,297	42.7	1,734	272	15.7
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	4,018	1,249	31.1	2,769	460	16.6
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	7,296	2,798	38.3	4,498	100	2.2
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	5,340	1,595	29.9	3,745	202	5.4
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	6,454	1,732	26.8	4,722	351	7.4
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	4,968	852	17.1	4,116	210	5.1
Total	56,112	20,019	35.7	36,093	4,687	12.9

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TABLE 57.—*Showing, for all branches of the classified service, the number examined, the number that failed, and the per cent of failures; the number that passed, the number appointed, and the per cent appointed of those that passed, during the several periods covered by the reports of the Commission*—Continued.

Branches of service and period covered.	Examined.	Failed.	Per cent of failures.	Passed.	Appointed.	Per cent appointed of those that passed.
INTERNAL-REVENUE SERVICE.						
May 7, 1895, to June 30, 1895 / July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	2,055	1,095	53.3	960	116	12.1
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	3,135	1,576	50.3	1,559	76	4.9
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	2,309	1,385	60	924	229	24.8
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	657	269	40.9	388	168	43.3
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	462	174	37.7	288	80	27.8
Total	8,618	4,499	52.2	4,119	669	16.2
POST-OFFICE SERVICE.						
July 16, 1883, to Jan. 15, 1884	1,941	822	42.3	1,119	372	33.2
Jan. 16, 1884, to Jan. 15, 1885	3,233	971	30	2,262	1,249	55.2
Jan. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886	4,113	1,160	28.2	2,953	1,473	49.9
Jan. 16, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1887 / Jan. 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887	7,467	2,245	30.1	5,222	3,254	62.3
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	6,103	2,471	40.5	3,632	1,924	53
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	10,702	4,087	38.2	6,615	2,938	44.4
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	11,193	4,289	38.3	6,904	2,850	41.2
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	8,538	2,698	31.6	5,840	2,861	48.9
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	9,162	3,611	39.4	5,551	2,113	38.2
July 1, 1892, to June 30, 1893	15,875	7,401	46.7	8,474	2,505	29.6
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	25,777	11,434	44.3	14,343	3,154	19.7
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	19,438	6,636	34.1	12,802	3,348	26.2
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	14,433	4,059	28.1	10,374	3,148	30.3
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	20,226	9,292	45.9	10,934	1,570	14.4
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	14,891	5,730	38.5	9,161	2,758	30.1
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	10,509	3,657	34.8	6,852	2,584	37.7
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	16,584	5,137	31	11,447	3,931	34.3
Total	200,185	75,700	37.8	124,485	42,032	33.7
GOVERNMENT PRINTING SERVICE.						
June 13, 1895, to June 30, 1895 / July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	1,502	429	28.6	1,073	177	16.5
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	661	92	13.9	569	155	26.5
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	547	36	6.6	511	245	47.9
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	631	42	6.7	589	245	50
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	2,349	223	9.5	2,126	236	11.1
Total	5,690	822	14.4	4,868	1,058	21.7
SUMMARY.						
July 16, 1883, to Jan. 15, 1884	3,542	1,498	42.3	2,044	489	23.9
Jan. 16, 1884, to Jan. 15, 1885	6,347	2,206	34.8	4,141	1,800	43.5
Jan. 16, 1885, to Jan. 15, 1886	7,602	2,568	33.8	5,034	1,881	37.3
Jan. 16, 1886, to Jan. 15, 1887 / Jan. 16, 1887, to June 30, 1887	15,852	5,106	32.2	10,746	4,442	41.3
July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1888	11,281	4,413	39.1	6,868	2,616	38
July 1, 1888, to June 30, 1889	19,060	7,082	37.2	11,978	3,781	31.6
July 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	22,994	9,047	39.3	13,947	5,182	37.2
July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891	19,074	6,288	33	12,786	5,395	42
July 1, 1891, to June 30, 1892	19,460	7,300	37.5	12,160	3,961	32.5
July 1. 1892, to June 30, 1893	24,838	10,830	43.5	14,008	4,291	30.6
July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894	37,379	15,248	40.8	22,131	4,704	19.8
July 1, 1894, to June 30, 1895	31,036	11,225	36.1	19,811	4,793	24.2
July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896	31,179	10,465	33.6	20,714	5,086	24.6
July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	50,571	21,097	41.7	29,474	3,047	10.3
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	45,712	15,112	33.1	30,600	7,870	25.7
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	49,269	12,914	26	36,355	9,557	26.3
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	46,602	11,637	25	34,965	9,889	28.3
Total	441,798	154,036	34.8	287,762	78,784	27.3

NOTE.—The revision of the civil-service rules on May 6, 1896, placed the Railway Mail Service and Indian Service under the Departmental service, but for purposes of comparison with previous years it is deemed advisable to keep the statistics for these services separate in this table. Only about one-half of the appointments in the Indian Service were made from examinations held for positions which belong exclusively to that service.

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